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THE *Ja. Tuthill*

Gentleman's Magazine,

AND

Historical Chronicle.

VOLUME XVIII.

For the YEAR M.DCC.XLVIII.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

L O N D O N :

Printed by EDW. CAVE, at ST JOHN'S GATE.

Directions to the BINDER.

Bind up the Title-Page with the Contents to each Month :

Take the General Title and Preface from the SUPPLEMENT,
and place them before *January*.

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PREFACE to VOL. XVIII.

WHEN a work of this kind has been carry'd on for so many years, with the most convincing testimony of publick approbation, very little of general import remains to be intimated in an annual preface.

That we are so fortunate as to gratify, even beyond all others, the prevailing taste, without flattering its corruption, cannot be controverted, and that we shall continue the same attention, need not be questioned.

Many observations, however, may be introduced upon account of the several attempts daily starting up in humble imitation of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but remarks on these also are obvious to those that examine (*See p. 150*) them, and useless to those that neglect them. As we designed this work not only for general use, but also for the entertainment of *Gentlemen* who have well furnished libraries, it has been our aim to exhibit variety with novelty, and, regarding the present state of things, where former authors can be of less use, to obtain month after month something more acceptable to the curious, than *extracts from common books*: but here our utmost researches would not have succeeded, had we not been supported by many voluntary auxiliaries, who have done honour to our endeavours, and who being, for the most part, unknown to us, can have no motive but to chuse the properest canal for the promotion of knowledge: Yet are they not less entitled to our acknowledgments, than if their favours were entirely personal; since we have more satisfaction from the co-operating approbation of the eminent and learned, than from the consequences, an universal sale.

This pleasure we think ourselves obliged by gratitude to communicate to our contributors, by informing them of the many congratulations which we daily receive on their account; and in particular those who have favoured us with useful inventions, or mechanical hints, may be pleased to find, that they have set many of our industrious* readers to work on improving and putting them in practice. We may here add, that the most difficult machine † for which we offer'd a reward, has been attempted by several, and, if it is practicable, may be compleated. Some have learned to decipher only by the rules published in our *Magazines* for *April* and *May* 1742; and our ingenious countrymen, investigators of electricity, have been encouraged to further experiments, by those ‡ which we have exhibited from foreign naturalists. The *Chinese* Swan-pan has been improved to an unexpected degree; and the publick will soon be instructed to perform by it most arithmetical operations.

On the whole, we hope that our readiness to *publish* what may contribute to the knowledge, benefit, and relief of mankind, will still entitle our vehicle to that preference which affords us and the world so much pleasure and convenience.

* The mention in our last *January* magazine of making *cheap* mouldings in stone, by the plane, has excited a skilful mechanic in *Yorkshire* to prosecute that thought, and his work having been approved of by the Royal Society, he is ready to engage, on easy terms with

any gentlemen for marble, stone, or brick mouldings.—*Dr Haies's* ventilators, his backheaver, and the machine for cleaning smutty corn; (which were enquir'd after by a foreigner) may now be had ready made, and cheaper than of workmen not used to make them

† See the great cure p. 487.

‡ See *October* 1742, p. 450.

To Mr URBAN on his compleating the XVIIIth Volume
of the Gentleman's Magazine.

ARTS, to compleat what *Nature* but
began,
First wrought the human savage into man;
Then gave him empire o'er the peopled
ball,
And bade the conqu'ror be the lord of all.
These taught him first to tame the bound-
ing steed, [ed reed;
Bend the tough yough, and wing the point-
With speed and prowess not his own en-
du'd, [persu'd;
The strong he vanquish'd, and the swift
He mounts the chariot, and, at ease re-
clin'd,
Sees the gaunt Lion lab'ring pant behind;
His missive weapon gives a distant wound,
And brings the Vultur breathless to the
ground:
Now, tenfold strength by *Mathesis* supply'd,
He cleaves the mountain, and he stems
the tide; [slow,
This taught, for him, subservient seas to
The stars to wander, and the winds to
blow.

But while he rises thus from arts to arts,
Each step *Necessity* or *Chance* imparts;
Till, to entail the Blessings on his kind,
Heav'n taught him LETTERS, and their
pow'rs assign'd:

This *Art*, alone descended from the skies,
Arrests *Ideas* living as they rise;
This to late times preserv'd the sage's
thought,
Reprov'd in secret, and in silence taught.

But *Science* still retir'd from public view,
And, tho' immortal, yet she liv'd for few:
Long, long her venerated page was rare,
With labour copy'd, and preserv'd with
care;
Scarce in whole life one transcript cou'd
produce.
The son of *Poesy*, for *Granular*'s use:

Till now, improving on the plan divine,
Man bade *diffusive* truth in *PRINTING*
shine;
By this, the labour of a thousand years
The perfect produce of a *month* appears.
Now *Science* lurks no longer in the shade!
To every eye is every thought display'd.

Ah! not to *Science* sacred is the art,
Intruding *Error* proudly claims her part;
Thro' the same medium *FALSHOOD*'s co-
lours play, [broken day;
And *TRUTH*'s white radiance gives un-
The sophist quibbles with an air sedate;
The sat'rist raves, and rhiming females
prate;
Here pious *Kempis* breaths seraphic fire;
Here *Wilmot* rages with impure desire;
Here *Newton* reasons, and *Des Cartes*
dreams,
Here *Morgan* lies, & *Muggleton* blasphemes.

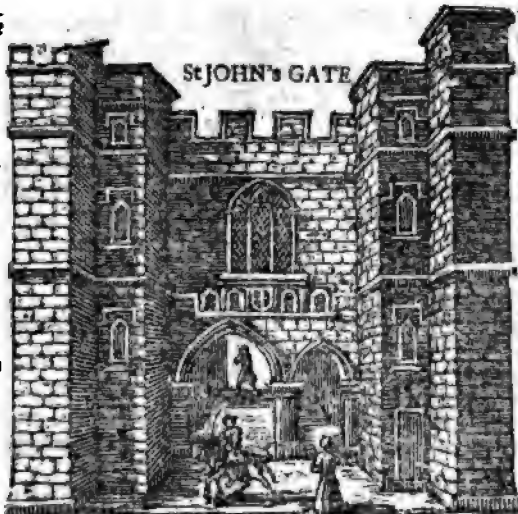
How kind the hand, that, blest with
friendly skill,
Divides the mass, selecting good from ill.
But yet repeated dainties cloy the mind,
The tasteless feast in *Novelty* we find.

For *Twice Nine Years* a constant treat to
frame,
Forever tasteful as 'tis ne'er the same;
Still with the *Wholesome* to unite the *New*,
And bid the *Elegant* adorn the *True*,
To teach, to please, to mend a letter'd age,
This last refinement of the finish'd page;
This, *Urban*, this is thy *peculiar* praise,
No vain pretender to disputed bays.
Still ev'ry Art and ev'ry Muse unite,
Still give at once improvment and delight
Still thrice four thousand shall impatient
wait
The sterling sense that's stamp'd with *S^t*
John's Gate,
Long live! the plaudit of the wise to *feed*,
While *Envy* yells unnotic'd at thy heel.

NOTE. The Frontispiece is an emblematical Representation of some of the Sub-
jects of this Volume, which will be easily recognised by the attentive.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Ready Four
Craftsmen:
Daily Advertiser.
St James's C.
Evening Post
London Evening
Post:
Gen. Evening
Post:
Daily Gazette
Gen. Advertiser.
Westminster
Journal.
Old England
London Courant
Whitcomb's
Post
Jacobite's
Remembrancer



York 3
Dublin 3
Edinburgh 1
Bristol 3
Dorwich 1
Exeter 1
Worcester
Northampton
Gloucester 1
Stratford 1
Birmingham
Chester 1
Derby 1
Ipswich 1
Reading 1
Leeds 1
Newcastle 3
Canterbury
Colchester
Exeter
Birmingham
Manchester
Bath
Cambridge

For JANUARY 1748.

CONTAINING,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- I. THE North West coast of England survey'd.
- II. A specimen of antient short-hand, with an explanation, and remarks.
- III. THE *Ld Worcester's* mechanical inventions, with remarks.
- IV. A new method to plane mouldings in stone, by which one man does the work of forty.
- V. To punish cursing and swearing.
- VI. SUPERSTITIOUS story from *Carte's* history of England — exploded.
- VII. Non existence of material substance.
- VIII. Small-pox, how cured in Hungary.
- IX. SWEDISH academy, memoirs of.
- X. PLANTS of hot countries how preserved in cold.
- XI. *Van Haaren's* speech to the *Swiss*.
- XII. *French K's* order to his high admiral, how to treat *Dutch* ships.
- XIII. *Prussian Flag*, &c. memorials on.
- XIV. E. of *Chesterfield's* answer.
- XV. Of assisting France with corn.
- XVI. *Welsh* and other proverbs against it.
- XVII. METHODIST's letter, & remarks.
- XVIII. To *Ld Cobham's* memory.
- XIX. QUERY on gnomonic projections.
- XX. Old letter of a *Lincolnsh.* parson.
- XXI. STRANGE instances of cruelty and constancy of the *Canadeje*.
- XXII. Enquiry into *Shakespeare's* learning.
- XXIII. Creed of Jacobites and Courtiers.
- XXIV. THE importance of *Nova Scotia*.
- XXV. EXTRACTS from the *Remembrancer* and *Jacobite Journal*.
- XXVI. SHIPS taken on both sides.
- XXVII. POETRY. Prologue and epilogue to *Ignoramus*, lately acted at *Westminster* school; to a Cornet with a clay nose; new year's ode; odes from *Anacreon*; the decalogue; on the modern plaid wearers.
- XXVIII. *Chronicle*, promotions, &c.
- XXIX. Review of foreign history.

With an accurate sheet Map of the greatest part of the northern hemisphere, exhibiting the progress of the great solar eclipse of July 1748, with types of its different appearance at 24 cities. Also, 20 noblemen's arms.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at St John's Gate.

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N.B. A letter on BRIEFS, forming the cheap and reasonable nucleus of that collection, will be in our next.



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine,
 For JANUARY 1748.



EXTRACT of a Letter giving an Account of a Survey of the
N. West Coast of England, in August 1746. at our Expence.

S I R,



WAS made extremely sensible of the want of correct maps in the course of my survey; in my opinion, the nation ought to encourage general meridians thro' Britain, at least from *Berwick* to the south coast of *England*, as has been done in *France*. Geography gains ground fast, and by a few observations of the eclipses of *Jupiter's* satellites, made at different places by proper observers, our longitudes might all be corrected. The principal objection, I own, is the great expence of the work; but it is well known that *Moll's* little erroneous trifles, built together on copy, took very well, and certainly in a more curious age, correct ones would not want encouragement.

It was my business every night to prepare meridians, by the north-pole, in case of mistakes by the needle, after allowance made for the position of the pole-star from the point of the earth's produc'd axis, against my mornings works. I could not find, that the points of *Darwent* mouth bore near so much west as suppos'd in the present maps, the

makers of which, I imagine, depended on the magnetical meridian more than the solar one.—

And, indeed, as the difference of the magnetical and solar meridians is very near 18° on this coast, it is not to be wonder'd that surveys, following the needle, should throw all promontories so much south of west, and all coasts too much west of south, as seems to be the case, in constructing on these principles; the magnetical being a false meridian, tho' sailors use it for a true one.

Observations by the magnetical needle uncorrected by the solar, are at least about $1\frac{1}{2}$ point west of the north. It has encreased on this coast since 1715 from 14° to $17^{\circ} 30'$, where it is now, but is still encreasing.—I have marked the position of the sands from the best intelligence—Tho' the sea coast is most useful to be taken as it appears, for the service of mariners, yet it is great pity that public encouragement is not offer'd for accurate maps of the land also.

I began, at the monument on *Burgh Marsh*, to measure off the *Solway* bay; and as the ground was very low, I took several bases of triangles, to measure the opposite shore, and fix its principal

Principal points. For general heights to keep constantly in my eye, I fixed on three remarkable mountains, as judging they might be seen thro' the greatest part of the extent of my survey; these were *Skiddow* in *Cumberland*, *Crisfield*, and *Burnswark* in *Scotland*, which appeared, as in the draughts. The distances were determined thus:

I measured a base line on *Burgh Marsh*, after correcting the magnetical meridian; this was directed to a tree on an eminence near *Drumbugh*, as judging it the longest course in a plain. I carefully examined every angle from each of these stations, and fix'd the several places as specified in my draught. It took me up some time to get proper assistants, and fix *Skiddow*, one of my principal aims; the ground besides being very troublesome, by reason of the frequent creeks and quicksands, so that I could reach no farther than *Bowness* on the 27th at night. From the monument the coast is extremely low on the *English* side, and a fine pasture till *Drumbugh*.

At *Bowness* I took a new meridian to ascertain the truth of my triangles. It is properly so called from the bend of the coast at this promontory, which is the most remarkable one on the *Solway* bay, at least on the *English* side. It is to be remark'd that the river *Eden* has of late years kept almost close under the *Scotch* shore, but its course is constantly varying by the rapidity of land floods at low ebbs, thro' such a soft and slimy sand, that no chart can be given with certainty of its freshwater course; besides, the sands are extremely uncertain and dangerous to enter upon.

At *Fishgarth* I measur'd a fresh base

at low ebb, to adjust *Workington* light-house, and proceeded forward by *Uls* or *Eln* foot. Maps are divided how to spell this river, but it seems most reasonable *Uln* or *Ulbn*, because above *lerby*, where this water flows, the dale or valley is call'd *Uln-dale*, and the church *Uln-dale* church. Again from *Ellenboreugh*, near its mouth, one would be induced to write it *Ellon*, and 'tis commonly called at its exit *Eln-foot*.

From *Eln-foot* the shore is a fine hard sand, and the coast above at some distance high and woody, particularly above *Flimby*, a little village with salt-pans; these woods are call'd *Flimby* parks, and the country assumes a better aspect.

When we get to a single house call'd the *Boin*, the coast elbows round, and the whole track from thence to *Darwent* mouth is a low, benty soil, so broken with rabbits, that 'tis almost impossible to ride it after night falls.

The river *Darwent* is the second for magnitude in *Cumberland*; it might be made navigable to *Cockermouth*, by cutting thro' some grounds, and erecting locks; for it admits ships of tolerable burthen for coasters to *Workington*.

Workington seems a town of pretty trade, above 50 vessels belong to it, and the harbour dilates above the pier, which breaks the extreme violence of tides by westerly winds, and affords a good harbour; but as it lay out of my limit I pass'd the *Darwent* in a boat, and proceeded to follow the course of the coast. On the opposite side we came up with the light-house and high land which we had seen for several miles; they are principal sea-marks for *Workington* harbour, and the *Scotch* coast, which appears exactly as I have drawn it.



Appearance of *Haw-michael* chapel H, and *Workington* light house L, for 16 miles along the coast.

The land was now high again, but skirted with low, benty ground for rabbit warrens, with which the whole coast from the *Grune* abounds; but makes a very bad appearance, because the eye is presently taken off by the height of the banks on your left hand, which of themselves form a very indifferent landskip.

I had now lost *Skiddow* and *Burnswark*, *Criffeld* only remained on the *Scotch* shore, but the *Ile of Man* was visible enough, tho' the horizon was hazy, and the sea very rough.

At *Harrington* salt-pans, and before, the coast from bad, grew worse and worse; the rocks, or stones equal to rocks, grew insupportable for either horse or foot. I order'd the horses up land at foot-ways cut from the pans along very steep, rocky brows, finding the coast now impracticable for riding, and walk'd under the shocking precipices, where no mortal could have gone in spring tides, because the sea washes them to a great height. The sea was then full and stormy, and I often felt its sprinklings, broke into drops by the violent shock upon the low rocks, on whose top was all the path we had.

Both *Harrington* salt-pans, which are now wrought, and the old ones of *Leuco*, which are tumbling into ruins every spring tide, are shockingly situated.

After a fine coast and inland, we came to *Whitehaven*, which is a thriving and well-built town; it exceeds *Carlisle* in extent about $\frac{1}{2}$, but is thrice as populous. The streets are extremely straight and regular in most places; there is a general appearance of industry amongst the inhabitants, and the hurry and bustle which accompanies their trade seems to be natural and easy. The vast supply of coals in this neighbourhood has rais'd this port from a fishing town to be the next after *Bristol* and *Liverpool* on the west sea, and the roads leading to it are equal to the best turnpikes about *London*, and are every day improving, and carrying forward. Its situation is low in comparison of the great height of the coast on all sides of it, and the harbour is barricado'd with se-

veral piers to bridle the fury of the west winds, to which it is greatly expos'd. Here the country puts on a much better appearance, and a fine vale encircles *Bees-head* from *Whitehaven* to the little brook below *Sea-cote*, full of pleasant villages, and country seats; so that if you have no accident by the way in so long a journey, you will not repent visiting *Whitehaven*.

There is a small fort at the outer pier, to command the harbour, of no great strength by situation; there seems wanting a lower battery on the pier itself.—

On the 30th we reached *Bees-head*, where is a light-house, but, in my opinion, the cradle is too much sunk within the battlements to afford a serviceable light to sailors; the point indeed is so prodigiously exposed, that the greater elevation would occasion a far greater consumption of fire; but coals are so plentiful in this neighbourhood, the expence ought not to be regarded, as 'tis the first land that sailors from the west-endavour to make. They compute it 10 leagues from this promontory to the *Ile of Man*, I make it more by connecting of triangles, to the *Paps of Man*, whither I took my aim.

The town or village of *St Bees* is pleasantly situated in a vale, where they suppose the sea formerly flowed; here is a good free-school, and a fine retreat for youth; it is equal to several market towns in bigness, but the market of *Whitehaven* has attracted the business, and left *St Bees* a village only.

From hence we found the sand and shingle very loose and chaffy, which occasions great labour to the traveller till we came to the *Caldar*, a stream running thro' very romantic prospects, into the sea, without any harbour. At about a mile distant from *Caldar* mouth is a very dangerous rock, only seen at extreme low ebbs. It is called *Drigrock*, and in the course of seven years has only been observed twice.

Here is abundance of all kinds of crabs and lobsters, and other testaceous fish, and the largest oysters of *Britain*.

A SPECIMEN of the SHORT-HAND NOTES of TIRO.

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11

SPECIMEN of his Characters for WORDS:

	A.		C		G
Acceptor		Curte		Genitor	
	H		G		G
Actores		Cura		Garoit	
	A				
Agri					
	B		D		H
	B	Dies		Holocausta	
Baptifari			D		H
	B	Docere		Honorare	
Beatus					H
	B				
Bellum			E		
	B	Empta			
Benedictus			E		
		Et			K
				Karolus	

Of the Invention of *SHORT-HAND*.

7

EXPLANATION of the opposite Page.

1. Cum petitionibus sacerdotum justis & rationabilibus
2. divini cultus amore favemus, & eas cum Dei adjutorio
3. ad effectum perducimus, superna nos gratia muniri
4. non diffidimus. Proinde comperiat omnium fidelium nostrorum
5. tam præsentium quam & futurorum Industria, quia vir
6. venerabilis ille illius civitatis episcopus adiens serenitatem
7. culminis nostri postulavit nos ut eum & prædictam sedem quæ
8. est constructa in honorem sancti Joannis Baptistæ,
9. cum omnibus rebus & manlis quæ presenti tempore
10. juste & legalitur memorata tenet vel possidet Ecclesia, sub
11. nostra defensione & immunitatis tuitione constitueremus.

ESSAY on the Origin of *Stenography*, or *Short Writing*.

MR URBAN,

IT is an opinion generally received among us, that *Stenography*, or the art of *Short-hand*, is known only in this nation; and tho' it is true that others now have it, it may, perhaps, appear upon examination that they learned it from us. Thus we might be encouraged to rank this art among our inventions, and assume to ourselves the honour of having invented a method of conveying and recording thoughts, which, however it may, in the conveniency and extent of its use, fall below the boasts of those that teach, or the expectation of those that learn it, is yet undeniably commodious on some occasions, where haste, or where secrecy is required. It is apparent that the present age seems to cultivate this art, as if it was thought either very honourable, or very necessary; and, therefore, it cannot but be agreeable to the greatest part of your numerous readers, to discover, from a specimen of antient short-hand, the original of this compendious practice, and to those of a more curious and philosophick disposition, to see a species of *short-writing* adapted to an accurate and grammatical language, and, perhaps, in a state of greater perfection, than has yet been attained by any of our modern professors. Since many hints may probably be gained, many commodious abbreviations collected, and the general methods of contraction and colligation greatly be improv'd.

I doubt not but, upon an attentive consideration of the inclosed passage, it will be thought reasonable to believe

that the *Stenography*, so much practis'd in the last age, and revived with so much ardour in the present, is a remnant or imitation of the *Tiranian* character now exhibited to view, by whatever means its memory was continued among us, or by whatever accident the study of it was renewed.

To suppose that its memory was continued as that of an occult art, never wholly forgotten, nor ever much propagated, but delivered orally from master to pupil, and by lapses of memory, or defects of apprehension, growing at every descent less perfect, till at last, by a new dawn of curiosity, its last reliques were improved into our modern short-hand, as a meaner fruit is produced from the seeds of a better, dropped accidentally upon an unkindly soil; would afford no unpleasing or improbable speculation: but as it is unreasonable to do by more means, what may be done equally by fewer, I cannot but propose another conjecture, which I imagine more likely to meet with approbation.

There is in one of the *French* libraries a book of the characters of *Tira*, collected probably by some person, who in the middle ages was learning to read them, which, as the work of an unlearned man in an illiterate age, is indigested and indistinct, but in which so much diligence was used, that not less than five thousand characters are to be found in it. This collection, as the best and most copious monument of the ancient *Stenography*, which had, perhaps, been at that time discovered, was published by the learned *Gruter*, among the inscriptions which he collected under the di-

direction of the more learned *Joseph Scaliger*, and known not so much by their value, however great, as by the *epigram which *Scaliger* wrote upon his own labour in drawing up the index. A This book, which was published about the beginning of the seventeenth century, as it undoubtedly fell into the hands of many ingenious men of this nation, probably gave a hint to some of them to compose a short-hand for their own language; in imitation of *Tiro's* characters, of which, from the specimen they then had, they could only form an imperfect idea, but which might easily produce such an imperfect copy as has hitherto been known among us.

That I have here given the true history of *Short-hand* is probable, because, with some curiosity after it, I have yet found neither precepts nor examples of it earlier than the time which this supposition allows; and because the first author whom I have seen upon it, was a fellow of *Magdalen* college, who may easily be imagined to have taken his hint from the antients; and I cannot but think, that the similitude our characters (which tho' sometimes demonstrably D the fittest and best, do not seem to have been traced out by philosophical deductions) bear to these which I have now sent you, will be of some use in shewing their original.

The specimen preceding is part of a charter of *Lewis the Pious*, extant in a manuscript at *Paris*, with many more written in the same character, and published by *Dom Charpentier*, a *Benedictine* of great knowledge, and, as this work sufficiently shows, of great industry, who gives an account of the manner in which he proceeded in deciphering the character, with which he had no previous acquaintance, and of which, as he informs us, he had forgot that *Gruter* had published a specimen.

"When this book of characters was first laid before me, says he, I immediately compared it with the specimen of *Tiro's* characters, published by *Mabillon*; but whether I or the engraver were negligent, so it was that I could discover no affinity between them; but, however, being drawn forward by the novelty and rarity of the writing, I attempted to find a path through its intricacies without a guide. But after a labour of many days with no proficiency, F was upon the point of desisting wholly from

the attempt, when it occur'd to me that the book before me was a collection of charters relating to the times of *Lewis the Pious*, *Charles the Great*, or the Emperor *Lotharius*. This suspicion had its rise and confirmation from the notice which I had taken of several words written at length, which were such as are usually found in the charters of that age. Upon this supposition, I began to assign to the characters preceding and following those complete words, the signification of such words as often accompany them in other charters. This rule of conjecture, which was sometimes right, and sometimes wrong, together with my care to follow the general form of charters, brought me step by step to such a progress, that I could give a complete interpretation of one of two of the pieces; and was at length confirmed in my scheme, by finding some of these charters published by *Baluze*, in the Capitular of *Lewis the Pious*, after which there remained no more doubt, and the character is at length explained."

It is not my design at present to give a minute account of the book, and, therefore, I shall say little of the beauty of the engraving, or the print, nor shall I lay down the method, in which the editor has given an Analysis, or explanation of the *Tironian* character. It is sufficient to observe that nothing is omitted that can facilitate its attainment or use, and that whoever shall be led by the curiosity, either of a Stenographer or Antiquary, to peruse it, will find such accuracy as cannot fail to please him.

* JOSEPHI SCALIGERI Epigramma.

*Siquem dura manet sententia judicis, olim
Damnatum ærumnis supplicijq; caput,
Hunc neque fabrilis lassent ergastula massa,
Nec rigidas cæxent fusca metalla manus;
Lexica contextual, nam cætera quid moror?
omnes*

Pænarum facies hic labor unus habet.

* Mr J.T. in the postscript to his letter from the *Dorset*, expresses his wonder and friendly concern that he could not have a *Critician's Magazine*, at *Deal* and some other towns where he wanted to get it, but might readily have others.—In answer to him and some others, we can truly say, that this to us is no reason of concern, but a satisfaction, as we should be extremely sorry to have even one of each month lie for an accidental purchaser in every market town in *England*.—This is the way to have, like others, piles of waste *Magazines*. Upon occasion, may be had a book on the return of the post,

S I R,

|| At *Paris* in folio 1747, containing 130 pages, including the engravings, and with 10 of preface.

SIR,

IT being a matter of concern to ingenious men, that the schemes of the marquis of Worcester were not brought into practice, by encouragement from the king and parliament, before whom he laid the following Scantlings, with all respect and reverence; You will oblige the curious artist, and promote science, by rendering them more public. I have made the pleasant study of mechanics, for many years, my chief amusement, and belong to a society where they are often the subject of conversation, and where the different sorts of machines represented in your Magazines are duly considered, and generally commended. This enables me to say something to many articles of the Marquis's paper, which, however, is submitted to others of more experience, hoping they will correct me, if wrong, and improve my hints where deficient, that the Marquis's gordian knots may be all untied, or at least time saved to young practitioners, by a general agreement on such as are impracticable.

Yours, &c. A. B.

A Century of the Names and Scantlings of the Marquis of WORCESTER's Inventions, which he affirmed, in his Address to the King, Lords, and Commons, that he had try'd and perfected, and humbly offer'd to perform, for the Service of the King, Advantage of the Kingdom, and Profit and Pleasure of every individual Subject. With Remarks.

What we add is between these marks [].

1. SEVERAL sorts of seals, some shewing by screws, others by gages, fastening or unfastening all the marks at once; others by additional points and imaginary places, proportionable to ordinary clutcheons and seals at arms, each way palpably and punctually setting down, yet private from all others, but the owner, and by his assent, the day of the month, the day of the week, the month of the year, the year of our Lord, the names of the witnesses, and the individual place where any thing was sealed, tho' in ten-thousand several places, together with the very number of lines contained in a contract, whereby falsification may be discovered, and manifestly proved, being upon good grounds suspected.—Upon any of these seals a man may keep accounts of receipts and disbursements from one farthing to an hundred-millions, punctually shewing each pound, shilling, penny, or farthing. By these seals likewise any letter, though written but in English, may be read and understood in eight several languages, and in English itself to a clean, contrary and different sense, unknown to any but the correspondent, and not to be read or understood.

(Gent. Mag. JAN. 1748.)

stood by him neither, if opened before it arrive unto him; so that neither threats, nor hopes of reward, can make him reveal the secret, the letter having been intercepted, and first opened by the enemy.

2. How ten-thousand persons may use these seals to all and every of the purposes aforesaid, and yet keep their secrets from any but whom they please.

These two inventions would be of great use, if they could be performed.

3. A cypher and character so contrived, that one line, without returns and circumflexes, stands for each and every of the twenty-four letters; and as ready to be made for the one letter as the other.

This may be performed; but it would be very troublesome to read or write in that manner; the vowels may be expressed with inks of five different colours, and the consonants, by lines of different directions, and of different lengths.

4. This invention refined, and so abbreviated, that a point only sheweth distinctly and significantly any of the twenty-four letters; and these very points to be made with two pens, so that no time will be lost, but as one finger riseth, the other may make the following letter, never clogging the memory with several figures for words, and combination of letters; which with ease, and void of confusion, are thus speedily and punctually, letter for letter, set down by naked and multiplied points. And nothing can be less than a point, the mathematical definition of it being *cujus pars nulla*. And of a motion no swifter imaginable than semiquavers or releshes, yet applicable to this manner of writing.

5. A way by a circular motion, either a-long a rule, or ring-wise, to vary any alphabet, even this of points, so that the self-same point individually placed, without the least additional mark or variation of place, shall stand for all the twenty-four letters, and not for the same letter twice in ten sheets writing; yet as easily and certainly read and known, as if it stood but for one and the self-same letter constantly signified.

These two are paradoxical; and the use of two pens as much as either.

6. How at a window, as far as eye can discover black from white, a man may hold discourse with his correspondent, without noise made or notice taken; being, according to occasion given, or means afforded, *Ex remota*, and no need of provision before hand; tho'

much better if foreseen, and course taken by mutual consent of parties.

Something like is the free-mason's art.

7. To do it by night as well as day, tho' as dark as pitch is black.

This is more than they pretend to.

8. How to level and shoot cannon by night as well as by day, and as directly; without a platform, or measures taken by day, yet by a plain and infallible rule.

9. An engine, portable in one's pocket, which may be carried and fastened on the inside of the greatest ship, *tanquam aliud agens*, and at any appointed minute, tho' a week after, either of day or night, it shall irrecoverably sink that ship.

10. How to dive and fasten a like engine to any ship, tho' a mile off, so as it may work the same effect.

You have had in your Magazine the two last articles, and have given machines like the † 8th and † 10th; let us have your conjecture on the 9th.

† Vol. xvi. p. 177. † Vol. xvii. p. 581.

11. To safeguard any ship from such an attempt by day or night.

Till the 9th is explained, 'tis impossible to comprehend how this is to be done.

12. A way to make a ship not possible to be sunk, though shot an hundred times betwixt wind and water by cannon, and should lose a whole plank, yet in half an hour's time should be made as fit to sail as before. †

This depends on understanding the former.

† [We somewhere mentioned, or should have mention'd, a remedy sent to us for a small leak, which was only to hang a piece of beef in the sea, by a string, and it would draw into and stop the hole. In Vol. vii. p. 513. is a letter, shewing a like method used to preserve his majesty's ship *Antelope*, which directs to hang down nets of oakum; and probably the letting down a sail-cloth double or treble, by weights, with or without the nets of oakum, may answer the intention.]

13. How to make such false decks as, in a moment, should kill and take prisoners as many as should board the ship, without blowing up the decks, or destroying them from being reducible, and in a quarter of an hour's time, should recover their former shape, and to be made as fit for any employment without discovering the secret.

I do not understand sea-faring business. [Captains would think 'em troublesome.]

14. How to bring a force to weigh up an anchor, or to do any forcible exploit in the narrowest, or lowest room in any ship, where few hands shall do the work of many; and many hands applicable

to the same force, some standing, others sitting, and by virtue of their several helps, a great force augmented in little room, as effectual as if there were sufficient space to go about with an axle-tree, and work far from the center.

A *Quere* if this may not be done by an endless screw. [Mr Stephenson of the Ordnance-office has a patent for the like.]

B 15. How to make a boat work itself against wind and tide, yea both without the help of man or beast; yet so that the wind or tide, tho' directly opposite, shall force the ship or boat against itself; and in no point of the compass, but it shall be as effectual as if the wind were in the poop, or the stream actually with the course it is to steer, according to which the oars shall row, and necessary motions work and move towards the desired port, or point of the compass.

C 16. How to make a sea-castle or fortification cannon-proof, and capable of a thousand men, yet sailable at pleasure to defend a passage, or in an hour's time to divide itself into three ships, as fit and trimmed to sail as before: and even whilst it is a fort or castle, they shall be unanimously steered, and effectually driven by an indifferent strong wind. †

As I said, I don't understand sea-fairs; but I am told by a gentleman that he can direct how to perform the 15th.

† [This might give rise to Capt. Morke's plan, mention'd Vol. xii. p. 546.]

E 17. How to make upon the *Thames* a floating garden of pleasure, with trees, flowers, banqueting-houses, and fountains; stews for all kinds of fish, a reserve for snow to keep wine in, delicate bathing-places, and the like; with music made with mills; and all in the midst of the stream, where most rapid.

F *This requires a very roomy barge.*

18. An artificial fountain to be turned like an hour-glass, by a child, in the twinkling of an eye, it holding a great quantity of water, and of force sufficient to make snow, ice, and thunder, with a chirping and singing of birds, and shewing of several shapes and effects usual to fountains of pleasure.

How an artificial fountain can make snow and ice I cannot conceive.

G 19. A little engine within a coach, whereby a child may stop it, and secure all persons within it, and the coachman himself, tho' the horses be never so unruly in a full career; a child being sufficiently capable to loosen them, in what posture soever they should have put themselves, turning ever so short; for a child

child can do it in the twinkling of an eye.

That part to which the horses are fixed must be made dischargeable from the other, and then pulling a string or trigger may produce the effect. [About the year 1718 such a contrivance was seen.]

20. How to bring up water balance-wise, so that as little weight or force as will turn a balance will be only needful, more than the weight of the water within the buckets, which, counterpoised, empty themselves one into the other, the uppermost yielding its water, how great a quantity soever it holds, at the self-same time the lowermost takes it in, tho' it be an hundred fathom high.

I cannot conceive how this is possible.

21. How to raise water constantly with two buckets only day and night, without any other force than its own motion, using not so much as any force, wheel, or sucker, nor more pulleys than one, on which the cord or chain rolleth, with a bucket fastened at each end. This, I confess, I have seen and learned of the great mathematician *Claudius's* studies at *Rome*, he having made a present thereof to a cardinal: and I desire not to bown any other man's inventions, but if I set down any, to nominate likewise the inventor.

The engines in your Magazine (Vol. xvii. p. 525 and 582) will do this without any pulley.

22. To make a river in a garden to ebb and flow constantly, tho' 20 feet over, with a child's force, in some private room or place out of sight, and a competent distance from it.

This I conceive, but the method will require much writing and drawing, and is but of little use.

23. To set a clock in a castle, the water filling the trenches about it; it shall shew, by ebbing and flowing, the hours, minutes and seconds, and all the comprehensible motions of the heavens, and counter-libration of the earth, according to *Copernicus*.

This is of mere curiosity than use, and may be better done by a clock with weights.

24. How to increase the strength of a spring to such an height, as to shoot bombalics and bullets of a hundred pounds weight, a steeple height, and a quarter of a mile off, and more, stone-bow-wise, admirable for fire-works, and astonishing of besieged cities, when, without warning given by noise, they find themselves to forcibly and dangerously surprised.

I know not what he means by stone-bow-wise, but the same thing may be

performed by the scorpion, which is described in Delagulle's Experimental Philosophy, p. 70; or by the grenade engine, only larger, inserted in your Magazine for April 1746.

25. How to make a weight, that cannot take up an hundred pounds, and yet shall take up two hundred pounds, and at the self-same distance from the center; and so proportionably to millions of pounds. *[To be continued.]*

A paradox!

P. 68

[A machine of this kind is pretended to by Mr Eugene, who is getting a patent, or has one; like Col. Kranach, he makes use of still water.]

An Account of a very rare Invention, sent from a Person of Distinction in Switzerland to an Italian merchant.

A Gentleman of small fortune, but well skilled in architecture, having drawn a plan of an intended building, which was to be for the most part of stone, shew'd it to the most-experienced workmen, in order to obtain a true notion of the expence. Their answer carried the cost much higher than he could either expect or afford; and, upon his enquiring particularly into the grounds of this expence, he was told that it arose from the ornaments he had designed, and the wages that must be paid to the stone-cutters.

This was a high mortification to our man of taste; he was unwilling to desert his plan, which had cost him so much trouble; and at last, after much thinking, a notion came into his head, that it might not be impossible to perform the mouldings on the cornices and entablaments with planes. He tried the experiment with his own hands, and succeeded in hard and well season'd stones, as well as those that were green and come fresh from the quarry. Upon this, he applied himself to a joiner, shew'd him what he would have done, and how it might be done; and the man, after a little trial, offered to do as much for six livres, as in the ordinary method would have cost twenty crowns. But upon the view of the invention, the mason he intended to employ took the task off his hands, and, by the help of a wooden press, of a very simple and easy construction, after preparing the stones, by taking off their loose upper coat with a chisel, and placing them upright close together, he executed his business so effectually, that the very first day he did as much as fifteen of his men could have done, and passed his plane over all the stones in the line, whereas in the

common way they must have been done singly, by which means the work was much more true, tho' performed only with the joiner's old tools. This astonished even the person who performed it, but at the same time it encouraged him to think of adding to the invention, and in a short time he carried it much further than the author expected.

In order to this, he contrived a new sort of planes, in which the wood and iron were so disposed, that he was able to execute a cornish, or entablaments, in which were three, four, or five mouldings of different forms and sizes at one operation, and by this means performed with his own hands as much, in the same space of time, as could have been done, in the common method, by forty hands. The result of all this was, that the building being finished, upwards of fifty parts in sixty were taken off in the expence. The only difficulty that was met with, at least worthy mentioning, arose from flints being found in the stones, which they were obliged to remove; but this, it seems, was no new inconveniency, but is experienced also in the common way, and when the work is done with a chisel; neither is it impossible, when this new invention shall be farther improved, that even this single difficulty may be got over.

The masons and stone-cutters in this country, upon hearing the thing first mentioned, treated it as a chimera, a dream, an impossibility, and made a jest both of the gentleman and the person he employ'd; they said, that no iron would touch their stone, and that, if it was possible to force a plane an inch or two, the tool would be spoiled, and the stone broken. But when experience turned against them, and the thing was not only done, but better than they were able to do, they presently changed their language, and exclaimed against the invention, as calculated to ruin poor men, who had no other way of getting their bread; that the times were hard, and the country poor enough already, so that there was no need of these conjurers, to defeat industry, by taking away the object of labour. [But would not more houses be built?]

We are apt to think highly of foreign inventions; and accordingly this of stone-planes is cry'd up.—But the like has been done some years ago in England.—Mr Sowerby†, a gentleman near Penrith in Cumberland, had a table made of slate, (which is much harder than free-stone)

with mouldings on the sides, regularly perform'd by a joiner with his planes.

† Father of Mr Sowerby, who reads lectures in astronomy, &c. at Paul's Coffee-House.

An ORDER published by the Magistrates of READING.

WHEREAS the act of parliament against profane cursing and swearing, often read in our churches, and the instructive discourses deliver'd there on that important subject, have not been effectually regarded from the pulpit.

That the Stocks and Bridewell may silence the impious tongues of them who often irreverently take his name in their mouths, but by their lives seem to be the fools who say in their hearts, *there is no God*:

The mayor and magistrates of this borough, having given a premonitory warning, by fixing up an abstract of the act in the public parts of the town, do declare, that, out of a conscientious design to discharge the duty of their office, and a detestation of that stupid and senseless, as well as scandalous crime, which, bidding defiance to the Almighty, threatens the destruction of our country: They will put the said act impartially in execution on all offenders that shall be legally convicted; as being, in their judgments, the most effectual remedy to avert the stroke of divine vengeance impending over us; which beginning like the plagues of Egypt on our cattle, may, if not prevented by a national repentance, descend to our children of the third and fourth generation; while they learn, by the execrable example of their parents, instead of their Creed and Catechism, from the cradle, to blaspheme the name of their creator.

Tho' long habitual customs are difficultly broken, yet, if any of them plead that in their defence, a thief at the bar may as justly argue, that pilfering and stealing, having been hereditary from father to son in his family, it was innate in him, and he could not resist it.

But, for encouragement to proceed in this laudable undertaking, we already find some good effect of it, from a visible abatement of this diabolical vice in our corporation; which demonstrates the possibility of a reformation, if not obstructed by some, who, to the prejudice of religion, cast an ignominious reflection on informers; whereas the name will always bear an honourable character among those good subjects who regard the laws of God or man.

Wherefore, as it appears that present

pains and penalties have greater influence on the vulgar, than the dread of eternal punishments, it is hoped the magistrates in other places will, in like manner, exert their authority to suppress this epidemical profaneness, for the good of their respective communities, and public welfare of the nation.

From the Gen. Evening Post, Jan. 7.
HAVING just seen Mr Carte's History of England, I found the following remarkable story, which he has laboriously introduced by way of note to illustrate his history a thousand years preceding. Speaking of the union of kings, and the gift of healing the scrophulous humour call'd the king's evil, exercised by some European princes, anointed at their coronations, and succeeding lineally to their crowns by proximity of blood, he says—
 But whatever is to be said in favour of its being appropriated to the eldest descendant of the first branch of the royal line of the kings of France, England, &c. I have myself seen a very remarkable instance of such a cure, which could not possibly be ascribed to the regal unction.

One Christopher Level, born at Wells in Somersetshire, but when he grew up, residing in the city of Bristol, where he got his living by labour, was extremely afflicted for many years with that distemper, and such a flow of the scrophulous humour, that tho' it found a vent by five running sores about his breast, neck, and arms, there was such a tumour on one side of his neck, as left no hollow between his cheek and the upper part of his left shoulder, and forced him to keep his head always awry. The young man was reduced, by the virulence of the humour, to the lowest state of weakness; appeared a miserable object in the eyes of all the inhabitants of that populous city; and having for many years tried all the remedies which the art of physick could administer, without receiving any benefit, resolved at last to go abroad to be touched. He had an uncle in the place, who was an old seaman, and carried him from Bristol, at the end of August, A. D. 1716, along with him to Cork in Ireland, where he put him on board a ship that was bound to St. Martin's in the isle of Reé. From thence Christopher made his way first to Paris, and thence to the place where he was touched, in the beginning of November following, by the eldest lineal descendant of a race of kings, who had indeed, for a long succession of ages, cured that distemper by the royal touch. But this descendant and

next heir of their blood had not; at least at that time, been crowned or anointed. The usual effect however followed: From the moment that the man was touched and invested with the narrow ruband, to which a small piece of silver was pendant, according to the rites prescribed in the office appointed by the church for that solemnity, the humour dispersed insensibly, his sores healed up, and he recovered strength daily, till he arrived in perfect health, in the beginning of January following, at Bristol, having spent only four months and some few days in his voyage. There it was, and in the week preceding St. Paul's fair, that I saw the man, in his recovered vigour of body, without any remains of his complaint, but what were to be seen in the red scars then left upon the five places, where the sharp humour had found a vent, but which were otherwise entirely healed, and as sound as any other part of his body. Dr Lane, an eminent physician in the place, whom I visited on my arrival, told me of this cure, as the most wonderful thing that ever happened; and pressed me as well to see the man upon whom it was performed, as to talk about his case with Mr Samuel Pye, a very skilful surgeon, and I believe still living in that city; who had tried in vain, for three years together, to cure the man by physical remedies. I had an opportunity of doing both; and Mr Pye, after dining together, carrying me to the man, I examined and informed myself fully of all particulars, relating as well to his illness as his cure; and found upon the whole, that if it is not to be deemed miraculous, it at least deserved the character, given of it by Dr Lane, of being one of the most wonderful events that has ever happened. There are abundance of instances of the cure of the king's evil, by the touch of our English princes in former times, mentioned by Tacker in his book on that subject: And it is observable, that the author was himself an infidel on that head, till convinced of his mistake by the late learned Mr Anstis, garter king of arms, who furnished him with those proofs out of the English records, which attest the facts, and are printed in that treatise. But I am apt to think, there never was an instance, in which the distemper had prevailed to an higher degree, or the surprizing cure of it was known to such infinite multitudes of people, as in the case of Christopher Level.

Vid. Book iv. Page 291.

S I R, *Brissol, Jan. 13, 1747.*

IN your paper of the 7th I find a quotation from Mr *Carte's* hist. of *Eng.* of one *Coriſtopher Lovel* of this city, whom the author affirms he saw after he had been cured of an inveterate king's-evil by the touch of a certain pretended r— hand, when the skill of the most able physician and surgeon had proved ineffectual; and was surprized to see such an idle ja—ce tale, calculated to support the old thread-bare notion of the divine hereditary right of a certain house, which notion, I thought, had been long exploded by men of sense, and existed no where but in the brains of popish enthusiasts and credulous bigots.

The illustrious royal family now on the throne despise such childish delusions.

I have made a faithful enquiry into the story of this *Lovel*, and shall endeavour to prove the fallacy of it.

'Tis acknowledged, that the rumour of this remarkable cure made a great noise in this city amongst the ignorant and disaffected. Great numbers visited the patient to be convinced of the truth of this miracle, and greedily swallowed the delusion; as the doctrine of divine hereditary right had been industriously propagated for some years before. That high-scorbutick ulcers will accidentally cicatrize and dry up, and afterwards break out in other parts of the body from unknown causes, every physician and surgeon well know. But I will account for this cure in a natural way. Physicians, and surgeons all agree, that change of air and diet, with a long course of exercise, are the most probable means of removing or curing all chronick disorders. All these *Lovel* must necessarily have had from *St Martin's* in *France* to *Avignon*, and back again to *England*: every day, nay, every hour he travelled, he must imbibe new columns of air. His food, which before was beef, pork, and such sort of coarſe scorbutick diet, was thin light soups and vegetables. His drink at home was generally large draughts of ale, and spirituous liquors; whereas abroad it was water, or perhaps sometimes a little wine. This alteration of diet, with daily exercise, must doubtless have salutary influence upon his disease.

When he had been touch'd by the Pretender at *Avignon*, he was immediately

* A French author writes, that a man committed to the galleys was cured of the Venereal disease by the hard labour in the heat of summer.

ly put under the care of physicians and surgeons, who used their art upon him, imagining the latter more efficacious than the former. After near five months' absence he came back to *Brissol*, and declared himself healed by the touch. But, alas! his cure lasted but a short time; his sores broke out in many other parts of his body with violence: So he returned into *France* again in hopes of the same success, but the poor wretch never reach'd *Avignon*, but died miserably on the road.

This, upon my reputation, is the best history I can gain of Mr *Carte's* tremendous miracle, which can be well attested, if required.

It is granted, that this *Lovel* was in appearance cured of the king's evil; but then his cure was only temporary. In the neighbourhood where he lived, and worked as a labourer, (to turn the wheel for the pewterers) he had a very ill character in his morals, but of great pretended orthodoxy, and the divine hereditary right of an abjured family.

Can any man with a grain of reason believe, that such an idle, superstitious charm, as the touch of a man's hand, can convey a virtue sufficiently efficacious to heal so stubborn a chronick disorder, as an ulcerated inveterate evil?

AMICUS VERITATIS.

To the Gent. who signs VERAX, V. 17. p. 573

In answer to his defence of Mr LYTTELTON's expression, That matter is not inherent in the acity.

S I R,

I Have carefully considered your reasons for believing the existence of material substance, which you have published at my request; and tho' I am not convinced, I must own myself obliged.

The opinion maintained by the Bp of *Cloyne* in his Principles of human knowledge, which you have lately perused, is, That the material or visible world, sun, moon, stars, earth, ocean, in short, all objects of sense whatever, are no other than ideas; that they can have no existence out of mind, that they exist eternally in the divine mind, and are by it imparted to finite minds; in opposition to which opinion you thus argue:

"It is, you say, reasonable to think that whatever exists in, or emanates from any being, is of the same nature with that being in which it exists, or from which it emanates; but the objects of sense are of a dead, inert, and unintelligent nature and, consequently, if they exist in the

the divine mind, the divine mind is of a dead, inert, and unintelligent nature: which to assert is impious and absurd."

Before I give a final answer to this objection, I must beg of you to explain to me in what manner one being mult exist in another, so as necessarily to be of the same nature with it: are sounds, for instance, and colours, which are universally allowed to exist in mind only, of the same nature with mind? You cannot say they are. You, Sir, with many others, believe the existence of material substance, and the general opinion is, that it exists in space; but I never yet heard material substance and space affirmed to be of the same nature; neither is water existing in a basin, of the same nature with the basin in which it exists. It is reasonable, I own, to think a stream of water, which flows from a basin, to be of the same nature with the water which remains in the basin; it is equally reasonable to think any portion of ideas, which it hath pleased the almighty mind to manifest to his creatures, to be of the same nature with those he has hidden and concealed within himself; all ideas are, I think, of the same nature; they are all conceptions, or perceptions.

I for the present take my leave of your argument drawn from reason, and proceed to that taken from revelation.

The scripture says, *God is light, and in him there is no darkness at all*; and also, *that darkness was upon the face of the deep*; from which passages, you say, it is plain, that darkness exists, and that it exists not in the divine mind, and thence conclude it must exist in material substance; but the scripture warrants no such conclusion; darkness may, notwithstanding these facts, exist independent of any substance; why will you not say it exists in space? Or why may it not exist in finite, immaterial substance? But not to insist on this, for you your self, Sir, have supplied me with a much better answer; darkness, you say, is the privation or want of light; now I cannot conceive it possible for privation, or the absence of any thing, to have a real existence; if privation has existence, nothing seems to have more existence than any thing in nature, for nothing is the privation or want of all things. When I am told it is very dark, or that darkness is upon the face of the earth, I by these words understand no more, than that little or no light is to be seen; thus far all is easy and intelligible, but when I attempt to

consider darkness as a real being, I immediately fall into the utmost confusion; what is here said of darkness is applicable to death.*

I am unable to conceive why you think matter, since the incarnation and ascension of our blessed saviour, to be inherent in the divine mind; I for my part think matter has never changed the place of its existence since the creation, and tho' I am at present fully persuaded we have not the least shadow of a reason to believe the existence of any being but spirit and ideas, yet will I be as staunch a materialist as lives, if you can make it appear that matter (meaning the objects of sense) ever existed, tho' but for a single moment, out of a mind perceiving it: its *ESSE* is *PERCEPI*. Neither can I reconcile this opinion of yours, with your argument brought from reason; if the axiom there laid down by you be true, it follows that, when matter began to exist in the divine mind, either matter became of the nature of the divine mind, *i. e.* active and intelligent, or else the divine mind became of the nature of matter, *i. e.* inert and unintelligent: this is a hard dilemma; have we not reason to suspect that axiom? However thus much is plain from what you say, viz. that you and Mr Lytelton are of a quite different opinion. He says, matter is not inherent in the divine essence; you say matter is now, and has been inherent in the divine essence for better than 1700 years; how then do you defend Mr Lytelton?

Cur illi, quem te dictis amare, nocet?
Ovid.

These, Sir, are the objections which at present hinder my being convinced by your arguments; if I err, enlighten me; if I am right, *his utere mecum*.

I am yours, R. M.

* See the introduction to the Principles, and the 7th dialogue in the Minute philosopher.

Extract of A Dissertation on a method most successfully used in Upper Hungary of treating the SMALL-POX. Written in Latin by Dns. Fischer, M.D. and member of the imperial academy of Natural Curiosities; to which is added, a history of the small-pox during the plague in Hungary 1740-1-21. 84.

AS soon as an unnatural heat denotes the small-pox, (when it is epidemic) they put the patient in a bath of common water, moderately hot, and leave

leave him half an hour in it; they afterwards wrap him up in warm cloaths, and carry him into his bed. At night they do the same thing, and repeat it not only till the eruption of the pustules, which commonly happens after the second bath, but to the very time of maturation, which is generally effected the third day after the eruption. Then the only alteration in their method, is, that instead of water for the bath, they make use of whey, or of fresh milk mixed with an equal quantity of common water. By this regimen, suppuration is brought about very quickly, so that the pustules scale off the fourth day, without leaving any scars, or being attended with any of those accidents, which render the small-pox so formidable.

Mr Fisher, being convinced with his own eyes of the success of this method, resolved immediately to follow it in his practice; and prescribed the use of baths moderately hot; and for food meat-broth, fresh eggs, chickens, pigeons, and other fowls, and cray-fish; and for drink, an infusion of thea with elder flowers, and a decoction of lentils taken moderately hot. He also recommends the following precautions. 1. To alter

nothing in this diet. 2. Never to take any thing heating. 3. To be carefully preserved from cold, especially in coming out of the bath, or at the time it is taken. 4. To make use of water neither hot nor cold. 5. Not to feed the patient too much. 6. To give him often, during the eruption and the suppuration, milk boiled with a little sugar. 7. To continue this drink till the pustules dry off, at which time new eggs may safely be eaten. 8. To take, so long as the fever lasts, cooling remedies to abate its violence.

As to the use of the bath, he hath prolonged it to one hour and a half, and prescribes it twice a day, once in the morning when the patient wakes, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He orders it as soon as the fever is perceived. The eruption happens sometimes after the first day, and seldom waits till the 4th. The pustules appear almost all over the body at once; they grow immediately, are at their height, and burst the 6th or 7th day, and seldom later. After this he prescribes bathing in whey, or milk mixed with two thirds of water, and continues this bath, with the same precautions as the first, till the pustules are perfectly dry, which happens commonly the 9th, 10th, or 11th day, and seldom later. He takes care

to have that part of the body which is out of the water, well covered and wrapped up in wet cloths, which must be kept so all the time of bathing, as also to bathe the face almost continually, but gently, with a sponge dipped either in water or whey.

He makes the patient to drink in the bath, the first days, an infusion of elder-flowers moderately warmed with a little sugar. In the time of the eruption, he gets this infusion made in milk. When the pustules rise, he gives the milk pure, or dashed with some diaphoneic infusion, and sometimes light coffee boiled with milk.

He confirms the observation of the mountaneers, that none of the patients cautiously treated, according to this rule, ever die in the small-pox, nor are they exposed to any of those misfortunes which other methods are often attended with. The only inconvenience he observed in this is, that the patient's shirt sticks to the skin, when the pustules are burst, and is not taken off without pain. To prevent this, he makes him go into the bath with his shirt on, until it be well soaked in, and then it can be taken off with ease.

[We mentioned in Sept. Mag. 1747. p. 409. two receipts from the memoirs of the Academy of SWEDEN†, which being written in that language, and consequently little known here, a further extract from them must be acceptable to the curious.]

A MEMOIR* on the method of cultivating and bringing foreign plants to perfection.

M. LINNÆUS, the learned author, (who was their first president)

† The Swedish academy of sciences was formed at Stockholm in 1749, and the king has granted to its members several privileges, particularly that of free postage. Their memoirs are printed in Swedish. The object of this society is the public good, so far as it may be promoted by a right knowledge and use of the productions of nature; a study the more necessary, as Sweden scarce affords sufficient sustenance for its inhabitants. The people are often by famine reduced to feed on the roots of water-rushes (trou aquatique) on marsh trefoil, and bark of pine-trees.

In this useful undertaking, ministers of state and noblemen thought it not beneath them to associate with physicians, artists, chymists and merchants.

* Seven volumes of these memoirs are already printed, the first begins with 1739, and comprehends that and the following year; the others contain each a year.

dent) recommends the following of nature, by endeavouring to procure the same soil, degree of heat, and variation of weather, as are peculiar to the countries from whence the plants are imported. He therefore classes these soils.

[We shall give some rules and directions from another hand on this head.] But it often happens, that tho' the country be known; the peculiar soil of it, in which the plant delights, is not to be discovered, or, if it were, the difficulty of compounding a like soil is insurmountable.

For instance, it is impossible (says he) to compound a soil like that of the *turf marshes*, which bring forth several plants peculiar to *Lapland*, and those northern countries; or that black, light, and moist soil, which fills the intervals betwixt the rocks on the *Alps*, and produces so many rare plants. If, with this soil, an artificial coldness could be obtained, as well as an artificial warmth, those *Alpine* plants, which are very tender and uncertain, might perhaps be reared. Our florists would be delighted with the *Chamaerhodo dendrus*, so common on those rocks, which, among leaves of the liveliest green, like laurel, sends forth tufts of flowers of the brightest red.—Again, vegetables which grow on the sea coasts will not thrive, unless watered with sea or salt water.—The greatest degree of heat requisite for exotics of the warmest climate is 70° of *Fahrenheit's* Thermometer, pointing to 218, which begins to make water boil.

Plants that come from climates within the 40th degree of lat. require only a 40th deg. of heat by the said thermometer, with a good shelter from the severe winter of northern countries. The same heat is sufficient for the gorgeous plants of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

But this is not all, a particular regard must be had to such variations of weather as the plants experience in their native climes. For instance, the *Ajya* should be for some time kept very dry, and then be as plentifully and frequently water'd, in imitation of the rainy season, which in the *E. Indies* constantly follows a drought; by this care he brought to perfection that extraordinary plant.

Mr *Linnaeus* has also written,
The natural history of ANTS.

He observes, that there are three different kinds of ants, as well as of bees, that the common sort are of neither sex, and have no organ for generation; but are performers of all the laborious work of the commonwealth, particularly the

education of the young. These are not so cruel to their males as the bees are to their drones, nor so favourable to their females. Both the male and female ants have wings; the latter are largest, and their only business is to propagate, and lay eggs, which is no sooner done than they forsake their nests, fly away, soon spoil their wings, and perish.

Mr *Linnaeus*, in another Memoir, describes a kind of fly, which lives on, and lays its eggs in the hair of the rain-deer. The worms thence generated make their nest under the skin of the beast, and never quit it till their transformation into flies. The poor creatures know their enemy, and fly from it, as sheep from a wolf; and it is this mischievous fly that makes the *Laplanders* leave the plains in summer, and seek among their *Alps* an eternal winter, which prevents the hatching of these insects; and yet, in spite of this precaution, the skins of the rain-deer are often spoiled, and a third of the fawns generally perish by this fly every year. He advises the *Laplanders*, as a remedy, to grease the hair on the back of the rain-deer, because, as every insect perfectly knows the wants of its young, this fly will never let its eggs fall among fat, which nature has not adapted for their hatching.

Mr *Linnaeus* gives a description of the glue, which the *Laplanders* prepare from the skins of perches. They scrape it off, put it in a bladder, and boil it in water till it turns to a glue.

Mr *Linnaeus* brought from *Lapland* a kind of sparrow, which changes colour with the seasons, being white as snow in winter, and of a dark yellow in summer; the cold is the cause of the whiteness. He kept one of these birds in a temperate heat, and had the satisfaction to see it preserve its summer colour.

Mr *Linnaeus* also gives the names of 100 plants, never before observ'd in Sweden, which he had discover'd in his travels; some of them were never thought able to endure the climate.

A method to preserve the plants of hot countries, discovered by M. Stroeemer.

Make the leaves drop off as soon as possible. The reason is taken from Dr *Hales's* experiments; for as the leaves rise, and make to perispire, a large quantity of moisture, the sudden cold in autumn attacks the plant, while the vessels are swelled with this moisture, and bursts them. But the cold weather, even frost, does these trees no harm, if the vessels are empty.

Extract of the Speech made by M. VAN HAAREN, Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces, to the Senate of the Canton of Berne.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

MY business is to assure your magnificent and mighty Lordships of the continuation of the high esteem and constant friendship of their High Mightinesses, and of his Serene Highness, for your republick, and to demand of you the execution of what you are obliged to, first, by your own interest; secondly, by a treaty of union and alliance which you acknowledge; and lastly, by positive and recent promises, which you could not, and without doubt would not deny.

Your own interest in the first place requires of you, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, to grant the 12 companies which my matters demand of you by virtue of the treaty of defensive alliance in the year 1712; because being surrounded by neighbours of different religions and different interests, but all jealous of your prosperity, it is requisite for you to have, and consequently to observe alliances abroad with powers sufficiently formidable to prevent any of your neighbours from ever daring to make any attempt upon your religion and liberty.

That this was the opinion of the senate in 1712, appears from the following words in the treaty of union then concluded between the two Republicks; *the Senate thought: it would be useful and convenient for them to contract with their High Mightinesses a treaty of perpetual defensive union, which might serve for their preservation and support.* Now, if ever this treaty could be *useful and convenient*, 'tis certainly at this juncture, when a happy revolution has placed at the head of the government of the United Provinces a prince who is the honour of his country, the darling and delight of his nation, and whose personal qualities deviate in nothing from the illustrious blood from whence he sprung; that blood which in all times has given heroes to Europe, protectors to the protestant religion, and revengers to oppress'd liberties.

By this happy revolution, the *maritime powers* will be henceforth for ever closely united, and out of the reach of being again divided or separated by the most artful intrigues; they will be constantly as watchful of your preservation

as of their own, and ready to furnish you with succours against any of your neighbours who would attack you, by assisting you with speedy subsidies, and with the troops of their allies nearer at hand than their own. And even if your interest should not induce you to grant my demand, could your own uprightness permit you to act directly contrary to a treaty which you never disavowed, the negotiation of which you rewarded, and which you have hitherto religiously observed?

B But after all, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, tho' your own interest were not so much concerned, you could not certainly, nor would you deny the formal engagement entered into by your letter to their High Mightinesses of Feb. 12, 1745; wherein you say, *We have learnt the intention of your High Mightinesses with regard to the 2400 men which we allow'd you to raise in our dominions, and as you were pleased to accept of the ecclesiastical territories annexed, as founded upon the treaty of union, we shall make no farther mention of them.* And after some difficulties started concerning the passages, which were not every where open, you conclude with saying, *We hope that your High Mightinesses will not take it amiss if we suspend the nomination of the captains, and consequently the levies, till the passages are open again for the troops to pass.*

C Magnificent and Mighty Lords, this letter immediately preceded my being sent, and, as the passages are free thro' Germany, I thought that on my arrival here I should have had but one demand to make, and a demand which would be granted without a moment's hesitation; and how could I think otherwise, at a time when the fidelity of the Helvetick body is in a manner become a proverb, and when hitherto no Swiss were ever known to fail in their treaties and conventions.

D The eyes of all Europe are upon you; they have hitherto beheld, with just admiration, the faithfulness of every Swiss in particular to the master he chose to serve, the surprising valour and intrepidity of your troops in the greatest dangers, and the uprightness and scrupulous sincerity which the Helvetick nation in general, and this canton in particular, always testified for the strict observance of its treaties and alliances; and with what astonishment would all Europe be struck, to see that henceforward the good qualities of the Helvetick nation should be founded on mere articles of

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French King's Order concerning the Dutch Commerce. 19

convenience, no longer to be rely'd upon than whilst actuated by fear or interest?

I have no ideas of this kind, Magnificent and Mighty Lords; but, on the contrary, am persuaded, that when your excellencies shall have examined (with the attention you usually give to affairs of this importance) the treaty of union and alliance concluded with their High Mightinesses in 1712, the letters which your Excellencies yourselves wrote to their High Mightinesses in Dec. 1744, and February 1745, and the demand which I have the honour to make to you in the name of their High Mightinesses, and of his Serene Highness, your excellencies will make no difficulty of proceeding immediately to the nomination of the captains of these twelve companies, and to the levy of the troops stipulated, and so positively promised.

I hope your excellencies will not delay giving me a favourable answer, being apprehensive that the honour which my masters have conferr'd upon me in appointing me one of their plenipotentiaries at the approaching congress for peace, will not permit me to make so long a stay in this country as the pleasure I find in it makes me wish.

The French King's LETTER to the Duke of Penthièvre, High Adm. of France, dated Dec. 31, which, after taking Notice of the Placarts lately published by the States General of the United Provinces, proceeds as follows:

TH O' I might look upon such extreme resolutions (as the States General have come to) as a declaration of war, and that they entitle me to repel force with force, and to forbid the subjects of the States General all manner of commerce in my kingdom; yet, my intention not being to shut the door against a reconciliation, which I still sincerely desire, nor to make a nation, which I have always had an affection for, answerable for proceedings, which, being so opposite to its interest, cannot but be the effects of my enemies intrigues, and of their private engagements with the chief rulers of the republic, I will continue to grant my protection to all the subjects of the United Provinces that shall decline their ships to come and trade in the ports of my kingdom: for which purpose I will cause passports to be deliver'd gratis, as well to those who shall bring from *Holland*, or elsewhere, goods and merchandize, the importation of which is

allowed, as to those, who, being in my ports, may freight commodities whose exportation is not prohibited.

But, on the other hand, it would not be just that my subjects should remain exposed to the hostilities order'd at sea by the States General, without being able to make themselves amends for the damage they might thereby sustain: neither can I keep my ships purely on the defensive, nor oblige those which my subjects fit out against my enemies, to remain so in sight of *Dutch* ships authorised to attack and take them:— Wherefore, I find myself under a necessity to make use of the right which the States General give me; and I write you this letter to acquaint you that my intention is, That the vessels arm'd for a cruise by my subjects against my enemies, may also attack the *Dutch* men of war and privateers: That such of the said men of war and privateers as may be taken by *French* cruizers, be declar'd good prizes: That to this end you deliver commissions to the said *French* privateers, and explain to them, that, exclusive of the said prizes which shall be adjudg'd to them, I will give them special rewards, in proportion to the force of the *Dutch* men of war and privateers they take, and according to the nature of the circumstances of the combat; and that all *Dutch* vessels which my ships, or those of my subjects, may take by your commissions, be declared good prizes; willing, as to the rest, that all *Dutch* ships, sailing with my passports, be not molested on their voyages; but, on the contrary, that all manner of assistance and protection be given them, upon pain of reparation, damages and interest, to be paid by those who do them any injury, directly, or indirectly.

Sign'd, . . . LOUIS.

An extraordinary Memorial presented to the States General, by the Minister of the King of Prussia, in Answer to their Resolution of Oct. 3. concerning the Guard Ship stationed on the Coast of the Principality of East Friesland.

HIS majesty cannot help being extremely surprised, that your High Mightinesses, pretending to have acquired an authority on the territory of *East Friesland*, founded on a possession obtained in troublesome times, thro' the weakness of its princes, should think that ship ought to continue in its present situation, to exercise those violences and excesses against the subjects of his majesty of which I made complaint.

Besides the maxim, that no right can be acquired by an illegal act, the prince of East

France made complaint of such partiality, by two letters written by *Pr. Christian Frederick* on that subject, on *Aug. 17*, and *Oct. 17*, 1793, to your High Mightinesses; and if all those princes had consented or consented to the said possession, it was not in their power to establish, either formally or tacitly, an authority on the territory of the empire, to the prejudice of the empire, and its legal successors. I submit to this, however, a copy of a short collection, which leaves no colour of doubt as to the justice of the king's demands, and of the insufficiency of your claim.

The pretensions of your High Mightinesses might gain a confirmed title, should they be acquiesced under in silence; and therefore his majesty has commanded me, High and Mighty Lords, again to demand that you would be pleased to put an end to an infringement so evidently contrary to his rights, as well as to prejudicial to the commerce of his subjects, and to withdraw the ship without delay.

Pollutive remedies will by no means satisfy him; he demands formally that this vessel be forever withdrawn; and that in whatever place it may be stationed, it shall never disturb the tranquillity of his subjects, by violating their vessels, by exacting money from them, or by any other manner whatever.

Your High Mightinesses equity and love for justice, incline his majesty to hope that you will not refuse a demand so just; but if the contrary should happen, his majesty, jealous of his rights, as any other sovereign would be in the like case, and with so clear a title at his side, cannot avoid employing the most efficacious means for freeing the said coast, and hindering an establishment so injurious to him and to his inheritance rights.

It will be, however, much against his will, if his majesty finds himself obliged to take such method; it depends solely on your High Mightinesses to spare him that pain, and prevent the mischievous consequences which may from hence result, to the prejudice of that sincere harmony and friendship which his majesty wishes always to cultivate with your republic.

Done at the Hague,
Dec. 25, 1747.

Signed,
C. D'AMMON.

Observations publish'd in Holland, on the Importation of Corn into France. (See Vol. xvii. p. 594.)

THE want of corn in *France* is a thing known to every body; and it has been already remarked, that nothing more is requisite than to prevent their receiving it from abroad, that famine may ensue. Our sovereigns, resolved to do the enemy all the mischief possible, have taken the justest measures to hinder the carrying to them any part of the corn, with which our granaries are full; and our allies, the *English* and *Irish*, carry them not only what is sufficient for their subsistence, but what may also serve to form their magazines. They send from *France*, into *England* and *Ireland*, passports, which take their passage in our mail, and in our packet-boats, for all the vessels that

will carry corn to *Roselle*, *Bordeaux*, *Dunkirk*, and elsewhere, where from time to time numbers enter, and are publicly unladen, for which they are paid without delay, and that largely too, either in ready money, or in wine, or other commodities.

A This matter of fact is so certain, that a merchant of this place lately put into the hands of the admiralty, a letter from Capt. *Tierje Soliman*, commander of the good ship *Catherine* galley, on the account of Mr *Steen Hindema* of *Parthenon*, which being taken by an *English* privateer, in her route from the *Canaries* to *Hamburgh*, with a cargo of wine, was carried **B** into *England*.

The captain writes thus by the last post, *That the English have destroyed his vessel, and that his correspondent Mr G. F. G. merchant of London, gave him advice to hope that his ship would be released by the 27th instant, and that the same merchant offered him a cargo of wheat for *Bordeaux*, promising him twenty-five guineas a ton, and that he would furnish him with a passport of *France*, upon which he desired his owner's order.*

C This is an unquestionable fact, and there may be very possibly a hundred such. At least we know that 7 vessels laden in this manner, arrived lately at *Bordeaux*, as others have done at *Roselle*, and at *Nantes*, where the corn, or flour, has been sold from 16 to 18 livres a bushel, of which there are 36 to a last. In the like manner many ships have arrived at *Dunkirk*, the papers and documents on board of which mention their being consigned to *Hamburgh*.

D Sure there can be no law too severe against such traitors to their country. This is a matter which ought to fall under the examination of his Britannick majesty's council, too wise, and too prudent, not to discern what mischief the transporting corn, and other provisions, into *France*, does to the common cause; more mischief, we may boldly say, than all the troops which *Great Britain* has in the *Low Countries* can do good.

From the General Evening Post, Jan. 16.
S I R,

WE have been informed of something like a design of supplying our enemies with corn, and by the observations I have made in our markets, I am afraid there is reason enough for such an apprehension; for within this fortnight I have observed several new ships from *London* very busy in purchasing **G** grain. Sure your great folks can never be so wicked, or so blind, as to suffer our martial enemies to be fed with the produce of a country they are bent on destroying. We are told indeed that the markets are over-stock'd, and that the farmers are ruined for want of opportunity to put off their corn; but can the advantage of a little present circulation of money balance the great inconveniences which must attend a long continuance of the war, or the success of the enemy next campaign, all which, I am told, will be effectually prevented, by keeping their people and armies star.

starving for want of magazines. Let every one but reflect on the new heavy taxes, which a continuation of the war must bring on the landholders and others, and no body will be so mad as to entail such expences on himself for the sake of a trifling present gain. For my part, I don't find but that we farmers may keep ourselves clear, and maintain our families, as the markets now stand, and that is as much as most other trades can do in time of war.—As for savings, I own I have made none since the war; and pray who has? And yet, tho' I have a pretty large stock of corn by me, I'd sooner send it to the bottom of my pond, or turn it out into the yard to feed the sparrows, (one of our greatest plagues) than let one grain go to keep a *Frenchman* from starving. Most of my good neighbours are entirely of the same opinion; therefore let not the specious pretence of doing a kindness to the farming interest, serve as an excuse or colour for those who would betray their country, by relieving and succouring, as much as in them lies, its most inveterate foes.

Yours, &c.
Hertford, Jan. 14. As HONEST FARMER.

MANY papers were published this month, with regard to this subject of exporting corn to *France*; and the strongest reasons urged in favour of it were: 1. If the K. of *France* can get corn from any other country, to supply the magazines for his armies, our farmers should not lose so large a sum as a million.—2. If the K. of *France* can get a supply only sufficient for his armies, by sending to all countries as he does, he will be able the better to recruit them, and sooner, as his poor subjects are in want of bread. On this occasion is quoted a politic stratagem of *Lewis XIV.* during the late war. It was a time of uncommon scarcity, and his armies having suffered in the preceding year greatly at the relief of *Barcelona*, the siege of *Turin*, and the battle of *Ramelles*, so great a number of recruits were wanting for the next campaign, that it was thought impossible to raise them. His majesty issued money, and sent ships to *Egypt*, *Syria*, *Constantinople*, &c. filled the public magazines, and, while his generals were surprized that he issued no orders about levies, he only commanded them to take care that his soldiers should have plenty of bread, and to publish it every where, that it was his majesty's strict orders. On this, the poor starving peasants ran every where to the officers, and listed so fast, that, tho' they wanted 80,000 men, the army was filled up without any expence for levies, besides 20 new regiments by way of augmentation.—This is a matter that ought undoubtedly to have great weight. But, on the other hand, as our fleets are now much superior, the *French* can scarcely be supposed able to procure a supply from *Egypt*, or other parts, by sea.—And, therefore, the soldiers must want bread, be enfeebled, and perish, if not relieved from *England*. On this supposition were published some witty Proverbs, as follows:

From the Daily Advertiser, Jan. 7.

1. *Hambre e frio entrègan al hómbr e a su enemigo.*

Hunger and cold deliver a man to his enemy; i. e. put him out of a capacity of defending himself.

2. *El pan comido, la campana desboca.*

The bread being eaten, the company depart, or campaign breaks up. i. e. no longer pipe, no longer dance.

3. *Lombar par lumbrè.*

To take a town by starving it; a metaphor, to make an advantage of a man's wants.

4. *A pan duro diènte agudo.*

A sharp tooth for hard bread; or diamond must cut diamond.

5. *A poco pan t:mar primiero.*

When little ercad, cut first.

6. *A quènn no le sèbra pan, no erie can.*
He that has not bread to spare, must not keep a dog. If a man has not enough for himself, he must not keep more mounts.

7. *Tanto pan cómo el purgàr, tórno el alma a su tugàr.*

As much bread as a man's thumb restores his soul to its place; that is, saves a man's life when he is starving.

8. *Por mucho pan nunca mal anno.*

Much corn never makes a bad year.

PEDRO PINEDA.

From the Daily Advertiser, Jan. 9.

Fas est & ab hoste doceri.

We have proverbs as much to the purpose as the Spaniards.

1. *Sbut the stable door before the steed is stolen.*

2. *A man cannot live by the air.*

3. *The belly is not fill'd with fair words.*

4. *It is an ill sign to see a fox lick a lamb.*

5. *The first point in hawking is bold fast.*

6. *Brag is a good dog, but bold-fast is a better.*

7. *This buying of bread undoes us.*

8. *There are more ways to kill a dog than hanging.*

9. *He that's down, down with him;—for I can't allow that*

10. *A French dog should be preferr'd to an English man, though it be asserted by the right honourable the lord—, and should be offered to be proved by his valet de chambre, Monsieur P mp.*

11. *He needs must go, whom the devil drives.—And then*

12. *All's well that ends well.*

Yours, &c. J. RAY.

From

From the Daily Advertiser, Jan. 13.

Ny cheir gon y weryog endi groen.
From a fox nought, scarce the skin.

S I R,

SPLUTTER hur nails! what does the *Spaniard* mean? and the *Saxon* too? Certè they must both give way to the ancient *Pritish*.

The *Cymracean* tongue is rank'd by all glottographers amongst the fourteen maternal and independent vernacular languages; and for energy and sweetness yields to none. Read,

1. *Dyn, derwan, a diuwod.* Whilst thro' all places thou dost roam, yet have thy eyes still toward home.

2. *Can tîu gwedi brummu.* The bum hole's shut, when the fart's shot.

3. *Angwew garw drud ai birch.* Grim death will buy full dear.

4. *Argen a dyrr aiddff.* Want cancels commands.

5. *Gwell can muto ir caunyn nag un muto i undyn.* Better die one, than die all; or, better die one in an hundred, than an hundred for one.

6. *Gwell dduw, yu gar nâ llu y ddiar.* Better God's arm, than earth's army.

7. *Gwîll dduw na dim.* Better God than gold.

8. *Nid cau faw ar lewyog.* Not shut hole fast on fox? For,

9. *Nip twyll twyllu, twyller.* To fox the fox, no foxing.

10. *Paw gwyer y gwadell allan, infyd ydd heur ei fod.* When the Kerne's turn'd out of door, they feign that he was mad before.

The *Gauls* (now call'd *French*) came over by frequent transmutations to be indoctrinated by us; we are still willing to give them one more lesson, and we will give it in the modern *Saxon*, viz.

Brad is the staff of life, and that staff we will not put out of our hands. Yours,

JAMES HOWELL, *Cambro-Britannus.*

THE CONJURER. *On the projected Expatriation of Corn to our Enemies.*

Glorious design! to send to France,
(Late source of our rebellious strife!)
Their wants to ease, their arms advance,
Our envied wealth, the staff of life.

Wife patriot! who, for Britain's sake,
Wou'd strike a *Machiavellian* blow;
And, whilst two *subbers* fortunes make,
Starve our own poor, to feed the foe.

Since to aid France, when in our power,
Must be pronounc'd humane and just;
Sell them the armoury in the *Tower*:—
They'll point the sword, and clear the rust.

Still one great master-stroke remains:

To prove our politics compleat,
And shew we part for *Gallia's* chains;
Lend her brave *HAWKES*, and half our fleet.

The poet is of opinion, that, in order to ease the landed interest, our government should buy up the corn, and lay it in magazines.

Mr URBAN,

A Wise man will never do his neighbour the least injury, if he can help it. How unwise and ungenerous then is that man, who artfully ruins his neighbour's reputation, by blending falsity, gross lies, with truth!

B With what an unhappy pleasure does your *Salisbury* correspondent cast a general odium upon a body of innocent and inoffensive people! The fault of one deluded man, he modestly places to the account of thousands, who are not deluded, and, therefore, in their conscience, clear before God and man. If he thinks this a proper subject to display his ingenuity, he is unworthy the understanding that God has given him. He wants not sense; but he wants that piety, which many of those profets whom he heartily despises.

C I am sorry on his account, more than on our own. He feels the guilt, the consequence of malice; we enjoy peace the fruit of innocence. As he knows so much of the methodists he is the more culpable; because he is more convinc'd of their purity and unblameable behaviour than a stranger can be. He knows in general, we are modest and reserv'd in the company of women. Our ministers are more cautious than their hearers, as in all things they are so ward to set a good example.

D They and we shall patiently bear the ignominy that his scandal will bring upon us; yea, we shall cheerfully suffer all manner of evil spoken against us, because we know it is falsity.

C. H. Jan. 2, 1748.

HERMAS.

[Our impartiality is called upon to insert the above letter.—But in our opinion the writer of it should have consider'd, whether, instead of defending the *methodists*, who are not accused, he has not brought a severe charge against the letter-writer, whose motive might not be malice or design to injure his neighbour's reputation, but the discharge of his conscience, to prevent his neighbours receiving injury. The pleasure, if he shews any, may arise from his being able to clear himself of falsity, by making out that connexion of *Mr H*—l with the *methodists*, which was absolutely deny'd.

QUERY.

SOME of your correspondents are desired to send a *Cosmonic Projection of the Sphere*; a thing mentioned by many astronomical and geographical writers, but not to be found in any author, either ancient or modern; they are requested also to send an account of the reason and manner of projecting the various circles therein.

VERAX.

IN-

INSCRIPTION on an Obagon Pillar,
erected by Lady COBHAM, in my
LORD's Gardens at Stowe.

On one Side.

Quatenus nobis denegatur
diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid
quo nos vixisse testemur.

Anno M, DCC. XVII.

On the opposite Side.

To preserve the memory of her husband
ANNE Viscountess COBHAM
Caused this Pillar to be erected.

In the Year 1747.

The pillar will be 115 feet high, with
a brais or copper figure of his lordship
on the top.

MR URBAN,

BEing lately sent for by a gentleman to look
over some old papers, I met with the fol-
lowing Letter, sent by a *Lincolnshire* parson
for a vacant benefice, to a gentleman that
waited on the lord chancellor, in the reign of
Q. Elizabeth. By inserting of it you will
oblige

Your constant Reader, &c.

Nov. 14, 1747.

Garnison Retford.

S Y R, (See 1733. P. 411.)

Pondering, expending, and resolu-
tyng with myself, your ingent af-
fability, and ingenious capacity for mun-
daine affaires: I cannot but celebrate
and extol your magnifical dexteritie a-
bove all other. For how could you
have adepted suche illustre proroga-
tine and domistical superiority, if the
fecunditie of your ingenie had not been
so fertile and wonderful pregnant. Now,
therefore beeyng accersited to suche
splendente renoune, and dignitee splen-
didious: I doubt not but you will ad-
vocate suche adnichilate orphanes, as
whilome were condeskiples with you,
and of antique familiaritie in *Lincoln-
shire*: Emong whom I beyng a scho-
lasticall parson, obtestate your sublimie,
to extoll mine infirmitie. There is
a sacerdotall dignitie in my native coun-
try contiguous to me, where I now con-
temple; whiche your worshipfull be-
nignitie could sone impetrate for me, if
it would like you to extende your se-
dules, and collaude me in them to the
right honourable lord chancellor, or
rather archgrammariar of *Englands*. You
know my literature, you know the pa-
storall promotion, I obtestate your ele-
mencie, to inuigilate thus muche for
me, accordyng to my confidence, and as
you knowe my condigne meritis for

suche a compendious liuyng. But now
I relinquishe to fatigate your intelligence,
with any more frivolous uerbositie, and
and therfore he that rules the climates,
be euermore your beauteur, your sor-
tresse, and your bulwarke Amen.

A Dated at my dome, or rather man-
sion place in *Lincolnshire*, the penultie
of the monethe Sexule, Anno millimo,
quillimo trillimo,

Per me Jaannes Olio.

B EXTRACT of CHARLEVOIX's *History of*
New France, Canada, Cape Breton,
&c. whose excellent map of these can-
naries we first published in England (see
Jan. 1746.) and his description of Cape
Breton, and New France, in March
following, p. 123, and 134.

C The astonishing intrepidity and firmness of
the Canades, whom Charlevoix calls
Sauvages, in suffering the most exqui-
site tortures, and death. [Recollected on
occasion of the assassin, whose constancy
under torture, fringed the executioner.]
(See Vol. XVII. p. 604.)

D THEIR first business after a victory is
to secure their prisoners; those
they cannot safely carry with them they
put to death, and as they are in haste,
they do not torment them as they do
those whom they take home. These are
left to mercileis women, who having a
husband or a brother slain to revenge,
tho' thirty years past, behave towards
E them without either humanity or decen-
cy, and offer them such violences as are
not to be exprest. The next day is
the time fixed for the triumph of the
conquerors, who, however, behave with
great modesty and disinterestedness.

F The prisoners are made to sing their own
death-song, which they do without the
least sign of dejection, to this effect:
"I am brave and intrepid, and dread
neither death nor any kind of tor-
tures; such a fear is the lot of faint-
hearted men, who are weaker than
women: life is nothing to a man who
has any spirits; let rage and despair
G choke my enemies: oh that I might
devour them, and drink their blood
to the last drop." Then they are de-
sired to dance, which they seem to do
very freely, and take pleasure in relating
the noblest actions in their life, naming
all those they have killed, especially

H those for whom the spectators are most
concerned, and thus give the great-
est provocations in their power to them,
who are absolute masters of their lives.
Accordingly, these bravadoes always

cost them dear, as they never fail of setting in a rage, all those who hearken to them. But the manner in which these prisoners receive the most cruel usage, would make one think they look upon torments as favours.

Sometimes they are obliged to run the gantlope, between two rows of their enemies, armed with stones and sticks, who strike as if they wanted to make at once an end of them, and yet so dexterously as never to hit those places where their blows might prove mortal. In this march, every one has the right of stopping them, and they are also allowed to make a defence, but this is what they seldom chuse to do, as they are sure of being overcome by numbers. When arrived at the village, they are led from cabin to cabin, and every where receive such tokens as these of their welcome. In one place, a nail is plucked out; in another a finger is cut off, either with the teeth, or with an old knife, which serves as a saw. Here an old man tears the flesh off the bones: there a child thrusts a bodkin wherever he can do it, or a woman unmercifully whips them, till she is unable to raise up her arms; but none of the warriors sets his hands on them, tho' they be still their masters, so far that it is not lawful for any one to maim them without their leave, which is hardly ever granted; but in all other respects every body is free to make them suffer whatever he pleases; and if they be carried thro' several villages, either of the same nation, or among the allies and neighbours, they are every where received in the same manner.

The better to shew how the savages bear the greatest torments, I shall relate what happened to two *Iroquese* prisoners. The first was named *Joseph*, and taken by the *Hurons*. When he was brought to their largest village, the elders held a council, and it was resolved he should be given up to an old chief, to supply, if he thought proper, the place of a nephew that had been taken by the *Iroquese*, or else to do whatever he pleased with him. The poor man had already been most cruelly used: they had squashed one of his hands between two stones, and lawed off one of the fingers; two fingers had been cut off the other hand with a hatchet, and then the wounds dressed with tree-leaves tied with small bark bands. An incision had also been made in one of his arms, and the joints of both had been burned. All this was done on the road; when he came to the

village of the *Hurons*, he was very well received, feasted in every cabin, and had a young girl given him for a wife; and no one could have imagined that these civilities were soon to be changed into so many horrid cruelties. They kept him several days uncertain of his fate; during this time, his wounds swarmed with worms, which gave him exquisite pains, nevertheless they made him sing every day, till his voice failed him. He was at last brought to his new uncle, before whom he appeared with the countenance of a man who looks upon both life and death with the greatest indifference; but he was soon acquainted with his doom: "my nephew," said the old captain to him, thou canst not conceive my joy, when I heard that thou wert mine, I at first imagined that my lost nephew was restored to life, and I resolved to give thee his place. I had already prepared thee a mat in my cabin, and I delighted in thinking that I should pass the remainder of my days peaceably with thee: but the condition which I see thou art in, forces me to alter my resolution. I make no doubt, considering what thou sufferest and how thou hast been mangled, but that life is a burthen to thee, and that thou wilt be obliged to me for putting an end to it. Those who have put thee in this condition, are truly thy murderers. Take courage, my nephew, be ready for this evening, shew that thou art a man, and be not cast down by the fear of torments." The prisoner hearkened to this as if it had not concerned him, and boldly answered, *all this is right*. Then the sister of the man, whose place he had been voted to take, came near him, and as if he had been her own brother, gave him to eat, and served him with all the appearances of the most sincere and tender friendship. The old chief also caressed him much, and gave him all the marks of a truly paternal affection. At noon the prisoner made his farewell feast, at his uncle's expence, and the whole village being met there, he told them: "My brethren, I am going to die, do not scruple making your sport of me; remember that I am a man, and be persuaded that I fear neither death, nor whatever tortures you may put me to." After this he sung; several warriors did the same with him; and the dinner was served. This feast being over, the patient was brought to the place of execution, which was a cab-

cabbin designed for that purpose; for each village has such, known by the name of *bloody cabbin*, and it always belongs to a leader at war. From the moment that a prisoner has set his foot in it, it is in no man's power to grant him his life. About eight o'clock in the evening, they made eleven fires, at about a fathom distance one from the other, and the company sat in double rows on each side, the young men who were to be the actors, at the first row, and the old men behind them, somewhat higher. One of the elders bid the young people to do their duty, and added, that this action was of great importance, and would be well taken by *Arctusky*. This short speech was received with great halloes, which encreased much when the prisoner appeared. He went once round the cabbin, with his hands tied, and after this he sat down on a mat, in the middle of the assembly. Then a leader at war took off his gown, and shewed him naked to the spectators, said: "such a one (naming another chief) takes from this captive his gown; the inhabitants of such a village are to cut off his head, and shall give it with an arm to such a one, (whom he also named) who is to feast on it." Immediately after this, a most tragical scene ensued, worse than what has been already described, which lasted till the next morning, because the elders had declared, that it was of great consequence, that the rising sun should still find him alive; and during all this time, he remained undaunted, and spoke of the affairs of his nation, with the same calmness and sedateness of mind, as if he had been quiet in the middle of his own family. At break of day, they brought him out of the village, where they spared him not, and as they saw him near expiring, for fear he should die otherwise than as was mentioned in his sentence, they cut off one foot, one hand, and the head. The distribution was made as had been prescribed, and the remainder of the body was put into the kettle.

I shall be very short on the other instance of firmness of mind, among those people, who notwithstanding are justly called *Barbarians*. His name was *Onnontague*, a venerable *Iroquois* chief, near a hundred years old: In an expedition of the *Hurons* against his nation, he was taken, because on account of his age he could not, or perhaps, because he would not run away, waiting for

† The deity which they worship.
Gent. Mag. JAN. 1748.

death with the same intrepidity the old *Roman* senators shewed, when *Rome* was taken by the *Gauls*. He was left to the merciless fury of four hundred soldiers, who for several hours cruciated him, being all busy in contriving what could be most painful, in order to draw only one sigh from him; but they never could succeed: so far from it, that he did not cease, all that time, upbraiding them with having made themselves slaves to the *French*, of whom he always spoke with the greatest contempt. At last one of that cruel band transported with rage, and perhaps also moved with compassion, gave him two or three stabs, which proved mortal; "Thou art in the wrong," (said *Onnontague* to him) to have so soon put an end to my life; because thou mightest have learned to die like a man. As for me, I die satisfied, having never debased myself with one unbecoming deed."

An Enquiry into the Learning of SHAKESPEAR, with Remarks on several Passages of his Plays, in a Conversation between EUGENIUS and NEANDER. By PETER WHALLEY, A. B. Fellow of St John's College, Oxford.

Printed for T. Waller, Fleetstreet, pr. 1s. 6d. and contains 84 pages beside preface.

THE author of this pamphlet, among other things, endeavours to show, that *Shakespeare* not only improved his genius by extensive reading, and an acquaintance with the sciences, but that he had such a knowledge of the learned languages as is the general criterion of a scholar.

That *Shakespeare* has not conformed to the laws of the antient drama, in the plot or ground-work of his plays, is the grand objection to his learning; for as his neglect of these rules is evident, his ignorance of them is inferred.

To this Mr *Whalley* answers, that *Shakespeare* generally made some novel, or history, the basis of his play, copying old chronicles almost verbatim, and exhibiting stories in the same order in which he found them,* which necessarily

* The author observes in the preface, that in *Hamlet*, *Shakespeare* has varied from the narration of *Saxo*, the *Danish* historian, from which he took the plot, in several incidents, rejecting certain marvellous occurrences, adding the ghost, and varying the catastrophe; which is also a proof that *Shakespeare* had not only a small portion of *Greek* and *Latin* allowed him, by his adversaries, and supported by the authority of *Jibn-*

rily reader'd the plan of his drama erroneous and gave an unjustifiable wildness to his fable. That he was probably determined to make choice of this method, not by his inability to render the story probable, and to improve the incidents, or by his ignorance of the time to which the action of dramatic pieces ought to be reduced, but by the taste and humour of the times; the people having been used to the marvellous in all their shows, and seen different kingdoms engaged in the same scene of business, could not be suddenly confined within the narrow bounds of art; and probably *Shakepear's* manner of writing was the fittest expedient to bring them by degrees to a juster taste, as it was a kind of medium between what *had been*, and what *ought to be*. That he was sensible of the imperfection of his plots, and of the folly of the multitude, which he was obliged to humour, appears by many apologies for himself, and severe reflexions on the judgment of his audience. †

To support this Mr *W.* brings the following positive proofs of *Shakepear's* learning.

1. That in the contrast and consistency of his principal characters, and the different under parts, all subservient to the main design, he discovers much of that art, which is seldom acquired but by a liberal education.

2. That he every where discovers a perfect intimacy with the ancient poetic story, which he always introduces by the justest application, and an extensive knowledge in philosophy, history, mechanics, and many other branches of abstruse learning.

3. That he seems closely to have copied the sentiments and expressions of the ancients in many passages, of which several instances are given from the *Greek* and *Latin* poets, and among them the following quotations and remarks.

Part of the speech of *Ceres* to *Iris* on the approach of *Juno* in the mask, introduced into the *Tempest*.

———— high queen of state
Great *Juno* comes, I know her by her gait.

Johnson, but that he had arrived at a taste and elegance of judgment in the latter, as *Saxo* wrote with remarkable elegance in that language, whom he appears not only to have read, but to have studied as a critic, no translation of him having then been made.

† See prologue and chorus to *Henry V.* and prologue to *Henry VIII.*

In selecting this circumstance for the discovery of *Juno*, he has shewn both his judgment and learning; probably the *dicam incedo regina* of *Virgil* furnished the hint: The decorum of her character is consistent, and her attendance on the wedding agreeable to her office.

In the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, *Theseus* complains thus of the tardiness of Time;

———— Oh, methinks, how slow
This old moon wanes! she lingers my desires
Like to a stepdame, or a dowager
Long withering out a young man's revenue.

ACT I. Scene 1.

which could not be more happily expressed in *Latin* than by

———— *Ut piger annus*
Pupillis, quod dura premit custodia matrum;
Sic mihi tarda fluunt, ingrataque tempora.—
HOR. L. I. Ep. 1. v. 21, & seqq.

In *Measure for Measure*, *Claudio* gives such an image of the intermediate state of death, as much resembles the Platonic purgations described by *Virgil*.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where;

———— the dilated spirit
D To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice,
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with restless violence round about
The pendant world, &c. ACT III. Sc. 2.

Ergo exerceantur pœnis, veterumque malorum
Supplicia expendant. Aliæ panduntur inanes
Suspensæ ad ventos: aliis sub gurgite vasto
Infectum cluitur scelus, aut exuritur igni.

Æneid. L. IV. 739, & seqq.

That *Shakepear* took these hints from *English* translations then extant, cannot fairly be supposed, since his own translation of *Ovid* (says Mr *Walley*) proves him a master of that poet, and, consequently, a competent judge of others who wrote in the same language; besides, his acceptance of some words in a classical sense, not then in common use, obvious to every learned reader, amounts to a proof that he was perfect master of the language from which he borrowed them.

G Mr *Walley* allows that two writers of genius may easily fall into a sameness of thought and expression upon similar subjects ‡; of which he observes *Ménage* gives many examples, in his remarks on *Malherbe's* paraphrase of the

145th

H † An ancient *Greek* writer, named *Arctades*, compos'd a treatise, now lost, on the coincidence of sentiment in different authors, intitled *Elpis cruximulorum*.

145th Psalm; but that, as *Ménage* may be justly suspected of managing this subject, so as most to weaken the proofs of plagiarism, a fault frequently laid to his charge, an impartial judge may, after all, reasonably conclude, that when the likeness of two passages is very striking, they cannot both be originals.

He confesses also that the traces of antiquity are not so direct and visible in *Shakspear* as in *Johnson*, but for this he assigns two reasons.

1. As *Shakspear* framed the sentiments of his plays in conformity to the reigning opinions, and made his kings and counsellors speak the language of the court, so he drew his descriptions and images from the entertainments most in use, and borrow'd metaphors from the diversions of the quality, and to these novelties he could consistently add nothing from antiquity,

2. As by his great knowledge of nature, and the strength of his genius, he marked every character with sentiments which cannot possibly be applied to any other, his opportunities of borrowing from the ancients were few, and he was never driven to the common place topics, so servicable to poets of an inferior class.

Such is the proof of *Shakspear*'s learning: The *Remarks* on his plays make the greater part of the tract, and are interspersed without connexion, consistent, however, with the author's method, who probably chose that of an accidental conversation between two intimate friends, to secure to himself the liberty of digressing at pleasure, and to avoid the trouble of reducing a number of miscellaneous observations into a more regular order.

Of these in our next. (113)

'From the Westminster Journal', Jan. 23.

An Anti-Jacobite's Creed; alluding to indiscriminate charges in the Jacobite Journal.

TO call odious names, which will by no means stick to the persons they are thrown at, is far from being an expedient that tends to moderate and cool: It will of course rather aggravate and embitter; and what the consequence of this must in time be, former revolutions in the cabinet may sufficiently demonstrate.

A rebellion has lately happened, in which the North of the united kingdom did indeed appear too culpable, and has drawn on some of its members adequate

punishments and censures, with new restraints on the whole. But what did this rebellion prove among their southern fellow subjects? What! but that Loyalty abundantly prevailed, and was particularly distinguished in those whom calmer times had justified in their opposition to bad ministries? Are these, now the danger is over, and their laudable zeal no more wanted for the present, indiscriminately to be class'd with the guilty under the opprobrious name of *Jacobites*? It is an insult upon common sense, and the recent memory of every man living. Except those who appeared in arms for the pretender, they who had power, and neglected in time to stop the progress of the rebellion, acted the most like *Jacobites*. They suffered an alarm to run thro' the nation, which otherwise need not have spread far, and put the men, whom their agents now brand, tho' less deserving of it, in the same, and perhaps greater danger than themselves.

Truth and indignation extorted thus much: But prudence and returning temper prevent more. I know, as well as any man, what the *creed* is, could I subscribe it, that would take off the fashionable imputation of *Jacobite*, but must drag along with it the real and lasting character of a *constitutional Englishman*. With a few articles of this creed I shall at present conclude.

I. That all ministers, in virtue of their office, are prudent, wise, honest, good, and unblameable.

II. That to find fault with their measures, how strange soever they appear to common sense, is a high crime and misdemeanour.

III. That to say *Great Britain*, as a naval power, ought to depend chiefly on her navy, and employ her cares and revenues *first* in the proper furnishing and disposing of it, is wicked, disaffected, and *Jacobitical*.

IV. That to argue for the constitution, as established by the revolution, and against the extension of oppressive and penal laws, is *Jacobitical* likewise, and a sure mark of a strong propensity to popery and arbitrary power.

V. That to say our safety does not depend solely on that of the *Dutch*, is a damnable lye, and a certain proof that he who tells it is no true *Englishman*.

VI. That it is also a lye, a damnable *Jacobitical* lye, to say that our colonies and commerce are of more concern to us, than the preservation of the *Austrian* succession entire to the empress-queen.

queen, and the maintenance of near 30,000 *German* mercenaries.

VII. That *Great Britain* abounds in wealth and plenty, and is not unreasonably loaded with, nor are her trade and manufactures in any measure affected by, the burthen of her debts and taxes: And that so much as to insinuate the contrary, betrays a *Jacobitical* principle.

From the *Essexman*, Jan. 23.

Dispersing the French by all means pressed.

SOLOMON advises in all our undertakings, *to do with all our might*: Had our late ministry payed any regard to the counsel of the wise man, with whose writings I believe they were but little acquainted, they would, after our declaration of war, have acted with all their might, in which case we had doubtless seen an end to it before now, and greatly to our interest and honour.

We can not be sayed to act with all our might, unless we reward the brave, and punish the coward; that we have been very deficient in the latter, the protection of several offenders by sea and land testify to our great shame, and detriment.

The present ministry have doubtless promoted naval expeditions more than their two immediate predecessors; and the success which has attended their measures in two instances will, I hope, make them pursue the blow at sea with vigour.

To act with all our might in the present situation of our affairs, the misfortune of the ships of the enemy should be prohibited; as it is the cause of many more adventurers at sea among them than otherwise there would be; nor should we fill the magazines of the enemy, which without our assistance must remain empty, and consequently defeat all their hopes of a successful campaign. It has been always reckoned a great part of soldiery to contrive means to starve the enemy into submission, when it has been impracticable to beat them into it: No man therefore who wishes well to *England* can look on the scheme of exporting corn to the *French*, but with the greatest abhorrence and resentment.

As to the success of the French, and our entirely neglecting a land war, the author says,—"We were a people, and not afraid of the menaces of foreigners, when Charles the fifth was in possession of all Spain, a large part of Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany; And we preserved our own when

Charles the Great had Germany, and no inconsiderable Spain: And if France was so powerful then she now is, we now the extent of dominion. *Charles-magne* by above half, still maintain the sovereignty seas, if our liberties at home are properly supported, and if we waste our treasures in foreign and in schemes very foreign to of *England*.

From the *Edinburgh Journal*

The importance of NOVA S

NOVA Scotia and its importance to this kingdom and our colonies is not generally known extent and situation, see the plan in (*Jan. 1746*) its soil as tions are nearly the same as *England*.

As it has often changed improvements are much inferior colonies. The *French* has seized it generally 'till 1710, tants were then computed at including the native *Indians*.

habitants, by capitulation on rendry of *Annapolis Royal*, we ted to enjoy their estates and on taking the oaths to the government, and their priviledge confirmed to them by treaty which they have increased it at the commencement of the war, they were computed souls. But as no care was to establish a civil government province, and the whole body and *Indians* are of the *Romish* *Protestants* have attempted to mongit them. At this day t one *English* family there, w walls of *Annapolis-Royal*; t only *English* settlement besides been destroyed at the opening.

There being constantly 100 missionaries from *France*, hav the strongest prejudice against *them*, and are so firmly fix'd i tachment to the *French* crown wish for nothing more arden bere united to it, and have ma all occasions, a readiness to j reduction of *Annapolis*; and u they are in from the protect *French* of *St John's island*, [map] such as deserted from C after its reduction, and the *Spaniards*, makes it very difficult to an account.

As the *French* and *Indian* enemy are in possession of the whole country, except a small district under command of the cannon of *Annapolis*, this possession seems to be farther strengthened, not only by the reduction of *Canso*, but by their having probably erected forts at *Chagnette*, *Gaspere*, *Chebutto*, and several other places of consequence, which have not been visited by our ships or troops since *D'Anville's* disaster. See Vol. xvi. p. 577.

I have been more particular, to shew why the *French* may at a congress claim this province, of which they have actual possession, as an equivalent for *Cape Breton*. And if one must be given up, it is beyond all dispute that *Nova Scotia* is worth more to *France* than that island and *Newfoundland* together, considering its extent, cultivation, timber for ships, masts, mines, furs, provisions, multitude of fine harbours, and fishing-banks, which give place to none in the world: besides, it is already more populous, in proportion to its extent, than any part of *Canada*, and has above half as many inhabitants as that whole country, who wait only the reduction of *Annapolis* to avow themselves openly our profess'd enemies, to the amount of 4000 strong hardy fellows, inur'd to toil, and hard service.

Most of these advantages, are such as *Cape Breton* wants; and the most material, such as it never can have. Nor does it fall short of that island in regard to its commodious situation for the cod-fishery.

This province being of such consequence, it will appear very extraordinary, that, notwithstanding *Annapolis-Royal*, the only fortress in it, was, at the opening of the war, garrison'd with only about 80 men, many of which were render'd incapable of service, not above 100 have ever arrived there from *England* to their relief since; which, with the old troops, and the shattered remains of those taken at *Canso*, amount in the whole to about 200 men.

'Tis true, the general assembly at *Boston*, upon application from Col. *Masfereux*, gave liberty to some gentlemen in *New England* to raise four companies of volunteers, which they did at their own expence. These were sent to *Annapolis* in July, 1744, and raised the siege of the place then, and were continued on duty two years after. Since that, on *D'Anville's* arrival on the coast, part of a regiment raised for the abor-

tive *Canada* expedition, [see Vol. xvii, p. 445.] were detach'd from *Boston* to strengthen the garrison; which being continued there in July last, the assembly at *Boston* repeatedly demanded their return of Gov. *Shirley*, which he has since complied with.

'Tis also said, that the *French* have evacuated that province; but this must be understood of the *Canadians* only; the gros of the *French* force in *Nova Scotia* being composed of the inhabitants of *St John's* island, deserted *French* from *Cape Breton*, and some of the *Nova-Scotians*, who generally retire every winter to the remote parts of the province, and lie there ready for fresh attacks early in the spring.

On the other hand, let us see what the *French* have done. In 1744 they invested *Annapolis* three times with a land force; but were repulsed, and the garrison saved, by the volunteers from *New England*. In 1746 the grand attempt was made by *D'Anville*, [see Vol. xvi. p. 577.] and the place blocked up by the *French* and *Indians* for a considerable time, in expectation of his joining them, which never happened: and this year we find the *French* force, destined for that service, has been bro't into *England* by the admirals *Anson* and *Warren*.

We have a further account of the arrival of three ships of war, and eight transports with troops, at *Canada*, with a design, it is thought, to attack *Annapolis* early in the spring.

Thus we see the *French* are unwearied in their attempts to recover this place; and we, on the other hand, as remarkably easy whether they succeed or not: for it is now thought to be very secure, tho' not garrison'd with above 200 men, fix or seven officers, no officers of the train, nor above 10 or 12 sorry gunners and matrosses. At the same time the place has near 50 cannon well mounted, four mortars, and several coehorns, and requires four times that number of troops to make a proper defence against the enemy's force in the country, if they have field pieces and coehorns provided in their attack, which it is no difficult matter for them to bring against it. In a word, under such circumstances, with the present strength, it could not possibly hold out a month against the *French* and *Indians* only, without any troops from *Old France*.

The situation of this place is such, that a naval force can do little or no execution against it, nor much in its defence.

force against a land force.

I think it is therefore evident, from what has been observed, and from the unlimited expence the *French* have been at in their hitherto fruitless attempts to reduce this province, that 'tis worth the preserving; that 'tis, I may venture to say, equal to *Canada* and *Cape Breton* together; that if we hold it in its ancient extent, and preclude the *French* from *Newfoundland* and *Cape-Breton*, *Canada* will of course come to nothing, as it is so remote, its navigation at best very difficult, and half the year impracticable. The *Canadians* will have then little more to depend on than the fur-trade, which, by good management, might soon be wrested out of their hands by the *Hudson's-bay* company on one side, and *New-York* on the other. By this means they would have no footing in north *America*, except *Louisiana* on *Mississippi* river.

I mention *Nova Scotia* in its full extent; because, tho' all this country was called *L'Acadie* before its cession to the *English*, the *French* have now fix'd that name, and we, to ape them, that of *Acadia*, to the *Peninsula* only, which commences at *Chignecto*, and they have cantoned a large part of the remainder into a province, by the name of *Gaspesia*, lying to the west of the gulf of *St Lawrence*, and on the south side of *Canada* river. Here they have carry'd on a fine fishery for these 20 years, and continue it without interruption to this time, notwithstanding our possession of *Cape Breton*, and having a number of ships to cruise in those seas.

It is therefore necessary that *Annapolis* should be strengthened more effectually than it is at present, but that a possession be got and maintained in other parts of *Nova Scotia*, by fortifying *Canso*, *Chebuilot*, and some other places where the inhabitants are most numerous, to keep them in obedience, and prevent the occasional supplies they afford the enemy.

It is oftentimes observed, that if the *French* should succeed in taking *Annapolis*, it would be no difficult matter to retake it again. This may be true indeed; but both we and the *French* know, to our mutual cost, what chargeable things *American* expeditions are; and this place never could be regain'd at a less expence than was incur'd at the taking of *Louisbourg*, as the enemy would be sure of 4 or 5000 fighting men always ready in the province to defend it: but less than the interest of such a sum would

effectually serve our purpose in preserving it.

And whenever a peace is concluded with the *French*, the boundaries of this province ought to be well attended to; for if they are suffered to keep possession of *Gaspesia*, or any part of *Newfoundland*, they will soon have a second *Louisbourg*.

N.B. The foregoing account of the importance of *Nova Scotia* agrees with the memorials which Mr Vaughan, who understood those countries extremely well (see vol. 16. p. 212, 214.) had some time before his death prepared to lay before the king and council; this gentleman, who first proposed the taking *Cape Breton*, had also formed a scheme for the reduction of *Quebec* and *Canada*, and to demonstrate it, had marked out upon 6 or more of our maps of *Canada*, the incroachments of the *French*, and the places proper to be taken to facilitate the enterprise, which he made much to depend on the settling and strengthening *Nova Scotia*.

January 25, 1748.

The markets at *Bear-key* having been larger than for some time past, and great quantities of corn bought up, probably (say the *Newspapers*) to supply the *French*, we thought it proper to insert further arguments published against such design. (See p. 20)

LETTERS to the Printers of the Daily Papers, on Attempts to supply the *French* with Corn.

S I R,

IT has been said in the papers, that a bill was preparing to prohibit the exportation of corn to *France*, I wish the fact was true: your readers may perhaps be ignorant of the real grounds for such a bill, and therefore I have here sent you a true state of the case for their information.

In short, the *French* have apply'd to our court for leave to import 400,000 quarters of wheat into their country, for which, by all accounts, they are in the utmost distress; and have offer'd 2 l. 10 s. a quarter for the same, besides a crown a quarter freightage: now let it be consider'd that every quarter of good wheat will weigh near 480 pounds. A pound of bread is sufficient for a soldier one day; a pound of wheat will more than make a pound of bread; consequently 400,000 quarters will maintain 400,000 men 480 days, or above 15 months; or 100,000 for five years: Would it not therefore be the height of folly in us to enable our enemies to protract the war so long against us, when providence has put it in our power to starve them into peace?—All I shall add is, that, if our governors think fit to grant them their request, we may compliment

meet them with our teeth into the bargain ; for when our cattle are dead, and the enemy have got our corn, the poor can have no great use for them.

On the Same.

WAS it not too well known that corruption has infected all ranks of men among us, one would scarce believe, that, instead of bringing in a bill to prevent the exportation of corn to our capital enemies the *French*, passes should be granted for that purpose, only to save the usual bounty. (See Vol. xxi, p. 240.)

The advocates for this traitorous attempt urge, that the money to be remitted hither for it will be of the utmost present advantage both to our farmers and their landlords, as neither can well subsist without some such supply.—Tho' this has too much of truth in it, yet, at this juncture, both ought to make all the shifts possible, rather than relieve the necessities of a people labouring to enslave us, and who, without such relief, will probably be undone. As an *Englishman*, therefore, give me leave to hope that no such passes have yet been granted ; and in the mean time humbly to submit the following Queries to the serious attention of the public.

I. Whether *France* would offer such an exorbitant price for corn, were she not in the utmost distress ?

II. Whether this urgent want can be supply'd, till after next harvest, from any other market in *Europe* ? and whether, upon our refusing to supply it, a famine will not immediately ensue in *France* ?—Both these articles the merchants of London know to be strictly true.

III. Whether the magazines for their armies can be filled by any other means ? and whether the prodigious demand made all at once from this kingdom was not intended for that purpose ?

Whether the famine hinted at above, will not, in its consequences, tend greatly to enfeeble the *French* armies, hitherto successful only by their superiority in numbers ? and whether, by thus bringing them to an equality, we do not take the likeliest means of gaining victory over them in battle ?

V. Whether, as Providence has thought fit to afflict the *French* with so dreadful a scourge, the running counter to its benevolent dispensation, with regard to this island, may not turn that blessing into a curse upon ourselves ?

VI. Whether the present acquisition of one million, to enable the *French* to prolong the war, should have any weight, when the nation is forced annually to raise ten millions towards its support ?

VII. Whether any *Englishman*, *papist*, or *foreigner* (those who have *French* hearts only excepted) could dare to address any person in the administration on this head, without entertaining an opinion of the weakness or wickedness of the persons apply'd to ; and, at the same time, exposing them to be looked upon universally as enemies of their country ? And whether such application, if made by *Dutchmen*, does not greatly aggravate the guilt ?

VIII. Whether the *Dutch*, by their very wife Placart, having taken all possibly precautions to prevent the carrying of corn into *France*, be not a sufficient reason, why no application ought to be made on any pretence whatever, to our ministers at home, in contradiction thereto ?

[The *Dutch* news-papers vehemently accuse the *English* and *Irish* merchants with furnishing corn to the *French* (See p. 20) It would be a wonder to find the *Dutch* now clear of seeking their private interest by illicit traffic, even with an enemy, of which they have been so long a proverb.—Their own papers are indeed silent in this respect, but the *German* proclaim it as follows :]

A LETTER from the Cologne Gazette.

PARIS, Jan. 1.

IT is not observed, that the thundering Placarts published lately in *Holland*, do much harm to our trade. On the 12th of last May the states of *Zealand* ordered their subjects to take and sink, as enemies, all vessels coming from the ports of *France*, wherever they might find them ; but this order did not send a single privateer out of the ports of *Zealand*. On the contrary, the first ship that sailed from thence after the publication, was full of munitions of war for our ports, and we have since had a great many laden in the same manner, which have done us much service. The last placarts publish'd in *Holland* will have the same fate. Private *Dutchmen* will not only avoid arming against us, but will bring us, as they have hitherto done, whatever we want. It has therefore been resolved, in the last assembly of the *India* company, to continue the same dividend for 1748, as they did for 1747. This we look upon as a proof that no great matter is apprehended from the *Dutch* naval force.

Q U E R Y.

I Find that the order for the priest's celebrating daily mass in *England*, which is publicly fold, appoints about 180 days of the year their wearing the white paramentum, or scarf, 100 for wearing the red, which is chiefly on martyrdom days, 22 for the green scarf, 60 for the violet, and 2 for the black.—There are separate orders for the jesuits wearing these colour'd scarfs, who sometimes wear red or white, when the others wear green or violet.—But these honest fathers are to wear the black but once in the year, which is on NOVEMBER 5.

My Query hereupon, is, Whether this black thing is worn for mortification or penitence, in remembrance of some mortifying disappointment, or for humiliation, on account of some wicked design of which they now repent,

A short abstract of the REMEMBRANCERS.

See extract of N^o 1. Dec. Mag.

No. 2. After a deduction of affairs, asserts, that an opposition to bad measures, and ministers, is more necessary now than ever.

No. 3, observes, *That tho' the abuse of confidence in former undertakers for the public, has almost destroyed all connexions, and the people have been twice deceived, yet we ought with proper caution to renew and redouble all legal efforts to retrieve ourselves, against the aspiring Junto that have set their feet on the necks of the *** and people; for which end, if a sufficient leader should stand forth, who has the profoundest duty for the ***, he longs to rescue, the most cordial affection for the people &c attempts to save, and the most religious veneration for the constitution, which is his only ambition to rectify, confirm, and perpetuate; we shall have all imaginable reason to rely on his prudence and integrity, and (alike to the confusion of those who act as if it was their sole study to render the present happy establishment odious to the public, and those who hope to excite new troubles in consequence thereof) to be confident of*

No. 4, remarks, That our state-undertakers have no standard of policy. That Austria was once to be reduced to aggrandise Bourbon, and now the contrary; so that our wealth and valour may be called rather a curse than a blessing. That one undertaker being forc'd into a naval war by the people, his successor, contrary to former professions, rushed into a land war of his own — so unnecessarily and so unprovided, that the Dutch, for whose sake we ventured on two former wars, protested against this. But a land war was a favourite measure, because the new undertakers proposed to become favourites by it. Accordingly, being possessed of the c-b-t and t—s, on a popularity acquir'd by a promise of pursuing British measures only, nothing of that kind took effect. For, tho' the address of that noble person, who undertook the commission to bring the D—h to co-operate, proved ineffectual, they continued the war under the same expense, with the same wild management, and less probability of success; so that if this fatal measure was not their own natural issue, they made it theirs by adoption.

From the REMEMBRANCER, No. 5.

It is, perhaps, unfair, to judge of the right or wrong of a measure from

the event of it: but surely, when a calamitous event has been foretold, as the inevitable consequence of a bad measure, nothing can be fairer than to brand both the author and adopter of it, as the most insatuated, or most iniquitous of men, for rushing on the danger, in contempt of the warning.

If (which is scarce imaginable) it should be urged, in exculpation of those now at the helm, that their steerage was under the impulse and direction of a power superior to their own, notorious matter of fact confutes every such suggestion. Witness the removal of those m—n—s—s, who had lost their popularity by screening them from the vengeance of the people! witness, also, their second struggle with their ***, in order to force a person into his c-b—t, whom he could not bear in his presence, which so justly provoked him to say, (if common sense is to be relied on) *that he would make his appeal in every market-town in E—, against such insupportable usage!* and witness the necessity that they imposed on his *** to continue them in his service, after they had so notoriously forfeited all pretence to his favour.

If, therefore, their omnipotence was such, against all the opposition that the *** could make, it follows, that if they had thought fit to espouse the cause of the public, they must have succeeded as effectually in it, as in their own.

And yet one of the Sovereign-Junto has, of late, in the very f-n-t, exhausted his whole stock of eloquence on the calamitous effects of this war; and in so tragical a strain, as if the enemy was already at the gates, and as if any peace, of any kind, was the only mercy that could be extended towards us.

To shew a despondency, (says the writer) was not politic, as the enemy might from such a speech be authorised to exact higher demands; the intent then must be, to draw arguments from his own peculiar embarrassments, and not only prepare the nation for a peace more pernicious and dishonourable than the war itself, but to bespeak a licence to act therein according to his own pleasure.

On the other hand, the writer mentions several encouraging circumstances, — among others, the vigorous measures of the Dutch, their raising 5 million by the fiftieth penny, hiring of troops every where, prohibiting commerce with France, — and taking a larger share of the quotas. On which occasion he

states

states the following fact :

The E— of G—, when in place, had insisted, that the S—s G— neither could, nor ought, to pay for their quota, above *one part in three*; while the two b—rs who, at that time, piqued themselves on *acting the parts of Englishmen*, not only contended for their paying according to the antient proportion of *two parts in five*, but so far availed themselves of the *force they played*, as to get the said E— turned out, and to engross the whole c—b—t to themselves; which was, indeed, all they aimed at: For no sooner were they in the sole possession of it, than they instructed the E— of C—, who undertook for them at the *Hague*, to accept the very proportion of *one part in three*, which they had before so warmly opposed. Nor was this all; for, in order to induce the states to engage on that footing in the treaty of W—, which was not, however, effected without infinite difficulty, it was farther stipulated, that, in all future treaties, sieges, or other military operations, they, the S—s, should pay but *one part in four*: so that, upon the issue of the whole matter, it appeared, that the man whom they had turned out as a *Dutchman, Austrian, Hanoverian, &c.* was, so far, the truest *Englishman* of them all.

This was the fruit of that e—b—y, and of the change which gave rise to it; and this will serve also to shew the nature of our transactions at that period with the h— and m— L—ps.

But when the p— of O— succeeded to the l—dc—p, disdaining to take the advantage of a clause which appeared to be so unfair in one light, and so weak in another; and resolving to convince this nation, that he chose to treat them as *friends*, not as *bubbles*, he not only prevailed with the S— to relinquish their pretensions under the said clause, but to consent to such an alteration in the last R—n treaty, as, from a certain point of time should divide the expence of it, fairly and equally, between the two powers.

This, together with the consideration, that all the assistance which can be derived from the *head* of the empire, as *such*, is now on our side; and that what with the scarcity which now begins to rage in *France*, and their losses at sea, the *French* are, to the full, as much distressed and embarrassed as we; it, in my humble opinion, sufficient to solve the problem, *That the war ought to be condemned, and ought to be prosecuted.*

Gent. Mag. JAN. 1748.

No. 6, takes a motto, *We are not to prefer foreign concerns to our own interests*, and shews, that the contending in a land war for the *totality* of the *Austrian* inheritance, and afterwards an equivalent for the loss of *Silesia*, the imperial dignity being procured, was not a right measure, but dancing after the *Austrian* fiddle.—As the house of *Austria* have obtained some points at our expence, it is but equitable that they should employ their whole or chief strength for the preservation of those states, who have ventured so deeply for them.

It proves (from *D'avenant*) that a sea war is our proper force; that the *Hollanders* being eased of their quota's of ships, may, with our other allies, exert themselves solely by land, and *Great Britain* take the whole *marine* to herself: we shall then act more naturally.

And tho' our allies may not immediately partake of the advantage of this proceeding, nor relish it so well as the sweets of present subsidies, they will find themselves more effectually served in the end: for according to the method we now pursue, we shall grow *wearry* of their company, because we shall find the expence of keeping it insupportable: Whereas, by giving the war this new bias, we shall be gainers by the pursuit, consequently, shall never *tire*, till we have gratified them as well as ourselves.

Providence itself seems now to favour us, as the enemy is necessitated to apply to us for the *support of their armies*; but if we are so *jordid a people*, as to *traffic away* this great opportunity for the sake of a *temporary, insignificant profit*, we shall have just reason to apprehend, that our prayers, our fasts, our sacrifices, nay, our very repentance, will be rejected.

EXTRACTS from the Jacobite Journals.

The JACOBITE JOURNAL, No. 5.

Contains several letters to the author. The first, dated *Litchfield*, and sign'd *Stuarta Staffordshire*, written in the character of a woman, who is obliged to talk the nonsense of the party, because her husband is a *Jacobite*; she apologises for the few ladies who are real *Jacobites*, by shewing the methods taken to prejudice their judgment, and continue their ignorance, which are so fatally effectual as to gain their assent to the following creed:

That K. James II. was turn'd out by a party of presbyterians, to the injury of the church of *England*, which he zealously maintained; and that all the princes

SHIPS taken by the English, January 1748.

THE *Count Trevis*, Neron, from Bourdeaux to Martinico, carry'd to New York.
 A rich prize, with bale goods, brought by the *Lys*, capt. Knowler, to the Nore.
 The *Amiee*, —, from Martinico for France, car. by the Bristol man of war to Lisbon.
 The *Tyger* privateer of Bayonne, of 16 six pounders, and 156 men (which had been out 14 days, and taken an English sloop from Cork for Georgia, and two Dutch ships, which she had sent for Bayonne) taken by his majesty's ship the *Tryton*, and brought to Portland Road. *Gaz.*
 The *Notre Dame*, from St Maloes, with wine and brandy, brought by the Trial sloop of war into Plymouth.
 The *Commerce*, Clavier, from Nantz for Hamburg, brought by the *D. of Cumberland* pr. to Dover.
 A Dutch ship, with warlike stores for St Domingo, car. to Jamaica by a priv. of Rhode Island.
 A French ship from Alexandria to Marseilles. car. by the *Fame* priv. to Leghorn.
 A valuable prize from the Havanna, car. by two New York privateers to N. Carolina.
 A French privateer, carry'd by an English man of war into Antigua.
 A Dutch boy, with wine from Bourdeaux, taken by the *Swan* priv. off Portland.
 Two French polacres, richly laden from the Levant, carry'd into Leghorn.
 A Spanish prize of great value, car. to Providence by a privateer of that place.
 "The *Alcide*, a French privateer of St Maloes, 22 guns and 240 men, left going into Morlaix, 16th ult. O. S. and only 70 men saved; she had been engaged in a very smart action with an English merchantman, suppos'd to be capt. Campion."
 [RE-TAKEN.] The *Neptune*, Crauford, from Jamaica for London; the *Loyal Judith*, Cowie, from S. Carolina to London; a snow from Bristol to Jamaica.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, January 1748.

THE *May-Flower*, Douglas, from Philadelphia for Curacoa; the —, Habble, from New London; the *Anne*, Proud, from Milford; the *Charming Betty*, Smith, from New Hampshire for Antigua; the *Warren*, Ashur, from Antigua to Barbadoes; the *Speedwell*, Ashwell, from Antigua; and the *Catberine*, Mac Cully, from Philadelphia to Iquebo; all car. to Guadaloupe.
 The *Meggy Lauder*, from Leghorn for London, taken by a French privateer, retak. by a Guernsey privateer; taken again, and carry'd into St Sebastians.
 A small bark, —, Mercer master, from Stockton to Leith, with corn, sheep, honey, &c. tak. by a Fr. privateer, who had two ransomers belonging to Dundee, and ransom'd for 200 *l.*
 The —, Schermerhorne, from Virginia, taken off the capes of that colony.
 The *Benfon*, Brown, from Liverpool for Antigua, carry'd into Guadaloupe.
 The *Industry*, Ranger, from Newfoundland to Pool, carry'd to St Sebastians.
 The *Reflexion*, Newman, carry'd into Offend.
 A Bermudas sloop, Seymour, for Philadelphia; and the —, Ingram, for Boston, both taken by a Spanish gally.
 The *Christiana*, Hartell, from N. Carolina to New York, car. into St Augustine.
 The *Conquest*, Hopper, from Petersburg for London, carry'd into Calais.
 The *Daddington*, Threlfall, from Liverpool for Africa; and the *Stadford*, White, from London for —, both taken off Cape Palmas, by a French privateer of 30 guns; the former they plunder'd of her cargo, and gave her to capt. White, and some other of the prisoners, and the latter they left adrift.
 The *Pretty Patty*, Tate, from London to Madeir; and the *Success*, Hill, from Faro for London, both carry'd by a Spanish privateer of Vigo into the Canaries.
 The *London Factor*, Teague, from Virginia for London; and the *Walgrave*, Philipps, from Newcastle for New England and Carolina, both carry'd to St Sebastians.
 The *James*, Ball; the *George*, Elmes; and the *Carolina Packet*, Keigwin, all 3 taken coming out of Charles Town, Carolina; and car. to St Augustine.
 The *Charming Molly*, Curtis, for London, cut out of bath Town in N. Carolina, by a Sp. priv.
 The *Virginia Merchant*, Whitehair, from Jamaica for Bristol, car. into the Groyne.
 The ships of capt. Smith for Boston, and capt. Eden for Hull, taken by privateers.
 The *Vary and Barbara*, Pottle, from Pool for Carolina, taken by a priv. of Cape Francois.
 The *Hassel*, Caise, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into Bayonne.
 The *Duke*, Montpelier, from Cowes for Carolina, carry'd into St Augustine.
 The *Two Brothers*, Houghton, arrived at Bristol from New York, taken in her passage off Newfoundland, by a privateer, and ransom'd for 250 *l.*
 The *Norfolk*, Stephenson, arriv'd at Whitehaven from Virginia, taken in her passage by the *Hero* privateer of St Maloes, and ransom'd for 1600 *l.*
 The *Lyon*, Lyon, from London for Dublin, taken by a French privateer.
 The *Isleight*, Tyrer, from Newfoundland for Figuera, carry'd into Porto Vedro.
 A vessel from Ireland for Antigua; and the *James*, Newton, from Philadelphia, with bread and flour; with several others, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Montague* sloop, with 400 barrels of powder, and ordnance stores from the Tower for Plymouth, taken by a French privateer off Beachy Head; she came out with a 40 gun ship, but was taken by some accident.
 The *Emily*, Stephenson, from Burroughs, taken and ransom'd for 550 *l.*

PROLOGUE to *IGNORAMUS*, acted at Westminster School in December 1747.

SUETA diu *Græci* scenis offendere mores;
Tandem adit *Anglicum* comica Musa forum:
Causidicos sale perfringit, qui nil nisi leges,
Vixdum etiam legum membra minuta sciunt.
Non tamen hic temerat laudem, quæ patria jura,
Inter se nex's paribus apta, patent;
Quæ doctrinam augeat ratio! quæ *Attica Pallas*
Ingratum, eloquium *Mercurius*que dedit.
Nec mens uique adeo nobis obtusa, parentum
Uique adeo veturi religione carens,
Ut scena hæc leges violaverit, unde per orbem
N. minis *Anglici* gloria prima viget.
Hæc neque *Normannus* potuit rescindere miles,
Aut, sacro sparsus sanguine, *Danais* atrox;
Non regum rabies, populique miserimus error,
Impia non *Roma* fraus, procerumve jugum.
Salve, O Libertas! hic templum immobile ponas,
Regali imperio non inimica comes.
Atque ut nam incultos *Boreæ* sub frigore montes,
Orades et steriles viscere, *Divæ*, velis.
Tu varias inferre artes, solatia vitæ,
Tu tenebras animis pe lere sola potes.
Quin illuc iam flecte pedem: *Concordia* tecum,
Et, tua sancta parens, prodeat *Eunomia*.
Salve, O! tu *Batavis*, diro in discrimine belli,
Suffice magnorum vimque animosque patrum.
Sin illis finem rerum clademque parant di,
Saltem hæc victrici littora classe tegas;
Gallus ut hæc nunquam suspendat in arce trophæa,
Et medio insultans det nova jura foro.
Sic quæm legavit vobis pia cura parentum,
Intactâ possit vestra propago frui.

ENGLISHED.

LONG us'd in *Græcian* scenes to form the
The comic Muse now treads the *British* stage,
To scourge the pedant, whose contemptuous pride
Of law knows little, yet knows nought beside;
Not to pollute the stage's just applause,
Who, in one system, grasps connected laws;
Whose solid learning Reason's beam refines
(As *Phæbus* gold in rich *Perseian* mines)
Whom *Hermes* taught Persuasion's mean to hit,
And *Attic Pallas* arm'd with pointed wit.
Nor are we yet so dull to think it wise
Our good old sire's religion to despise,
To break those laws, by libe's on the state,
Which, thro' the world, proclaim *Britannia*
great;
Laws, which the conqu'ring *Norman* ne'er sub-
Nor fiercer *Danais*, with holy blood embrou'd;
Nor rage of kings, or crowds by kings unaw'd,
Nor force of barons, nor of *Rome* the fraud.
Hail, holy FREEDOM! on this happy land,
Unmov'd forever may thy temple stand!
May latest times thy name with *Britain's* blend,
Of regal sway fit consort, and firm friend!
Oh! would'st thou, Goddess, the rude north
controul,
And clear the frozen regions round the pole!
'Tis thine with arts to bid the desert bloom,
And chase forever intellectual gloom;
Haste; on thy steps shall wait *Concordia* mild,
And great *Eunomia* shall attend her child;
O! shield *Batavia*, plunging in the fight,
And arm her sons with all their fathers might;

But if her state must fall by heav'n's decree,
By conqu'ring fleets still keep thy *Britain* free;
May no new laws here own the victor *Gaul*,
His trophies ne'er profane this sacred hall,
But what our fires bequeth'd, their sons to bless,
O! let our last posterity possess!

THE EPILOGUE.

• *IGNORAMUS and MUSÆUS.*

IGNORAMUS.

PEACE, bookworm! bless me!—what a clerk
have I!

A strange place, I fore—this *University*!
What's Learning, Virtue, Modesty, or Sense?
Fine words to hear—but will they turn the pence?
These stiff pedantic notions—far outweighs
That one—short—comprehensive thing—a *Face*.
Go, match it, if you can, with all your rules
Of *Greek* or *Roman*, old or modern schools:
The total this of *Ignoramus*' skill
To carve his fortune—place him where you will.
For not in law alone cou'd I appear;
My parts would shine alike in any sphere.
You've heard my song in *Rosabella's* praise:
And would I try the loftier ode to raise,
You'd see me soon—a rival for the bays.

Or, I could turn a *journalist*, and write
With little wit, but large recruits of spite;
Abuse and blacken—just as party sways—
And lash my betters—these are thriving ways.

My mind to graver *physic* would I bend,
Think you I'd study *Greek*, like *Mead* or *Freind*?
No—with some *acisiram* I'd ensure my fees,
Without the help of learning or degrees:
On *drop* or *pill* securely I'd rely,
And shake my head at the whole faculty.

Or would I take to order—

MUSÆUS. Orders? how?

IGNORAMUS.

One not too scrupulous a way might know:
'Twere but the forging of a hand—or so.
In orders too my purposes I'd serve;
And if I could not rise, I would not starve.
With lungs and face I'd make my butchers stare,
Or publish—that I'd marry at *May Fair*.

These, these are maxims, that will stand the test;
But *Universities*—are all a jest.

MUSÆUS.

I grant a prodigy we sometimes view,
Whom neither of our seats of learning knew.
Yet sure none shine more eminently great
In law or physick, in the church or state,
Than those, who early drank the love of Fame
At *Cam's* fair bank, or *Isis*' silver stream. [clear.
Look round—here's proof enough this point to

IGNORAMUS.

Bless me!—what!—not one *Ignoramus* here?
I stand convicted—What can I say more?
See—my face fails, which never fail'd before.
How great soe'er I seem in *Dulman's* eye,
Yet *Ignorance* must blush—when *Learning's* by.

• *The part of Ignoramus was performed by the Hon. Hamilton Boyle, second Son of the Rt Hon. the Earl of Orrery.*

† *The word sure is left out, and 20 other blunders are committed in this Epilogue, by the editors of another Magazine.*

*Miss L—T—T, to Cornet F—R, on
his falling down and breaking his Nose,
sent with a Nose of Clay.*

IN scripture, Sir, 'tis said, we must,
As dust we are, return to dust,
Then, why shou'd you your *nose* bemoan?
Since 'tis but just before you gone;
And surely, ev'ry booby knows
That, wherefoe'er a person goes,
He can but follow his own *nose*.
But, since your *nose* has naughty tricks,
Not caring in your face to fix,
And (villain like) is run away,
I've sent, you, Sir, a *nose of clay*;
Undoubting that you'll take it kind,
I bear your *nose* so much in mind,
And, really Sir, I think you ought
To thank me for the happy thought,
That, when y' had lost your *nose* in *posher*,
I sent y' again *just such another*:
For, tho' a man may meet his foes
In battle, when he's lost his *nose*;
Yet, ladies often take aversion,
And think *no nose* a great aversion:
But any fool, you know, will pass,
If he has but a *nose* in's face.
Then stick on this, when with your *love*,
'Twill keep as close as hand and glove,
And I defy both great and small,
To say—you've got no *nose* at all.

Reading, Jan. 2.

P. S. *Pray don't fall down again, and
break it,
I took a deal of pains to make it.*

*To the Ingenious Author of the Verses on
HOPE, in the Mag. for Nov. 1747.*

— *Tu quoque Deum
Spem prædicat, — sed non ego credulus illi.*

SHOULD *Phœbus* sing, rejected be the strain
That lulls the mind with pleasures false and vain.

The *Siren*, Hope, that in thy verse appears,
So fair she captivates all eyes, all ears,
Shews in each charm the force of dang'rous skill,
Which gains, by pleasing, surer pow'r to kill.

My faithful numbers own an honest aim,
I with instruction, nor aspire to fame:
Let truth th' important question then decide,
Let reason counsel, and experience guide;
Like men, not poets, let us judge, to know
If Hope to mortals is a friend, or foe? ||
Fair are the scenes of bliss she sets in view,
But is that bliss still false, or is it true?

Lo! millions hasten at her magic call!
To grasp the joys she promises to all:
Fond Expectation brightens at her sight,
And Life feels every disappointment light!

|| Hope intrudes as a medium, and abstracts application, by keeping resolution long in suspense.
Hope is a false prophet of Fortune. — On
POPE'S Advice to a son. Part II. p. 122.

But soon her objects shrink from our embrace,
And leave us wearied of an endless chace.
As children who with tinsel trifles play,
Yet weep, whene'er the tarnish'd toys decay:
So, shadowy forms of bliss delude the mind,
They fly, the fond pursuer left behind!
And for a to happiness still courts us on,
Till we, too late, perceive ourselves undone!

Mark, where the hero, thro' the crimson field,
The laurel seeks, her hand shall never yield!
To the sad exile, on some desert shore,
She points that country, he shall see no more!
Or to the slave who sinks beneath his chain,
Shews the lost freedom he shall ne'er regain:
She bids the statesman fortune's wheel ascend,
Till on a scaffold all his projects end:
Thro' her the miser eyes the golden plumb,
But dies before he gathers half the sum:
Oft Friendship's pleasing habit she puts on,
But when misfortunes come—the phæantom's gone!
E'en Love's sweet form the *fort'ress* can assume,
A flow'r that promises eternal bloom!
But soon enjoyment makes that flow'r decay,
That dew, exhaling in the noon-tide ray;
Or absence cool, or rigid bleak despair,
Resolve the fleeting *wisdom* into air!
Thus Hope like *Circé* boasts her tyrant thrall,
And deals th' intoxicating cup to all:
The wise alone, like great *Ulysses*, think;
Reject her offer, and forbear to drink.

Yet 'tis no wonder that we disagree,
Since Hope our eyes thro' different mediums see,
Well may her praises grace your happy song,
To you she spreads her charms—for you are young!
As justly I in scorn her beauties hold,
For she has done with me—and I am old!
Age is a master far beyond the schools,
While rip'ning wisdom every passion cools;
Reason, as these subside—regains the heart,
And Hope, and all her idle train depart.
For me, the future hour I calmly wait,
Nor tir'd of life, nor anxious for my fate;
In heav'n's high-will consenting tho' distress'd,
I taste the present good in patient rest:
And in my sorrows this relief I boast,
That be who ne'er EXPECTS, can ne'er be cross'd. ‡

‡ Mr Pope in his letters adds this new BRA-
TITUDE to those in SCRIPTURE, Blessed is he
who never expects, for he never shall be disap-
pointed.

On the PICTURE of HOPE.

IN azure robes is HOPE depictur'd fair,
To signify she feeds her fools with air;
The wiser, by her glitt'ring anchor, know
That gold's the surest friend we find below.

AMINTA to PHILO, on his Ode to Hope.

WELL has thy muse that charming Hope
display'd,
Which is, thro' life, misfortune's chiefest aid.
Long had my anxious mind revolving flood,
Till thy smooth numbers prov'd that Hope was
good.

And now shou'd disappointments still pursue,
Fresh-blooming Hope shall open to my view
Prospects more glorious, not to earth confin'd,
But heav'nly joys, to fill th' immortal mind.

The BATH-Weekly JOURNAL, adapted to the polite readers of it, has much poetical entertainment; some, we find written by our former correspondents, whom we could not oblige by so frequent a publication: several pieces in the said journal have been desired to be inserted in the Gent. Mag. We cannot find room for all, but shall give the following specimen.

A REBUS, Bath, Dec. 21.

WHat was chiefly in use before guns were invented,
And a place of retreat, for wild beasts, under ground
Where they couch, and lie down, both secure, and contented,
Makes the name of a poet, that's highly renown'd.

To the ingenious Contriver of the REBUS on BOW-and-DEN. Bath Jour. Jan. 4.

THE author BOW-s, with half his name,
To him from whom the REBUS came,
And to the other half, the -DEN,
Invites the poet with his pen;
There to regale, with wine and fallad,
The *desert* shall be song, and ballad:
No rarities such seats afford,
But *Peace*—to bless the homely board.
Poets and hermits, we are told,
In dens and caverns liv'd of old:
There if I live from tumult free,
That den a palace is to me.
Sweet *Liberty*, about my cell,
That mountain-nymph, delights to dwell.
Sweet *Peace*, a stranger to the great,
Still hovers round the rural seat:
And, if no business breaks my rest,
That seraph is a constant guest.
Let others flatter, court and wed,
Peace is the mistress of my bed:
Wedded to her with all her charms,
I clasp the goddess in my arms.

Mean while, may you be blest'd by
Phœbus,

With all his rays, his robes, and *Rebus*;
Who, with the trammel'd mule, in fetters,
Cou'd thus anatomize six letters,
And, to consolidate my fame,
To substance analyze a name,
Poetic chymist to sublime,
And filtrate sound in *candy'd* rhyme.
The tortur'd name you thus divide,
Between two words stands crucify'd.

FROME, Dec. 28, 1747.

* *Rebus* is, sometimes, Latin for *Riches*.

CAUSE and CURE of the Distemper among the Cattle. A Memoir for the approaching Fast.

NO tithes for burned cattle have been paid,
By worldly craft unprofitable made.
To own a God we graciously profess,
Yet cause his daily sacrifice to cease;
Live without souls; to heav'n no homage pay;
Neglect his worship, and profane his day;
And deem it *trach* of privilege to pray.

The loss of being is our highest aim;
To perish *unbless'd* the only bliss we claim.
The guiltless beast for brutal man commiter;
Brutes die for those, who hope to die like brutes;
Destruction seems a merciful demand
Of long arrears upon a guilty land.
Your cows to save, a daily offering,
The *causes of righteous lips* to th' altar bring.
Health to restore, and soundness to ensure,
Pay God his dues:—*Devotion is the cure.*

O D E for NEW-YEAR'S-DAY.

Composed by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq; Poet Laureat, and set to Musick by Dr Green, Master of his Majesty's Band of Musick.

RECITATIVE, by Mr Savage.

When truth the nether world explor'd,
To find the glory the ador'd,
Misled by Fame, she cast her eye,
Upon the Eastern monarchy.

A I R.

But soon her eye she turn'd away,
(For glory grac'd not cruel sway)
To christian courts her wings the wav'd;
But there, alas! were kings enslav'd.
There pious fraud, and papal pride
The rights of human sense deny'd!
How dreadful is the holy rod!
Where potent priests create their God!

RECITATIVE, by Mr Wals.

Yet such was found the christian doom,
And such the glorious boast of Rome!

A I R.

Ah no! the goddess cry'd, no, no,
From christian virtues glory springs;
No triple crowns, no printed show,
Can make of tyrants glorious kings.

Recitative, by Mr Bailey and Mr Mence:

'Tis not with tortures faith to force,
(For reason cannot change its course)
Nor yet, in chains the tree to bind,
But to protect, and win the mind.

D U E T T E.

From this alone can glory flow,
And such the bliss free *Britons* know.

A I R, by Mr Beard.

Hail! beauteous *Ision*! queen of isles!
Where glory beams, where freedom smiles,
While weaker realms, by stronger preisd,
By GEORGE the glorious are redress'd.

RECITATIVE.

Thus, while in *Britain* glory thine so clear,
Truth own'd the land, and fix'd her empire there.

C H O R U S.

When conscious kings shall peace implore,
And ravish'd rights to Right restore,
Then shall the happier realms around,
To GEORGE the just, their praise rebound.

SIR, The Hunting Song in December, Last the following mistakes, berries for array, distains for dainties, read also

Wouldst be in every time that chide.

To Miss B——.

Above when *Phæbus* gilds the skies,
And zephyrs gently breathe ;
When flowers, in vary'd colours, rise
To paint the scene beneath :
When artless notes, inspir'd by love,
Resound from ev'ry spray,
And, hid within th' enchanted grove,
Fond Echo mocks the lay ;
Gay pleasures in our looks appear,
And all our mind possels ;
With joy we see, with transport hear,
And lovely Nature blefs.
But when black clouds with tempests lour,
And *Sol* denies his rays ;
When show'rs descend, and thunders roar,
And livid light'nings blaze :
Affrighted at the gloomy show,
Each comfort flies the breast,
And restless Spleen, and anxious Woe
The sadden'd heart infect.
Thus, *Deſia*, can thy pow'rful eyes
Or joy or grief impart ;
And, varying, as the changeful skies,
Depress and cheer the heart :
When o'er thy brow the clouds impend,
And frowns thy charms conceal,
My scenes of bliss in darkness end,
And cold despair I feel.
But when the transient glooms are o'er,
And smiles thy charms display,
Thy smiles those scenes of bliss restore,
And Hope resumes her sway.
Let smiles then always gild thy face,
Good humour sway thy breast ;
So shalt thou still improve each grace,
And I shall still be blest.
So shall I winter's storms defy,
New charms shall summer bring,
And all the seasons, as they fly,
Shall yield the joys of spring.

ANACREON, ODE xi. ON HIMSELF.

OF, with wanton smiles and jeers,
Women tell me I'm in years ;
I, the mirror when I view,
Find, alas ! they tell me true ;
Find my wrinkled forehead bare,
And regret my falling hair ;
White and few, alas ! I find
All that time has left behind.
But my hairs, if thus they fall,
If but few, or none at all,
Asking not, I'll never share
Fruitless knowledge, fruitless care.
This important truth I know,
If indeed in years I grow,
I must snatch what life can give :
Not to *live*, is not to *live*.

THE COMMANDMENTS.

Sent in pursuance of the request. Vol. xvii. p. 244.

1. ONE God there is—him only shalt thou fear,
2. Nor make to sculptur'd idols fruitless pray'r ;
3. Take not thy awful maker's name in vain,
4. Nor the grand sabbath of thy God profane ;
5. Honour thy parents—blessings crown the deed—
6. Nor by thy murd'ring hands let others bleed ;
7. Shun with the wife unlawful lewd delight,
8. Nor dare usurping steal another's right ;
9. False witnes hear not, and thy oath revere,
10. Nor madly covet what thy neighbours share !

D——.

EPITAPH on a DAUGHTER named *ROSE*,
who died January 14, 1748, aged *twelve*
years and eight months.

HERE lies a rose, a budding rose,
Blasted before her bloom,
Whose innocence did sweets disclose
Beyond that flow'r's perfume.
To those who for her loss are griev'd
This consolation's giv'n,
She's from this world of woe reliev'd,
And blooms a *Rose* in heav'n.

On the Modern PLAID-WEARERS.

WHAT do I see ! ridiculously clad
Our *English* Beaus and Belles in *High-*
land plaid !

The dress of rebels ! by our laws forbid !
No matter—why should friends or foes be hid ?
By this distinctive badge are traitors shown,
Sure as Free Masons by their signals known.
Come to the muster, *Perkin*, take thy roll,
And of thy slaves in li'ry turn the poll.
Yet say, ye dastards, who in peaceful days
Look big, drink healths, and hope a traitor's praise,
In what dark corner did ye lurk, when late
To the last crisis *Edward* push'd his fate ?
Sculking behind the laws ye wish'd to break,
Ye dar'd risk nothing for your prince's sake,
Tameless ye saw his promis'd succours fail,
And *William*'s arms like *Aaron*'s rod prevail.
True to no side, ye Bats † of human kind,
Despis'd by both, for public scorn design'd,
Still by your dress distinguish'd from the rest,
Be *James*'s sorrow, and be *George*'s jest.
† See *Ætop*'s fables. ERYAZON.

ANACREON. ODE XLVI

'TIS *Love*, for *Love* to spare the heart,
'Tis *pain*, to feel his wounding dart ;
But greater still, the *loss*, the *pain*,
To love, alas ! and love in vain.
Wit, wisdom, birth and beauty fade,—
The beams of dazzling gold display'd,
Curs'd be the wretch the first who told
His birth-right, liberty, for gold !
Gold, that can murd'ring hands employ,
And brothers, fathers, sons destroy.
Gold unresisted rules the ball,
By gold, whole hoists, whole nations fall ;
Yet more, my sighs with grief reveal,
That *Love* the force of gold can feel.

Historical Chronicle, January 1748.

SHERIFFS appointed for 1748.

County. **Names.**
Berkshire, Laurence Read Oglethorpe of Winterborne, Esq;
Berkshire, In Hill of Bedford, Esq;
Buckinghamshire, Pittman's.
Cambridgeshire, Walter Lowridge of Whitehaven.
Cheshire, Samuel Jarvis of Chester, Esq;
Devonshire, John Partheriche of Littleport, Esq;
Derbyshire, Postponed.
Dorsetshire, Dennis Strickely of Bideford, Esq;
Devonshire, Samuel Whitcomb of Lillingdon.
Essex, Postpon'd.
Gloucestershire, Robert Ball of Blomworth, Esq;
Hampshire, Wm Janssen of Chestnut, Esq;
Hertfordshire, Henry Cliffe of Ewerbach, Esq;
Huntingdonshire,
Kent, Samuel Collett of East-Greenwich, Esq;
Leicestershire,
Leicestershire, James Winstanley, Esq;
Lincolnshire, George Gregory of Harlorton, Esq;
Middlesex, Cecil Craven & John Davis, Att.
Monmouthshire, Aubrey Barnes of Monmouth.
Northumberland, Nicholas Brown of Bolton.
Northamptonshire, Sir Thomas Dray of Owerstone, Bart.
Nottinghamshire,
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Senwe, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Edward Metcalfe of Drayton, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Wm Chiffelden of Ridlington, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Job Charlton of Park, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, James Jeans of Emmore, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, John Jervis, jun. of Darlston, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Lamb Barry of Sileham, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Jeremiah Gray of Itbely, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Samuel A'kinson of Croydon, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Postpon'd.
Nottinghamshire, Sir Edward Beighton, Bart.
Nottinghamshire, Adam Hough of Comerton, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Phipps, jun. of Leigh, near Westbury, Esq;
Nottinghamshire,
Nottinghamshire, Wm Mordhurst of Kippax, Esq;
S O U T H W A L E S.
Carmarthen, Helmer Jones of Langeller, Esq;
Carmarthen, Postpon'd.
Carmarthen, David Jones of Penyrallt, Esq;
Carmarthen, Postpon'd.
Carmarthen, John Wogan of Bolton, Esq;
Carmarthen, Postpon'd.
N O R T H W A L E S.
Anglesea, Wm Lewis of Llandysfan, Esq;
Carmarthen, John Salusbury of Brevel, Esq;
Carmarthen, Robert Wynn of Henllan, Esq;
Carmarthen, Wm Dymock of Worthenbury, Esq;
Carmarthen, Owen Wynn of Pengwern, Esq;
Carmarthen, Sir John Poyer of Norton, Bart.

LAND-TAX RECEIVERS.

Names. **Places of Abode.** **Counties.**
James Hayer, Halsey. E. of Albans.
Richard Redhill, D. of Bedford.
Thomas Parr, D. of Marlborough.
Peter How, Whitehaven. E. of Carlisle.
Wm Mills, Leek in Staff. E. Cheshire.
Wm Parr, jun. Exmouth. E. Devonshire.
Chas. Vivasser, Willich. E. Lincoln.
Thomas Giffourn, Derby. D. Devonshire.
John Haddy, Exeter. E. Oxford.
Oliver Pears, Tiverton.
John Derby, Sherborn. E. Shaftesbury.
Wm Surtees, Newcastle on T. E. Durham.
Thos. Blackmore, Briggton. E. Fitzwater.
William Bell, Gloucester. E. Berkeley.
George Penderick, St Albans. E. Cusper.
Thomophilus Lane, Harford. E. Shropshire.
Osgood Jackson, Goultonchaster. D. Manchester.
James Hackman, St. Paul. D. Dorset.
John Baker, Haverhill. E. Dorset.
James Gildard, Liverpool. E. Dorset.
John Simpson, Leicester. D. Rutland.
George Dunsford, Scamilton. D. Auster.
James Ward, Market Riving.
Sir John Belforth, Guildhall. D. Newcastle.
William Fortune, Monmouth. T. Morgan.
Wm Surtees, Newcastle on T. E. Tankerville.
Ben. Hill, Northampton. D. Montagu.
Ben. Nathal, Norwich. E. Bucks.
Tim. Balaclava, Norwich.
William Bury, D. Newcastle.
Samuel Winst, Oxford. D. Marlborough.
Ben. Hill, Northampton. E. Dorset.
Rich. Wallston, Shrewsbury. E. Dorset.
Philip Baker, Bridgewater. E. Powlett.
John Davies, Lethbury, London.
James Bayley, Namurich. E. Gower.
Wm Carter, near Sudbury. D. Grafton.
Mich. Thistle, near Ipswich.
John Shephard, Winchester. D. Bolton.
Robert Auben, Gouk rd. E. Dorset.
Wm Mitford, Petford. E. Hertford.
Thomas Hunt, Coventry. D. Montagu.
Rich. Brobbins, Worcester. E. Coventry.
John Turner, Devizes. E. Penbroke.
Thos. Phipps, Leigh.
Peter Howe, Whitehaven. Vic. Lonsdale.
James Gee, Bishops Burton. E. Holderness. N.
[M. Rockingham, W. Lethwin, Esq;
Wm Williams, Teuby, Pemb.
Ditto. T. Morgan.
Ditto. Vic. Lethwin.
Ditto. D. Bolton.
Ditto. Sir Arthur Owen.
Ditto. Wm Perry.
Wm Mills, Leek in Staff. E. Chelmondeley.
Ditto. E. Chelmondeley.
Ditto. Sir Rob. S. Cotton.
Ditto. E. Chelmondeley.
Ditto. E. Chelmondeley.
Richard Lewis, Esq;. E. Chelmondeley.

FRIDAY 8.

Another remarkable memorial (See p. 19) was deliver'd to the E. of Chesterfield by M. Mitchell, the Prussian secretary, concerning the respects to be paid to the Prussian flag. (See the Answer, p. 34.)

THURSDAY 14.

At a general court of the S. Sea, company, it was unanimously agreed to address his majesty to continue governor; and on a dividend of 2 per Cent. due at Christmas for the half year's interest on the capital stock of the company, payable next Feb. 13.

SATURDAY 16.

Admiral Hawke in the Kent sailed from Plymouth, with the following ships.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Gunn.</i>	Antion, Keppie	64
Kent, Holbourne	74	Centurion, Dennis	60	
Culloden, Geary	74	Portland, Stevens	50	
Notting, Harland	60	Tavistock, Nutt	54	
Augusta, Bonfy	60	Gloucester, Durell	50	

MONDAY 18.

At the Old Bailey, Samuel Chiswick, and Robert Scott, were condemn'd for smuggling.

WEDNESDAY 20.

Came advice from Barbadoes, that the Weazle sloop dispatch'd by Adm. Hawke (see Oct. Mag.) to give notice of the French merchant fleet, was arrived there, on which the ships of war in that station under commodore Puccock, were sail'd for Martinico, to intercept them: the Weazle proceeded for Jamaica with the same notice to Commod. Dent, that he might cruise at St Domingo.

MONDAY 25.

A bill (for the supply) was order'd to be brought in, for laying an additional duty of 5 per Cent. on merchandise imported (prize goods to be included.)

TUESDAY 26.

'Resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that the exportation of corn to foreign parts is very beneficial to this kingdom, and ought not to be prohibited at this time.'—This being the resolution of an assembly that cannot want information, must lead us to think that what is advanced to the contrary, (see p. 20, and 30) proceeded rather from zeal than knowledge.

The treaty of Petersburg, Nov. 19, between his majesty, the States General, and Russia (for troops); the convention of the Hague, Jan. 26, for the campaign 1748; and a proposal for Hannoverian troops, were laid before the grand council of the nation.

M. Bourdenay, the French admiral (see our List Supplement, p. 608) after being some days in Pendennis castle, was

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brought to town in custody of 2 messen.

—The reason of laying down his command is thus related:—He had been long employ'd in the French East India company's affairs, and though found deficient in his accounts to the amount of a million of livres, was not only continued in his employment of superintendent at Pondicherry, but rais'd to his late command, by the interest of a near relation, who losing his influence in the company, M. Bourdenay, rather than come to an examination, chose to quit his post, and go to Esfata, a Dutch settlement, where converting the plunder of Madras into jewels, he took shipping for Holland. — If the Dutch are thus become possessors of the plunder of our East India company, is not there the same reason for reclaiming it, as for the French reclaiming the ships sold by commodore Barnett? (See Vol. xv. p. 526.) M. Bourdenay's lady is at Lisbon, with part of the treasure, and the French talk of demanding of that court the delivery of her person and effects.

THURSDAY 28.

At a general meeting of the Guildhall subscribers, for support of the soldiers in suppressing the late rebellion, Sir Richard Hoare chairman, the report of the committee was read, and it was unanimously resolv'd to concur with the recommendation of the said committee, in distributing the remaining balance of the subscription, by giving to St Bartholomew's, St Thomas's, and Bath hospital 1000*l.* each, and 100*l.* each to the infirmaries of London, Westminster, and Hyde Park Corner, for the assistance which they had afforded to the sick and maimed soldiers. Thanks were returned to the committee, and the chairman, for their discreet management.

SATURDAY 30.

An order of council, concerning cattle, continues the order of December 11. to March 1.

The Gazette mentions the capture of ten of the French merchant ships that escaped admiral Hawke, and a probability of taking many more.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Portsmouth, concerning Capt. FOX's TRIAL.

I Never was more surprized than to find, from the evidence which Capt. Fox produced, the small foundation of the general clamour against him, for want of courage.

He began his defence with expressing the concern he was under, to answer to so infamous a charge, after having served in the navy so long with unblemished reputation:—That he never troubled himself about the scurrilous reflections of the multitude, who had already condemn'd him, unheard; but hoped to make his innocence clearly appear to the court, to most of whom he had the honour of being personally known, and of whose candour and ju-

since he was entirely persuaded.—With regard to Capt. ———'s evidence, he said, he perceived nothing to answer, since he acknowledged he went upon the hearsay of others, and refused to rank with him, only because others refused so to do. After taking to pieces the rest of the evidences against him, and pointing out their several incredibilities, absurdities, and inconsistencies, as he called them, he took notice, that he hoped the court would not imagine he had the least design to insinuate, that so many gentlemen had come there with intention to impose falsities on them; but that, in the heat and hurry of action, he believed (from his own experience) every person found enough to do in his own particular scene of business; and that the justice he owed himself obliged him to point out, in his own defence, wherein his accusers accounts differ:—That, tho' all the captains of Adm. Hawke's Squadron had refused to rank with him, which might seem to be an argument of his cowardice, he observed that it was no more natural for an *English* SEAMAN to like a coward for his commander, than for an *English* CAPTAIN to choose to rank with a coward; and therefore hoped the testimony of his ship's company, in his behalf, would have as much weight with the court, as that of his brother captains against him; and that it would appear, to the satisfaction of the court, that, in all respects, he did do his duty to the utmost of his power and judgment.—He only desired that every member of the court would stick to the distinguishing characteristic of a christian, and do by him as he would be willing to be done unto.

His lieutenant, master, and the rest of his officers sufficiently proved, by the most clear and coincident evidence, the *Kent's* being engaged with several ships of the enemy, and that the *Fougeux* actually struck to her:—That the engaged both this ship and the *Tonnant* within less than a cable's length (which shews, to a demonstration, there could be no want of courage in the captain, notwithstanding he had the good fortune to have but one person killed): That the first lieutenant and master were the principal, or rather the sole cause of the captain's leaving the *Tonnant*, by confidently asserting, the admiral's signal must be for the *Kent* to come to his assistance; and that he could not answer his not obeying it. It fully appeared, that Capt. Fox left off engaging the *Tonnant* with the utmost regret, and that, when he bore away to the admiral, he cry'd out, looking earnestly on the *Tonnant*, *What a pity it was he must leave that ship before she had struck!* Besides the commission and warrant officers of the *Kent*, many of the petty officers, and forty of the foremast-men, were examined, who declared that the captain behaved with the greatest resolution and courage, during the whole action; that they never desired to sail with a braver commander, and that they never heard the least murmuring, or dissatisfaction in the ship, on account of any backwardness in their captain, either during the action or after. I must farther take notice, that the evidence in favour of Capt. Fox, did not center wholly in

the ship's company; for the boatswain others of the *Essex*, swore to Capt. Fox calling to Capt. *Stanhope* to take up 1 gun, which had struck to the *Kent*; 1 of the *Tilbury*, to his engaging the within pistol-shot.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year
JAN. 1. Ady of *The Prowse* Esq. for *Somerset* deliv'd 15. Cul of *Kildare*,—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year
JAN. 1. *Haynes* *Werner* of *Bucks*, Esq. to widow *Berth* *Threadneedle-street*, with 18,000*l*.

Hugh *Griffith* of *Bristol*, *Carnarvon* Esq;—to Miss *Wynne* of *Llanvair*, with 700*l*. per Ann.

5. *Anthony* *Langley* *Swymer*, *near Southampton*,—to a daughter of Sir *J. ley*, Bt, member for *Shropshire*.

Rev. Mr *Derby*, minor canon of *W*—to Miss *Isabella* *Hawley*, 5000*l*.

9. *Tho. Henckel*, Esq; *Powangal* at *burgh* merchant,—to a daughter of *Bulwercke*, Esq; *Dutch* merchant, and the *Dutch East India* company.

12. Capt. *Repetition* of *Churchill's* —to Miss *Matilda* *Vernon*, niece countess *Harcourt*, 16,000*l*.

14. *Charles* *Hales* of *Aston*, *Lancaster* —to Miss *Isabella* *Langhorne* of *Tor* *Fra. Vernon* of *Grosvenor-street*, Esq. Miss *Ibbotson* of *York-street*, St *James's* 18. *Wm* *Bouverie*, Esq; eldest son *Folkestone*, member for *New Sarum*, daughter of Sir *Mark* *Pleydell*.

Jacob *Bosquet*, Esq;—to a daughter *John* *Hanbury*, Esq;

21. Hon. Mr *Lee*, uncle to the E. o *field*,—to Miss *Stonhouse*, sister to S 26. *Rich. Aston* of *Crawford*, *Kent*, to Miss *Eldred* of the *Haymarket*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year
Dec. 28. *George* *Evans* of *Fanham* *H. Ware*, *Hertfordshire*, Esq;

John *Stainforth*, Esq; receiver of the rents for all the northern counties.

JAN. 1. *Thomas* *Hatfield*, Esq; 71 years of age, died at *Surrey*.

2. *Rob. Thornton*, Esq; a Bank direct Sir *John* *Napier* of *Bedfordshire*, Bt

4. Rev. Mr *James* *Scott*, aged 101 60 years rector of *Sheldon Moor*, *Kent*. *Wm* *Mitchell* of *Bloomfury-square*.

Mr *Parham* of *Newington*, *Surre* footpad's shooting him in the thigh, 71 m. Rt Hon. *James* *E. of Barrymore*, formerly member for *Stockbridge*, and last *Wigan*. He served in *Spain* in the 14 and his commission of Lieut. Gen. is 1720. He is succeeded in honour and his eldest son, *James* *Ld* *Visc. Bateman*

5. Rev. Dr *Warren*, rector of *Croen* archdeacon of *Suffolk*.

7. Sir *Tho. Hales*, Bt, at his seat at *Canterbury*, aged 87, member for *bury* in last the and 4 other parliaments

succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son *The Duke*, Esq; one of the 4 clerks of the board of green cloth, and member for *Hythe*.

Tho. Rose of Weston Fitzpaine, near *Lyme, Dorsetshire*. Being opened a stone of 8 ounces and one drachm was found in his bladder, and several large stones in his left kidney.

9. *Alderman Hagar of York*.

10. *Lieut. Martin Temple*, at *Paddington*, aged 68; his death was occasion'd by a large pin piercing his shoe, as he was walking in the Strand, which stuck some time in his foot, and induced a mortification.

11. *Rob. Smith*, merch. of *Leam. at Mortlake*.

Edw. Morgan, Esq; J. of P. for *Brocknock*.

Lady Eleonora Bertie, daughter of *Robert D. of Ancaster*, aged 63.

Lady Eliz. Speelman, daughter of late *John E. of Middleton*, Gov. of *Tangier*.

12. *Chas. Wade*, Esq; in *Graveyard square*.

Relict of *Sir Roger Egerton of Dingy, Lanc.*

13. *Capt. Mar. Boskey* of the *Shaftsbury Indianman*, late arrived.

14. Relict of *Robinson*, late Bp of *London*.

Ph. Newman, Esq; near *RYgate, Surrey*.

15. *Tho. Roberts*, Esq; near relation to the E. of *Radnor*.

16. *Mr. Hall*, a farmer of *Lee, Essex*, of the bite of his own dog that ran mad.

17. *James Gaultier*, Esq; Bank director.

22. Relict of *Sir Rob. Corbet*.

25. *Capt. Harwood* of the navy, aged 84.

26. *Rt Rev. Rob. Butts*, Bp of *Ely*, at *Ely house, Holbourn*, of the gout in his stomach.

Rich Owen, Esq; near *Bedford row*.

27. *James Swift of Craven-st. Westminster*, Esq;

28. *Daniel Naylor* of *Bedfordshire*, Esq;

Rodge, Esq; late Gov. of *Anguilla*.

[See Vol. xv. p. 391.]

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 174

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, THE king has been pleased to Dec. 26. give the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain unto *Henry Rolle of Stevenstone* in the county of *Devon*, Esq; by the name, stile and title of *Ld Rolle Baron of Stevenstone*.

The king has been pleased to appoint *John Tovey*, Esq; one of the principal officers and commissioners of his majesty's navy.

— *Tyrrubit Capley*, Esq; one of the com. for victualling his majesty's navy.

From other Papers.

Capt. *Spratt*, appointed commander of the *Newark*, 90 guns.

Capt. Lloyd, late of the *Otter Hoop*,—of the *Levincliff*, 74 guns.

Capt. Gambier,—commander of the *Flamborough*, 20 guns.

Francis Fiddrell, Esq;—solicitor general to the Pr. of *Wales*, in room of

Hon. Henry Bathurst,—his attorney in room of *Pauncefort*, Esq; ref.

John Spooner, Esq;—one of the 6 clerks in Chancery.

Mr Cooper of *Symonds Inn*,—clerk of the rules of King's Bench.

Malin, Esq;—a serjeant of mace to his majesty.

Thornon Key, Esq;—comptroller of the excise for the Isle of *Man*.

Mr Shaw,—a clerk to the board of trade.

Mr Ryal,—Clerk of the Gen. Penny-post office.

Mr Martin,—clerk of the minutes to the commissioners of the customs, 150 l. per Ann.

Col. Drury,—1st major in the 1st Reg. of guards, in room of *Col. Merrick*, dec.

Capt. Collins,—of the *Tibury*.

John Scot, Esq;—keeper of the council chamber.

Robert Craigie, Esq; late *Ld Advocate* of *Scotland*,—a Lord of Session, in room of

Rob. Dundas, Esq; *Ld president*.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

REv. *Rich. Smith*, M. A. collated to the living of *Albham*, near *Dover*.

Mr Barnard, appointed rector of *Bridgman, Barbadoes*, 700 l. per Ann.

Mr Wilkins,—of *Ranfurbin, Denbighsh.*

Mr Detton,—of *Hindertwell, Yorksh.*

Mr Tho. Mosley,—of *St Helens, York.*

Mr John Clements,—rector of *Long Watton, Leicestershire*.

Mr Trap,—rector of *Harlington, Middlesex*, in room of his father.

Mr Bejs,—vicar of *Welton, Yorksh.*

Mr Harrison,—of *Gibburne, Yorksh.*

Dr Blacker, chosen a lecturer of *St Martin's* in the Fields, in room of *Dr Trap*, dec.

Mr Butler,—lecturer of *St Mary le Strand*.

Dr Wilson, prebendary of *Westminster*,—

minister of the chapel in the *Broadway, West-*

ster, in room of *Dr Broderick*, dec.

Mr Piddington,—prebendary of *Litchfield*.

Dr Gregory Sharpe,—chaplain to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Dr Johnson,—by the Pr. of *Wales*, rector of *Seldon cum Burton, Cornwall*.

Dr Thomas Gough, Bp of *Norwich*, translated to the See of *Ely*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of PARLIAMENT since the Returns. (See July Mag.

Places.	Elected.	In the room of	chooses to serve for
<i>St Ives,</i>	<i>John Plumtre,</i>	<i>John Lord Hobart,</i>	<i>Norwich.</i>
<i>Tiverton,</i>	<i>Col. Cunningham,</i>	<i>Sir Wm Yonge,</i>	<i>Honiton.</i>
<i>Barnstable,</i>	<i>Sir Boucher Wray,</i>	<i>Henry Rolle, made a Peer.</i>	
<i>Ware-</i>	<i>Robert Banks Jenkinson, and</i>	<i>Henry Drax, and</i>	<i>not duly</i>
<i>ham,</i>	<i>John Pitt, Esqrs, Petitioners</i>	<i>Tho. Erle Drax.</i>	<i>elected.</i>

THE year 1747, with regard to us, has been productive of events almost equal to any other year of agitation, and notwithstanding our monthly summaries of them, it is not improper to superadd the following *review*, so well done to our hands in the *Hefminier Journal*.

R U S S I A.

This country, tho' not at war, has not been entirely free from domestic troubles. *Elizabeth*, the present empress, daughter of *Peter the Great*, was raised by the *Russians* to the imperial dignity, and those *Russians* expected indulgence to their native prejudices. — Tho' a *German* prince, as nearest in blood, had been appointed her successor, by the title of *Great Prince*, the *Russians* did not expect to see other *Germans* in power or favour to the exclusion of natives. They knew the monarch to have the name, but that ministers in general have the authority. This has occasioned the discharge of such foreigners as were in places of great trust or profit: Even the servants of this great prince were obliged to submit to the temper of the populace, and many of them were sent home at the beginning of the year: Since that we have seen *Gen. Keith*, brother to the late *Scottish Earl Marischal*, after long service quit it is empire to seek a new matter.

We suppose, tho' authority has not confirm'd it, that near 40,000 *Russian* auxiliaries are now upon the march from the heart of the empire, and that 30,000 more are to remain upon the frontiers of *Livonia* as troops of observation. The maritime powers are to pay dearly enough, we believe, for both these corps: And we would not willingly suspect, that any prince has it in his power to prevent the troops from answering fully the purposes of their destination. (*See Prussia*.)

S W E D E N.

The dyet which began its session in 1745, was sitting till near the end of 1747. This long time was filled up rather with the struggles of party for superiority, than with a constant flow of zeal for the good of the community. The death of *Count Gyllenburgh*, president of the chancery, and many years prime minister, occasioned a trial of skill and power betwixt those who were for the plain independent interest of their country, (or, if they must engage in the business of other nations, for joining those powers who were most naturally connected with them) and the

friends of *France*, who listen'd to that golden temptation, which has ever been the most certain ruin of free states. The latter so far prevailed, that a plot, hitherto unintelligible, has been ascribed to those in the contrary interest. One man has suffered death for it; another has been condemn'd to it; and several have undergone severe examinations.

Count Tessin, a man who had formerly had art enough to deceive *Europe* with the face of a solemn resignation of all power, was pitch'd upon to be the successor of *Gyllenburgh*. He was at the head of the prince successor's household, which he intended should be understood as a place of mere honour: But his design manifestly appeared, which was to enjoy the power of chief minister without the odium.

As the distinctions of parties are generally ridiculous enough, those in *Sweden* have names not more significant than our whig and tory. We need not therefore enquire after the etymology of the *hats* and the *caps*, but may be content with knowing, that the former signifies the friends of *France*, who are suspected to have sold the interest of their country for a bribe; and the latter means the same as with us, *True Patriots*, friends of their country, who are not to be biass'd from their duty by pecuniary considerations.

The caps, under the countenance of *Russia*, were the people who, after the last peace in *Finland*, elected the Duke of *Holslein* *Eatin* prince successor: Yet by some insatiation it happened, that the hats are now masters of the person and principles of that prince, whose consort is sister to his *Prussian* majesty. It is this party that has concluded the new treaty betwixt *Sweden* and *Prussia*, and that betwixt *Sweden* and *France*, whereby the latter is to pay a subsidy of 3 millions 700,000 livres within the compass of three years.

D E N M A R K.

This kingdom has not only remained in peace with other powers, but kept free from those violent agitations which have shook the domestic repose of her neighbours. She has been solicited, but hitherto in vain, to send auxiliaries into the field. What price the court of *Versailles* pays for the neutrality of this power, is not so well known as her bargain with *Sweden*: For an absolute sovereign can transact such affairs with more secrecy than a mixed authority. Upon the whole, the *Danes* enjoy the benefit of this pacific disposition of their young monarch, and are endeavouring, as much as possible, to improve their commerce.

PRUS-

PRUSSIA.

His *Prussian* majesty, with a numerous army ready to take the field, has continued thro' out the year to superintend the affairs of *Europe*. Both sides have endeavoured to gain him, and both have flattered themselves, in turn, that he would at last join their party. His declarations, in the mean time, are uniform in this strain: "That he will not intermeddle with the war, unless it should again affect the empire." How the march of the *Russians* will be construed, when they come to cross *Germany* quite from *Poland* to the *Netherlands*, and whether his *Prussian* majesty will explain that march to be a disturbance of the peace of the empire, a short time must of course inform us. At present, *France* menaces, that not only the King of *Prussia* will endeavour to obstruct their passage, but that a *French* army shall also be sent over the *Rhine*, in order to meet and give them battle.*

This would, indeed, be an absolute infringement of the neutrality of the empire: And as the circles of *Franconia* and *Swabia* seem to be now a little more patriotic than they have lately been in their resolutions, it might probably engage the empire itself in the war. The grand question therefore is, Whether *France* will hazard so much as this, in order to keep those auxiliary enemies at a distance?

POLAND.

This king, like his neighbour of *Prussia*, has been all the year solicited both by *France* and the allies. What his determinations were, we could not well guess till a very few weeks ago, when the news that he had disbanded a part of his army made it probable, at least, that he has no intention of embroiling himself afresh, either as a principal or an assistant ally. In the mean time, he has made large steps towards the aggrandizement of his family, by marrying one daughter to the dauphin of *France*, and another to the Elector of *Bavaria*. He had one daughter before married to the King of the *Two Sicilies*: And as that prince, in all human probability, will succeed to the crown of *Spain*, two of these *Saxon* princesses are like to be consorts on the two thrones of the house of *Bourbon*. The young Electress, indeed, has but little prospect of obtaining the imperial title; the fertility of the present Empress having begun, as it were, a new house of *Austria*.

We must not omit that his eldest son is also married to a princess of *Bavaria*;

* A letter from *Vienna* mentions, "it being notified to his *Prussian* majesty, that their route included no part of his dominions, he graciously declared, that, if any of the officers chose to pass thro' his country with their equipage, they should be treated, and accommodated suitable to their rank."

and that all these *popish* alliances, made by a family that, half a century ago, was *protestant*, cannot be very pleasing to those who are zealous for the reformation. The prospect will still be more gloomy, if we take into it a reflection on the doubtful conduct of another mighty prince, who, next to his *Britannic* majesty, should be looked upon as the protector of the *protestant* religion, but who has of late shewn extraordinary marks of indulgence to *Romanists*; tho' this may be only a part of his scheme to make his country populous, which several edicts and declarations prove him to have very much at heart.

FRANCE.

Tho' this people have suffered great distress thro' the past year, on account of the scarcity of bread, the spirits of their governors do not seem to have been depressed by that calamity. They threaten to make greater levies next year, both of men and money, than they did last. The conduct of *Spain* has continued doubtful, but *France*, upon the whole, hath still had the art of retaining her friendship. His *Sicilian* majesty has been obliged to observe the neutrality: Don *Philip* keeps *Savoy*; and this is, in brief, the present state of the house of *Bourbon*.

HOLLAND.

The most remarkable civil transaction of this year, is, the election of the Pr. of *Orange*, first to the simple stadtholdership, and then to the inheritance of it in the female, as well as male line. Nothing great in action has yet flow'd from this revolution, which took up most part of the year to complete: But the States General, by their spirited answer to the Abbe de la *Ville's* memorials, and the placarts they have since published against *France*, which want nothing but the name of amounting to a declaration of war, give us hopes, that if the congress, which has been so long talked of to be held at *Aix la Chapelle*, should prove ineffectual, as is generally expected, we shall have campaigns of another kind to speak of in our next summary, than those which we have now to mention under the head of 1747.

The allied army, under the D. of *Cumberland*, assembled in the spring in *Dutch Brabant*, and marched down towards *Antwerp*; in order, if possible, to cover every part of the frontiers of the *United Provinces*. But *mar- shal Saxe* drawing together the troops of *France* behind the *Demer*, detach'd count *Lowendael*,

with 25,000 men, to reduce *Dutch Flanders*. This invasion was made the very day that M. *de la Ville's* first threatening memorial was deliver'd at the *Hague*. There was no opposing the torrent. *Antwerp* and the *Schelde* were between the allies and the invaders, and *Brabant*, while M. *de Saxe* lay ready to embrace the first opportunity, must not be left exposed. *Lowendael* carried every town before him in *Dutch Flanders*, and extended the *French* conquests to the mouth of the *Schelde*, and the narrow *pass of Zealand*. Some brave efforts were made to save *Hull* by a body of *British* troops; but we saw, with indignation, that they were sacrific'd to no purpose. If the public accounts may be believed, some of the *Dutch* commanders, in this country, confess'd that they had orders to make only a formal show of defence.

An *English* squadron, with many small craft, being sent to *Zealand*, to prevent an invasion of any of the islands of that province, and troops being posted in those most exposed, in order to repel such invasion if it should be effected, the remaining business of the allied army was to cover *Brabant*, betwixt the *Schelde* and the *Maese*, and prevent the enemy from laying siege either to *Bergen-op-Zoom* on the one hand, or *Masfricht* on the other. For this purpose the D. of *Cumberland* took post between the two *Nethes*, extending his wings to the right or the left, as the motions of the enemy gave him occasion. At last count *Saxe* drawing near to the *Maese* in such a manner as evidently threaten'd *Masfricht*, his royal highness saw it necessary to quit his strong camp, and march with all expedition to place himself betwixt the enemy and the town. This brought on the battle of *Val*, or *Lasfeldt*, the particulars of which are too recent in memory to need repetition.

The D. of *Cumberland* lost the day, he saved the town, and continu'd to encamp near it the greater part of the remainder of the campaign. But if *Masfricht* was preserved, *Bergen-op-Zoom* became the victim of this partial defeat. *Lowendael* immediately march'd to invest it, when he knew that the allies had pass'd the river.

Since the reduction of this important place, the only advantage the enemy has made of his vast superiority in the field, has been, the taking a few forts on the *Schelde*, betwixt *Antwerp* and *Bergen*, which, in prudence, count *Lowendael* ought to have secured, before he engag'd in his grand undertaking. But the communication by water being still cut off by the *English* squadron, the victors find it very difficult to victual and provide their new acquisition.

As to the winter quarters this year, they differ not greatly, in general, from what they were last. Only marshal *Bathiani*, who commands the Imperialists betwixt the *Maese* and the *Rhine*, has chosen *Perwiers* for the place of his residence, instead of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, where it is propos'd a congress shall be held to consider of a general peace.

I T A L Y.

The *Austrians*, under count *Brown*, at the

end of 1746, were living upon the *e Provence*. But this triumph lasted 6 months: The revolt of the *Genoise*, reinforcements that came to marshal, oblig'd them to repass the *Var* about of *January*; which they did with considerable loss. It was not a great while before the *French* followed them, and masters of the county of *Nice*, the part of which they now hold. They were one time as far as *St Remo* in the *Wefwiera*, to oblige the *Austrians* to quit vestiture of *Genua*; which having effect marshal thought proper to draw back into the county above-mentioned.

That an Imperial army, with experienced generals at its head, should sit several weeks before a large populous town, defend'd by its own citizens, and at last leave subdu'd, will be always reckon'd among the wonders of 1747, by those who are not ed of the wants which this investing a town all the time under. We must not omit, that, during this investiture, the found means, by small vessels which long the shore, to throw considerable both of men and money, into the place of their convoys Adm. *Medley* fell in and made about 1,500 prisoners. *Austrians* retired, greater reinforcements been sent the same way; so that the duke of *Richelieu*, who was duke of *Basserra*, are at present powerful enough to garrison all the strong places the *Eastern Riviera*. Part of the *Riviera*, with *Savona* and *Final*, are hands of the K. of *Sardinia*.

The chevalier *de Belleisle's* mission attempting to pass the *Col of Exilles*, and some thousands of his people fell, a very remarkable event. It prevent'd invasion of *Piedmont*, but had scarce consequences; for the king of *Sardinia* the surprise of most persons, took very late last year in person, and, with by the *Austrians* near *Coni*, found it too far advanced to attempt any thing of importance. The united army, therefore, not been long assembled, before it was separated.

The last struggle in *Italy* was for possession of the castle of *Ventimiglia*, which the *French* held at the end of the year, a marshal *Belleisle*, some time before vigorous and successful effort to recover. Near the town of this name, on each side, are quartered the advanced detachments of the warring powers, which will probably be the next renewal of action to be fought at neighbourhood.

To sum up the whole, the *French* in the *Netherlands* were not so rapid in 1747, as they had been in 1746. they retook the county of *Nice*, and *Genua*. But by sea we were absolutely prov'd how easy it was for us to do. This is the main thing we have order to reduce the house of *Bourbon* mediocrity of power, as is consistent with the liberties of the rest of *Europe*.

[illegible][illegible]

The subsequent days for the payment of 10 per cent. on the new subscription are February 27, March 24, April 22, May 24, June 21, July 21, August 23, September 20. The first deposit of 101. per cent. was made on the 10th day of payment that is advanced before the days appointed to have 5 per cent. interest from the day of payment till Michaelmas next, when they commence 4 1/2. per cent. per ann. payable half yearly. The receipts for the above annuities 1748, are deliver'd at the Bank.

(HAY 36 to 401)

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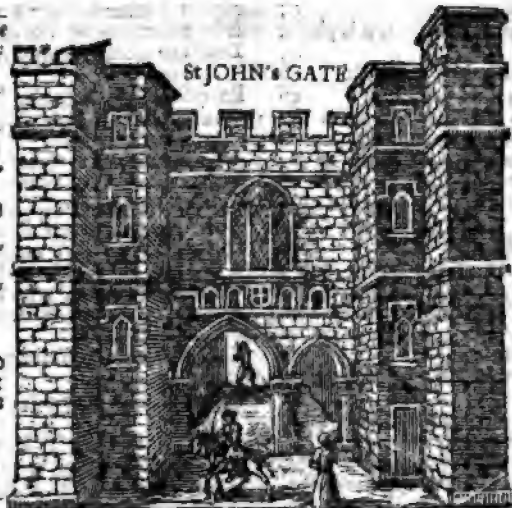
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ERRAT. In some copies of our page 42. line 6 from the bottom *Barrymore* read *Barry*.

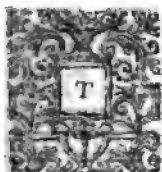


T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1748.

The FOUNDLING, a new COMEDY, having given so much pleasure in the representation, that it has been already exhibited ten nights, and the boxes taken for many more, we hope the following sketch of it will not be displeasing to any.



H E characters are, *Fidelia*, the foundling, a young lady of great beauty, virtue and sense, in love with young *Belmont*.

Sir Roger Belmont, a gentleman of worth and fortune, plain manners, rather too fond of money.

Charles Belmont, his son, a slave to his appetites, fashionably wicked, but not utterly destitute of virtuous and generous principles, in love with *Fidelia*.

Rosetta, his sister, a woman of virtue, but a coquet, in love with Col. *Raymond*.

Sir Charles Raymond, a gentleman of virtue and good sense, formerly compelled to quit the kingdom, for his attachment to the *Stuarts*, restored to his country and estate by the king's pardon, an intimate friend of *Sir Roger*.

Col. *Raymond*, his son, a gentleman of great virtue and delicacy of sentiment, in love with *Rosetta*, bred up in Mr *Belmont*'s family, during his father's exile, friend of young *Belmont*.

Villiard, pretended guardian to *Fidelia*.

Faddle, a needy mercenary sop, capable of any villainy, consistent with cowardise, and the tool of young *Belmont* in his designs on *Fidelia*.

The *Fable*, which is wrought up with many interesting incidents, great ele-

gance of expression, delicacy of sentiment, and regard to the rules of the drama, is in substance as follows:

Fidelia, ignorant of her birth, being informed by the woman who brought her up, that she was a foundling, drop'd at her door, and fostered by her charity, was, at the age of twelve years, sold by this woman to *Villiard*, who gave her such an education as would enable her best to amuse him in his leisure hours, and gratify his sensuality: However finding his solicitations ineffectual, after pleading his right of purchase with the most earnest entreaties, he had recourse to violence; but the shrieks of a woman, at midnight, alarmed Mr *Belmont*, as he accidentally passed the house, and bursting open the door, he prevented *Villiard* from executing his design, and to rescue the lady from further attacks, carried her off by force. his first motives to this action being disinterested, he conveyed her to his father's house, as a place of the greatest security; but the family being in bed, he had time to contrive how this adventure might be rendered subservient to his pleasures, and accordingly he prevailed on *Fidelia* to impose herself on his sister and father, as an orphan of birth and fortune, bequeathed to his guardianship, by her brother, who was his friend at college, and who for weighty reasons desired, with his dying breath, that she might be secreted from her relations; a story calculated as well to account for his bringing her thither, as to give him an authority to remove her at pleasure; to secure which he engaged her solemn promise, that she would not reveal the secret of her real history.

Rosetta

Rosetta, his sister, contracting an intimate friendship with *Fidelia*, and perceiving a mutual inclination between her and *Belmont*, tho' with different views, and supposing their birth and fortune to be equal, presses him to marry her: Sir *Charles Raymond*, who suspects *Belmont's* designs, takes advantage of his intimacy in the family to be a check upon him: The colonel, his son, to whom *Belmont* makes no secret of *Fidelia's* circumstances, and his intention to debauch her, labours to divert him from so cruel a purpose; and Sir *Roger* is perpetually interrogating him about his ward's fortune, where it lies, and how he intends to place it out. But though these circumstances make him very desirous to move her to private lodgings, yet *Rosetta's* affection and esteem for her render it impracticable to part them.

To remove this obstacle, he employs *Faddie*, who, for a sum of money, procures the following letter to be written in an unknown hand, and sent to *Rosetta*.

TO MISS ROSETTA BELMONT.

Madam,

AS I write without a name, I am alike indifferent to your thanks, or resentment—*Fidelia* is not what she seems—she has deceiv'd you, and may your brother so his ruin—Women of the town know how to wear the face of innocence, when it serves the purposes of guilt—*Faddie*, if he pleases, can inform you further—but be assur'd, I have my intelligence from more sufficient authority.

P. S. There needs no farther address in this matter, than a plain question to *Fidelia*—Is she the sister of Mr *Belmont's* friend?

This letter is received by *Rosetta* in the presence of *Fidelia*, who perceiving the contents affected her, preties to know them, which is at length granted, with a declaration that she believes the letter a falsehood, and the writer a villain. *Fidelia*, conscious to her innocence, yet knowing she cannot give a satisfactory answer to the question proposed in the postscript, is touched with the most sensible distress; confesses with tears to *Rosetta* that she is no sister of *Belmont's* friend, but a wretched outcast of fortune, who has artfully won her to a friendship for a stranger that never knew herself; but protests herself injured; and appeals to *Belmont* for the story of her life to prove it, which, she says, she is under such promise to con-

ceal, that for her to clear w^d wound her innocence.

Faddie and *Belmont*, having for by *Rosetta*, as soon as I read the letter, *Faddie* enters and gives such answers to ons, as tend to destroy *Fidelia's* ter, by showing an unwilling reveal what he knew to her d^d Mr *Belmont* coming in—as out, and being appealed to b^d braids *Fidelia* with having i^d vered her story, as a breach^d refuses to relate the rest, a sister that he must have better than *Faddie*, or an anonym^d to believe any thing to *Fidelia's* honour. “While I am satisfi^d of her innocence, your si^d impertinent, nor will I c^d removal, madam—mark^d ever you in your great w^d have determined.”—T^d tory declaration, without^d ly clearing *Fidelia's* characte^d ed, from his sister's temper, fallibly separate them. Th^d

Effect of it was a coldness^d part, who leaves *Fidelia*, de^d while explanations were a^d must act from her own opin^d greeable to the character she^d

Belmont soon after seeing^d *Raymond* go towards *Fidelia* and fearing he might still^d plotted, sends *Faddie* to lister^d hears the following conce^d which it appears that Sir *Ch^d* ed *Faddie* of writing the^d guels'd the intent of it.

Sir *Ch^d*. Has it ever appe^d madam, that *Faddie* was a^d Mr *Belmont's*?

Fid. Never, Sir—On the^d wretch most heartily despis^d

Sir *Ch^d*. Can you guels^d means of his coming to a k^d you?

Fid. None, that I know^d Sir *Ch^d*. One question m^d and I have done—Did Mr^d solicit your removing from^d

Fid. Never directly, Sir^d ten, when we have been^d rel'd with himself for bringi^d

Sir *Ch^d*. I thank you, n^d if my enquiries have been^d too importunate, allow^d

warmth of an honest frien^d have a heart, that feels I^d stresses, and beats to reliev^d

Fid. I have no words, &^d Let my tears thank you.

Sir *Cha.* Be compos'd, my child—
And if *Rosetta's* suspicions grow violent,
I have apartments ready to receive you
—with such welcome, as virtue shou'd
find with one who loves it.

Fid. Still, Sir *Charles*, my tears are
all that I can thank you with— For this
goodness is too much for me.

The manner in which *Faddle* relates
the above to *Belmont* appears by the
following scene :

Young Belmont, and Faddle.

Bel. If this shou'd be invention, *Fad-*
dle ?

Fad. I tell thee, I was behind the
screen, and heard every syllable on't—
Why, I'll say it to his face, prithee.

Bel. What, that he propos'd to take
her into keeping, and that she consented?

Fad. Not in those words, man—No,
no, Sir *Charles* is a gentleman of politer
elocution—Pray, child, says he, did
young *Belmont* ever propose your remov-
ing from this house?—No, Sir, says
she, but he has curs'd himself to dam-
nation for bringing me into it. [*Mimick-*
ing Sir Cha. and Fid.] Well, child, says
he, the thing may be done to night—
Apartments are ready for you—And
then, in a lower voice, he said some-
thing about virtue, that I cou'd not very
well hear—But I saw, it set the girl a
crying—And presently—in answer to a
whisper of his, I heard her say, in a
very pretty manner, that she thought it
was too much for her—But what his pro-
posals were, the devil a syllable cou'd I
hear.

After this, *Faddle*, to rally Sir *Charles*
upon his supposed intrigue, hints what
he had overheard; Sir *Charles*, soon
perceiving how he came by his know-
ledge, shuts the door, and seizing
him by the collar, so intimidates him,
by shaking him and threatening him,
that, charged with listening, and sternly
interrogated concerning the letter, he
confesses the whole contrivance. This
Sir *Charles* afterwards charges upon *Bel-*
mont, with such a superiority of consci-
ous virtue, that after vainly endeavour-
ing first to brave it out, and then to ex-
tenuate his own crime, by insinuating a
baser design in his accuser to betray un-
der a pretence of protection, he ac-
knowledges his guilt, and resolves to
make reparation.

Accordingly he flies to *Fidelia*, and
proposes to marry her; she, with tears,
first upbraids, and then forgives his
treachery, acknowledges her obligations
and her love, but rejects his offer, which,

she says, to accept would be to load his
family with disgrace, and repay genero-
sity with ruin.

In the mean time, Sir *Roger* received
the following letter from *Villiard*.

SIR, I am guardian to that *Fidelia*,
whom your son has stolen from me, and
you unjustly detain. If you deny her to
me, the law shall right me. I wait your
answer, by the bearer, to assert my claim
in the person of
George Villiard.

Upon this he determines to deliver up
Fidelia, and during the interview be-
tween her and his son introduces *Villi-*
ard into her apartment, attended by Sir
Charles Raymond, and the Colonel, an-
xious to hear in what manner he would
support his claim, and what she would
object against it. He insists that he be-
came her guardian by her mother's will,
and that *Belmont* stole her from him with
violence, and at midnight. *Fidelia* and
Belmont attest her story as related above,
that she was sold to *Villiard*, and rescued
from a rapt, appealing to the woman
from whom he received her, said by
him to be her nurse, and requesting that
she might be sought. The company
fluctuating in their opinion, and young
Belmont refusing to deliver the lady,
Villiard leaves them, with a menace
that the law should do him justice. *Bel-*
mont, then, asks his father's consent to
marry *Fidelia*; he refuses, because she
has no fortune. The colonel takes this
opportunity to propose that if *Rosetta*
would consent to have him, he would
transfer her fortune to the mistress of his
friend. This generous offer is also as
generously refused by *Fidelia*, who de-
clares she would never make her bene-
factor a penitent to his virtues; upon
this Sir *Charles Raymond*, who till now
had seem'd only a moderator between
the parties, tells Sir *Roger* that, to make
Fidelia worthy of his son, he will add
a fortune equal to his warmest wishes;
and unable longer to conceal the emoti-
ons of his mind, cries out, in a trans-
port of parental affection, *Fidelia* is my
daughter!—When the first tumult of
his passions subsides, he acquaints them
that the woman, so often mentioned,
was *Fidelia's* governeante, to whose care
he left her, an infant, when his mis-
taken zeal drove him into banishment;
that to secure some jewels of value,
which he had lodged with her, she
changed the name of his child from
Harriot to *Fidelia*, and taught her to be-
lieve she was a foundling; that to lessen
his solicitude about her jewels, informed
him

him by letter, that his daughter was dead, that he never heard where the thief withdrew herself, but that a sudden fit of sickness a few days before brought her to repentance; that she sent for *Fidella*, who told her minutely what had happened; that receiving some consolation from the knowledge of *Fidella*'s deliverance, tho' ignorant of her deliverer, or place of residence, and hearing that her father was pardoned and returned, she resolved to unburden her mind to a person she had so highly injured; and accordingly sent him a letter, desiring he would follow the bearer, with the same haste that he would shun ruin; that he comply'd, and was just returned from hearing the story he now related from that wretched woman.

This strange relation was received by all with pleasure and astonishment, and introduces a very affecting scene, especially between *Fidella* and her father.

Belmont and *Fidella*, the Colonel and *Rosetta*, congratulate each other on their several shares in this interesting discovery, and interchange mutual promises of marriage, which are supposed to be fulfilled.

Of the New-invented Burning Glafs.
From the Philos. Trans. N^o 483.

BY two letters communicated to the royal society, one from Mr *Turkewill Needham* [to Dr *James Parsons*] the other from the marquis *Nichini* to the president, the following account is given of the construction and effects of the new burning speculum, invented by M. *de Buffon*. (See Vol. xvii. p. 246.)

This machine (as we had said) consists of a number of plain small mirrors, so mounted on a wooden frame, at a quarter of an inch distance, that each, by means of 3 moveable screws, which the operator commands from behind, may be inclined to any angle in any direction that meets the sun, and the solar images of all rendered co-incidental. — Twenty-four mirrors, about 4 by 3 inches square, thus mounted, kindled a combustible matter prepar'd of pitch and tow, daubed on a deal board, in a few seconds, at the distance of 66 French feet. — A like combination of 1681 glasses, each 6 inches square, melted silver at the distance of 60 feet, and kindled some boards of beech with the faint rays of the sun in *March*, at the distance of 150 feet. By increasing the number, M. *Buffon* hopes to produce the same ef-

fect at 900 feet distance, and thinks he has recovered the burning glasses of *Archimedes*.

This machine has the advantage of burning downward or horizontally, and in its greatest focus, or any nearer interval, which the common burning glasses will not do, their focus being fix'd and determined.

Extract of a Letter of Jan. 29, 1747, from Mr Henry Thompson, Agent for Prisoners of War at Kinsale, to the Commissioners for Sick Seamen, &c.

THE night before last, between 11 and 12, an accidental fire broke out in the back-room of the large old prison, in the lower apartment so suddenly, that the whole was on a blaze in a few moments, and all endeavours to extinguish it timely proved vain; the major part of the prisoners being asleep, many have perished.

When the dreadful alarm was given, I immediately run into the prison, and seeing the flames so far advanced, endeavoured to save as many souls as possible, by opening the doors, and ordering them all to follow me into the street, to the number of near 600; being assisted with the guards, they were conducted to the other castle prison, without the escape of a single man. All endeavours were then used to subdue the fire, and save, if possible, the adjoining large prison; there was such a storm of wind and rain, as I scarce ever have seen; and the sparks and flames drove so far, I expected one quarter of the town would have been laid in ashes, and my own house not 100 yards off.

The officers prison joining the said back-room was on fire, and is partly pulled down, but extinguished by six in the morning; the large prison roof much damaged, &c.

Yesterday morning I called all these prisoners into an open field, where I kept them some hours to air them, being a fine day; upon a correct muster 54 were missing, which I believe all perished; and 25 were that night conveyed to hospitals, with broken limbs, scorched and burnt. Already 39 remains of bodies are found in the ruins, and interred; the rest are not yet come at, or quite consumed.

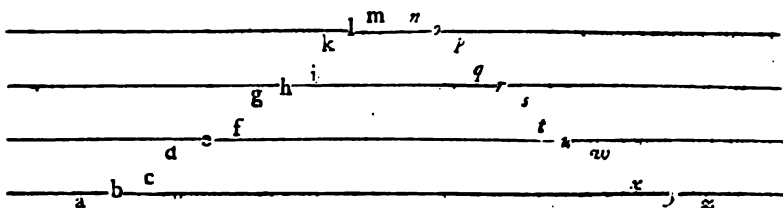
The inclosed letter from the prisoners will, I hope, convince you I was not inactive.

The prisoners letter mentions Mr Thompson's fatherly care of them, in saving their lives, &c. and concludes thus:

'We had not the least hand in the dreadful disaster, you have unhappily been witness to as well as we; and we utterly abhor it. A wicked Portuguese was the sole author of it. We will not do justice upon him for it, till he has appeared before you. We are ready to deliver him to you, to be punished according to his crime; after which, we all beg of you to return him to us, that he may be made sensible, in a manner agreeable to our inclination, how much we detest such an action.'

In the name of all the prisoners.

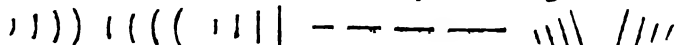
AMONG the Marq. of Worcester's inventions in your last, p. 9. I find, No. 4. a method of representing the 24 letters by points only.—This I conceive may be done thus: Rule the paper with a black-lead pencil, in quaternions of lines, as if for musick (in which 4 lines only were antiently us'd;) and let the points representing the letters be placed on or between the lines, as in the following specimen; one half of the alphabet to *ascend* in the scale, and to be done with *common* ink, and the other to *descend*, and to be done with *red* ink [the *red* ink pen in one hand, the *black* in the other.] But I here use the letters themselves instead of the points, and those in a Roman character may stand for the *common*, and the Italicks for the *red* ink.



This might be improved, so that only one sort of ink might serve, by using dots or short lines instead of points, which might be thus made, instead of the *black* points \, and thus instead of the *red* / : and if the vowels be represented by points, as in the usual methods of short hand, *three* lines only need be ruled to take in the consonants; which would be a farther improvement, and after some practice might be done without ruling any lines.

But after all, tho' this way of writing might be as easily learnt as the notes in musick, and after a while, as easily read, yet it does not seem so convenient as the common sorts of short hand; since the *shape* of the character strikes the eye sooner than the variation of its *situation*, which is the only thing to be observed here; besides it could not be writ with any great expedition.

P. S. I think the 24 letters better represented by the following characters.

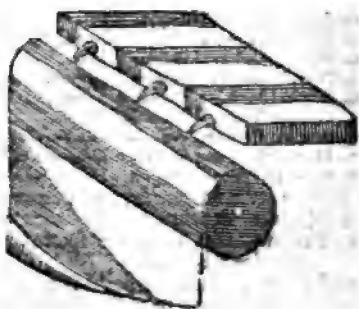


Exon, February 19, 1747-8.

Yours, &c. W. C.

[That *music* may be written by *strait* lines of different lengths, differently placed, and even taken down to the utmost exactness while it is played on an organ or harpichord, appears by the description of a machine for that purpose, invented by the late Rev. Mr Creed, and communicated to the R. Society by Mr Freke, and printed in the last Transactions, No. 483, p. 445.

A cylinder, covered with white paper, ruled with red lines, made to move equally upon its axis by the application of a *circulating pendulum*, (a wheel and weight I suppose) is placed under the keys of the instrument; so that a pencil fixed to the under part of each key shall, when the key is pressed down, touch the paper on the cylinder, as it turns, and mark thereon a line proportioned to the length of the note. If the cylinder moves one inch in a second, and the duration of a minim be also a second, the stroke denoting a minim will be one inch long, and those denoting other notes in proportion; the rests, or times of silence, will be known by the length of the vacant spaces between the strokes, and the staves by one stroke commencing under the end of another. The shakes will appear by dots, and the difference of the notes, with respect to acuteness and gravity, will be known by their different places on the paper, divided by lines perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder, as mentioned above; the bars are to be noted by two supernumerary pencils, communicating with the hand or foot beating time.—The white paper is to be prepared by a cheap method, to receive a black stroke from a steel pencil.]



In order to explain the Blazon of the Noblemen's Arms inserted in this Work, and indeed to give a display of Heraldry in general, we have prepared four Plates, of which the first here follows. Though they contain some things, that have not been in use since Queen Elizabeth's Days, and some rarely found, such as the Furr called Erminites, vaire en point, contrevaire, &c. yet as the Books of Heraldry retain them, we thought it better to abound than be deficient.

PLATE I. SHIELDS of COAT ARMOUR, their difference, points, divisions, and the manner of engraving the Colours.

1. An antique shield.
2. The points in a shield. *viz.*
A The dexter chief point.
B The middle chief point.
C The finister chief point.
D The honour point.
E The fess point.
F The nombril point.
G The dexter base point.
H The middle base point.
I The finister base point.
3. A shield borne by lancesmen.
4. Another.
5. A shield pendant, us'd in tournaments.
- 6, 7. Oval and square.
8. A lozenge shield, used by single ladies, whether widows or maids.
9. An oval shield ornamented, borne by Popes and Ecclesiastics, call'd a Cartouche.

Engraved representation of the Colours as they are denominated in Blazoning the Arms of

	Private Gentlemen.	Nobility. Sires.	Princes from Planets.
10.	Yellow. Or.	Topaz.	Sol.
11.	White. Argent.	Pearle.	Luna.
12	Red. Gules.	Ruby.	Mars.
13	Blue. Azure.	Saphire.	Jupiter.
14	Black. Sable.	Diamond.	Saturn.
15	Green. Verd.	Emerald.	Venus.
16.	Purple. Purpure.	Amethyst.	Mercury.
17.	Murrey. Sanguine.	Sardonyx.	Dragon's tail.
18.	Tawney. Tenne.	Jacinth.	Dragon's head
<i>The two last never used but in abatements.</i>			
19.	Miniver, or white fur.		
20.	Ermine, that is, white spotted or powder'd by black.		
21.	Ermines, black powder'd by white.		
22.	Erminois; gold or yellow powder'd with black.		
23.	Péan, black powder'd with gold or yellow.		
24.	Erminites, white powder'd with black spots, and differenced from the common Ermine, by having the outermost hair of each spotted.		
25, 26, 27, 28.	Vaire; from the French word <i>Verre</i> , glaz; or from the variation of its colours. It consisteth of argent and azure alter-		

nately. But when either of these colours is chang'd, they are both named, *viz.* Vaire, Argent and Gules.

29. Vaire en point.
30. Contre-vaire.
31. Potent contre potent. *
* Crutch heads; from *potent*, an old English word for a *crutch*, used by Chaucer.
"So old she was, that she ne went
"A foot, but it were by *potent*."
32. Parti per pale. A field, dimidiated by a perpendicular line.
33. — per Fess — by a transverse.
34. — per Bend Dexter, — by an oblique line to the right.
35. — per Bend finister, — by an oblique line to the left.
36. — per Crofs or quarterly. A field divided into four equal parts.
37. — per Saltire.
38. Gironny of eight pieces, call'd in Latin, by some, *cuneatus*, from *cuneus*, a wedge.
39. Parti per Chevron. A field, equally divided by 2 pyramidical lines, raised from the dexter and finister sides of the Escutcheon, and meeting near the top.
40. Parti per pile.
41. A crofs, contains one 5th of the field, if plain, but one 3d if charged.
42. A saltire, contains one 5th of the field, if plain, one 3d if charged. [Plate II. in our next.]

ADVERTISEMENT. See p. 73, Vol. 17, 574.

WHEREAS an impudent, false, scurrilous pamphlet, entitled, *An Apology for the Conduct of a late celebrated second-rate Minister*, written with a most treacherous view, and dispersed with the most malicious industry, is by its concealed author said to have been found among the manuscript papers of the late Rt Hon. Thomas Winnington, Esq; we the under-written executors of the said Mr. Winnington's will, do hereby, in justice to the memory of the deceased, and for the satisfaction of the publick, declare in the most solemn manner, that we found no part, nor the least line or trace of the said libel among the papers of the said Mr. Winnington. And we do hereby promise the sum of fifty pounds to any person or persons who shall discover the author of the said scandalous libel, so as he may be convicted thereof.

L. Fox, Wm Browley, John Ingram.

ARTICLES for the Foundation of a General Peace.

THE conquests made by France in the *Austrian Netherlands*, shall ord—Whether the meaning of title is, that they shall be given to her Imperial Majesty, or put the government of Prince Charles rain, is not determined.

The Republick of the United ces shall have a new barrier, and be at liberty to fortify it as they proper.—It is said the towns to compose this barrier are a upon, and will be specified at the places.

The treaty of commerce between the crown of France and the Republick, at present suspended by the war, shall be re-established agreeable to the treaty of *Utrecht*.—This article, it is said, will be more clearly explained in the conferences.

Satisfaction shall be given to his Christian Majesty, in reference to the equivalent demanded for his conquests.

An equivalent, if possible, shall be made for *Cape Breton*.—It is said that the equivalent will consist of an amendment of certain parts in the treaty of *Utrecht*, to the advantage of the *British* nation.

All the disputes between Spain and Great Britain shall be clearly decided to the mutual satisfaction of both, so as to prevent any disputes either in *Europe* or in the *West Indies*.

A reasonable satisfaction shall be given to his Catholic Majesty, for the restoration of the Duchy of *Savoy* and the county of *Nice*, and an explicit renunciation of all pretensions in *Italy*.

1. The cessions made to his Majesty shall be confirmed to him, the quiet possession of the marquisate of *Final*, and the city of that name shall be made a free port, in the manner as *Leghorn* is at present, and shall perpetually remain so, for the mutual benefit of the powers of the sea.

An equivalent shall be given to the public of *Genoa*, for the cession of the Marquisate.

The Duke of *Modena* shall be restored to his dominions, and be allowed to have an equivalent for any part he may think proper.

There shall be an article of general treaty inserted in the definitive treaty, whereby all the contracting powers shall mutually charge themselves with the maintenance of the conditions, equivalents, and cessions, settled thereby; as also of the rights, titles, and territories, in the actual possession of each of the said contracting powers, with such other stipulations as shall appear requisite for establishing and maintaining the general tranquillity and security of Christendom.

There are some other articles talked of, which, with these, are to be in some degree adjusted before the conferences are to be opened at Aix la Chapelle; particularly,

1. What ministers, either of the mediating or warring powers, are to sign the preliminaries.

2. When a cessation of arms is to commence, how long to continue, how far to extend, and what military preparations may be carried on notwithstanding.

3. Whether the acknowledgment of titles, is to be made at the opening of the conferences, or be postponed to the conclusion of the treaty.

Of the Cause of the AZURE COLOUR of the SKY.

MR URBAN,
TAKE my opinion, in few words, that it may not swell up a book so well fill'd, and where room is precious.

1. The universal space, in which the earth and planets with their atmosphere roll (being a vacuum) is universal darkness, greater and more horrible than can be imagined, which, I suppose, will not be deny'd; for tho' the rays of light from the sun, planets, and stars, come thro' this dark space, yet they cannot enlighten it, because there's no matter to reflect their light, as a thousand rays of light from the sun may pass thro' a dark room, and not enlighten it in the least, was the room an entire vacuum, as the ethereal spaces are.

2. The azure colour of the sky, is nothing more than this universal dark space, seen thro' the deep enlighten'd region of our atmosphere; which makes it seem of a blue colour: dark things, seen at a great distance thro' a light medium, sometimes appearing of a blue colour, as clouds, &c. and if blue, in painting, be a mixture of black and white, why should it not, in the sky, be a mixture of light and dark?

3. What seems to confirm the truth of this notion, at least to me, is that when the air is clearest, and most serene by night or day, but especially by night.

night, the sky is of a darker colour, nearer approaching to black, than at other times.

4. All which is so plain to me, that I own ('till I am better inform'd) I take this to be a clear and easy solution to the *Query*, of the cause of the azure colour of the sky.

Watford, Feb. 15, 1747. AGRICOLA.

GENESIS i. 2. *And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters,* explain'd, with submission to abler judges;

Valent quantum valere potest.

SEVERAL writers of the first class are of opinion, that the apostasy and punishment of the rebel angels were reveal'd to our first parents in paradise. Such a revelation, if made, they imagine, would be of important service: And, therefore, they presume that God did graciously make it; but this is only presumption: For none of them pretend to bring any authority from scripture in support of this position; and yet the above text seems, in my opinion, capable of being interpreted much in its favour. But then the word SPIRIT OF (from) God, I would apply to Satan, the prince of the wicked spirits, and not, as is vulgarly done, to the Holy Ghost.

This interpretation I take to be firmly supported, if I can prove these two points.

I. That the Mosaic account of the constitution of the *Chaos*, is agreeable to that which the inspired writers of the New Testament have given of the place into which the fallen angels were detruded.

II. That the words, which we here translate—the spirit of God,—are applied elsewhere in scripture to evil spirits, and particularly to Satan himself.

I. ST PETER says, 2 Ep. ii. 4. of the angels that sinned, that God cast them down to Hell, (DARK AIR) and delivered them to chains of DARKNESS, &c. *αγγελους ῥαπαλαστας παριδωκας* &c. To the same purpose see JUDE v. 6. EPH. ii. 2. vi. 12. Conformable to this, Moses, having finish'd the description of the antient *Chaos*, which, he says, was without form, and void, and had DARKNESS spread upon the face of its abyss, subjoins (it being the most convenient place to insert it)—And the spirit of (from) God (spiritus à conspectu Dei. TARG. ONKELOS,) moved or sat brooding upon the face of the waters.—As if he had said,—To this place, Satan, and the rest of his rebellious associates, were, when they left their first habitation, cast down. For,

2. That the words רוח אלהים, (*Ruah Elohim*) which are here translated—the spirit of God—and commonly understood to mean the holy spirit, or third person in the ever-blessed Trinity, are in several other places render'd—the spirit from God—implying Satan, might be easily proved by numerous instances,

but I shall content myself with one, which is very clear, and full to the purpose. In the history of SAUL's life, we read 1 Sam. xvi. 14. &c. that the spirit of the Lord departed from him, and an evil spirit from the Lord troubled him. Now this evil spirit or Satan (for he without doubt it was) is, in the compass of the short account here given of him, no less than three several times (v. 15, 16, 23) styled רוח אלהים, (*Ruah Elohim*) twice with, and once without the epithet evil annex'd.

Tho' I take this to be a sufficient proof of the point in question, yet I cannot forbear one further remark, which adds confirmation to what I have advanced, and is directly subversive of the common opinion, viz. that the holy and eternal spirit is, both here (v. 13, 14.) and, as far as I can find, in all other places of the Old Testament (See particularly Isaiah xl. 13. 1 Kings xxii. 24.) styled in the original רוח יהוה, (*Ruah J. hovah*) in contradistinction as it were to רוח אלהים (*Ruah Elohim*) which seem to be appropriated to created spirits in general, whether good or evil.

Feb. 12, 1748.

PHILALETHES;

From the Old Church-Town Journal, Feb. 6.

A Tax that will hurt no Body.

TIMOTHY TRUEMAN to ARGUS CENTOCULI.

THERE is one method that I think has escaped * all our projectors for taxes and means, which, even under the protection of the law, will raise a considerable sum for the service of the public, without the least appearance of hardship or oppression to any single person, because every person shall be at his option whether he will pay it or not.

Some sort of public worship has been always considered as a necessary part of religion, in all civilized countries, and when our pious ancestors undertook the great business of reformation, we find it enjoined under severe penalties.

In the 5th Edw. VI. we find an act of uniformity; the preamble of which is very plain to our present purpose: Whereas there hath been a very good order set forth by the authority of parliament, for common prayer and administration of the

* Mr Trueman may see his ingenious scheme anticipated in our Magazine for April last, p. 164. it is not indeed calculated for the publick supply, but for the founding hospital.

The income was there modestly computed only at 800*l.* a year, to be collected round London, whereas we have now reason to think it would amount to 2,000*l.* the 7th part of one turnpike (the Kentish) being above 250*l.* a year, we imagine the Essex road produces more; besides these, turnpikes are on ten other great roads.

the sacraments, &c. and yet this notwithstanding, a great number of people in divers parts of this Realm, following their own sensuality, and living either without knowledge or due fear of God, do wilfully and damnably before Almighty God, abstain and refuse to come to their parish churches, &c. for reformation thereof be it enacted, &c. The same is enjoy'd 1 Eliz. with a penalty of 20l. for a month's absence from church on every person above 16. In 3 Car. I. an act was passed for reformation of the abuses of the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday; the preamble of which is very remarkable: Forasmuch as the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, is much broken and prophaned by carriers, waggoners, carters, wainmen, butchers, and drivers of cattle, to the great dishonour of God, and reproach of religion, &c. It plainly appears, by the letter of this act, that none but such dirty sinners had impudence enough to be guilty of such prophaneness; unless you will presume to say, that the whole was a political contrivance to keep those poor drudges at home, that so the high roads and houses of entertainment might be at liberty for the reception of their betters.

It is plain that the *public worship of God* is a part of the religion of the state, to which every good subject is in duty bound to conform. Now what a fine weekly subsidy might be raised without mortgage, loan, or lottery, by an easy tax upon all the *idle frequenters* of the road, in coaches, chairs, and on horseback on a *Sunday*! I am not learned enough in the forms of the *house* to give you the heads of a bill, but I know enough that are, and can so frame it as to extend to all the turnpikes and public roads in *South Britain*; for as, to our *pure friends* in the *North*, I doubt they have too much regard for the *holy-day*, to be of use to the public. I only propose, that this tax be levied upon all such persons, in such proportions, as the wisdom of parliament shall see fit: Excepting his majesty's messengers, the ordinary posts, extraordinary express, all physicians, surgeons and midwives, or such as are sent to call or fetch them, and all such as are obliged, by the advice of their physicians, to ride abroad every day for the benefit of their health.

To those who imagine, that such a law would amount to a kind of prohibition of frequenting the roads on a *Sunday*, and bring but little profit, I say, as we are a people very fond of liberty, and impatient of restraint, it will, from the

glorious perverseness of an *Englishman*, raise a very considerable fund; especially, if it be but whisper'd about, by way of secret, that the tax is only calculated to compel people to spend the sabbath in exercises of devotion at church or at home; for rather than go to heaven by compulsion, we should make but very little scruple of paying the tax, and drive away gee-ho to the opposite place; and take perhaps as much pleasure in breaking thro' the imagin'd restraint, as our *fine gentlemen* do in drinking inuigled *French* wines, or our *jaunt ladies* in wearing prohibited silks and laces, for the benefit of their dear country, and in honour of the *French* king, who is every day approaching nearer and nearer to us, to thank us for distinguishing so well between his country and our own.

Nay I have reason to believe if the laws of *Edward* and *Elizabeth*, were not only repealed, but reverted too, so as to make it penal upon every person who should go to church on a *Sunday*, the effect of it would be, that another act for building 50 new churches more in and about this city would soon become necessary.

Another consideration is, that every man has a natural ambition to be thought rich, as rich at least as his neighbour; and if, after the passing such a bill, any man, who used to make his *Sunday's* progress, should stay at home, it would be no small imputation upon his credit, as if he was not able to defray the expence of the tax for a sabbath day's perambulation: which perhaps might bring his creditors upon him. From whence it may be reasonably concluded, that those who have accustomed themselves to go abroad on a *Sunday*, will rather continue that *laudable custom* than lose their diversion, and ruin their credit.

TIMOTHY TRUEMAN.

From the Westminster Times, Feb. 6. Expediency of taking Quebec and Canada from the French.

Driving the French out of Canada, and making the river St. Lawrence our own, has been by ENGLISHMEN, for more than half a century past, thought one of the principal objects worthy of our regard in a war with France. I have now before me a French plan of Quebec and its harbour, with a view of 34 English ships in the latter, making a fruitless attempt to take the place. This expedition is laid by the geographer to have been made in 1670.—In 1711, a formidable armament, under Sir Ho-

HOVENDEN WALKER, admiral, and general HILL, was made in order to reduce it. The attempt failed, chiefly because the navigation of the river *St. Lawrence* was not known; which we cannot now say is the case, since the publication of father CHARLEVOIX's history. See p. 29. and Vol. 17. Index.

The *Indians*, our friends, who inhabit betwixt this river and our colonies, have always seen the necessity of this conquest, in order to secure both them and our own people.

This appears not only by some representations to the government of N. England, but also from the speech made by the 4 *Indian* kings brought over to *Q. Anne*, who, after mentioning their great readiness to join in opposing the *French*, say 'the reduction of *Canada* is of such weight, that after the effecting it, we shall have *free hunting* and an open trade with our great queen's children; since our alliance with whom we have had some knowledge of the SAVIOUR of the World, and have often been importun'd by the *French*, both by insinuation of their priests, and by presents, to go over to their interest, but have always esteem'd them men of *falsehood*; but if our great queen will send us *instructors*, they shall find a hearty welcome.

The expedition in 1711 was consequent to this speech, and if a *Tory* ministry listen'd to their representations, will not any other ministry deserve reproach, who shall continue to neglect a fresh attempt of the same kind, when the success of it would be so demonstrably for our advantage?

These *Indian* kings had conferences with the society for the propagation of the gospel, and there was thought 'to be a large field for such ministers as were truly zealous for the glory of god.' The harvest was plenteous, but the labourers have been few.

To shew that the popish missionaries take indefatigable pains to convert them, it will be enough to observe two of the questions of the catechism they impose on those *Indians*.

Q. *Where was the saviour of the world born?*—Ans. In France.

Q. *Who crucify'd the saviour of the World?*—Ans. The *English*.

'Thus in point of interest, as well as religion, we are obliged to undeceive this people; seeing the *French*, under pretence of teaching them the christian religion, inspire them with an irreconcilable hatred for our na-

tion.' *State of Europe, &c.*

Let those who laugh at arguments formed by *Britons* for promoting tempt on *Canada*, make an essay (reason and wit upon the fidelity good sense of these brave people talk of *free hunting* is in their idly courting of liberty; and their not commerce are as sufficiently express a *civilian* could state them in treaty.

These kings told the Queen, that if she was not mindful of they and their families must forja country, and seek other habitations. Have we no been informed, that our friends are now driven to the last extremities, purely because they provoked the *French*, in hopes of peace from *England*, and were dissatisfied? Nay, we are not sure the peace with the *French*, which they been obliged to make, tho' much their inclinations, is not more peace of mere neutrality: And whom they long thought sincere at last have lost them thro' our neglect and breach of promise, and not possibly transfer the title of falsehood from the *French* to us, come as obstinately our enemies once were our friends? What consequence of this would be, habitants of our colonies know before-hand.

Whatever the creed of some may be, to people and secure Asia, to reduce *Canada*, and open communication betwixt our settle *Hudson's Bay* and those on the coast of much more concern to us than has the possession of *Italy*, I have said, of the *Netherlands*.

Accordingly the following article the *Philadelphia Gazette*, gives pleasure.

On the 11th of November: *Philadelphia* some *Indians* from branch of *Mississippi*, all war amongst them a captain, who ties from a mix'd body of *Indians* selected from all the neighbourhoods, and consisting of 500 fight settled near the head of that river the South side of Lake *Erie*. acquainted the government of *Pennsylvania* that the *French* did last spring kill a hatchet, with other presents, invitation to join in the war against *English*; that to prevent any people accepting of the same,

mediately declared war against the French, and had already commenced hostilities. To keep them firm in their friendship to the English, a considerable sum was given them by the government of Philadelphia in goods, and a quantity sent by them to a small neighbouring nation, in alliance with them.—— This step taken by the people of Philadelphia will be of great use to the American colonies in particular, and no small advantage to the trading part of this nation.

NAMES and SCANTLINGS of the Marquis of WORCESTER'S Inventions; with Remarks. (Continued from p. 11).

26. **T**O raise a weight as well and as forcibly with the drawing back of the lever, as with the thrusting it forwards; and by that means to lose no time in motion or strength. This I saw in the arsenal at Venice.

This may be done, but I cannot describe the manner of doing it without many words, and several drawings; besides, I think it will be of little use, and very expensive.

27. A way to remove to and fro huge weights, with a most inconsiderable strength, from place to place. For example, ten ton, with ten pounds, and less; the said ten pounds not to fall lower than it makes the ten ton to advance or retreat upon a level.

If ten ton is hanging by a long string fixed to the top of a very high building, it may be moved by a very small force, or in the manner the anchor-smiths move the anchors from the forge to the anvil, by a sort of crane; so that if ten pounds be tied to a string, and the string put over a pulley, and then tied to the ten ton, it will move it as far as the ten pounds descend.

28. A bridge portable in a cart with six horses, which in a few hours time may be placed over a river half a mile broad, whereon with much expedition may be transported horse, foot, and cannon.

This would be of great use, if easily practicable.

29. A portable fortification, able to contain 500 fighting men, and yet, in six hours time, may be set up, and made cannon-proof, upon the side of a river or pass, with cannon mounted upon it, and as compleat as a regular fortification, with half-moons and countercarps.

30. A way, in one night's time, to raise a bulwark twenty or thirty feet high, cannon proof, and cannon mounted upon it, with men to overlook, com-

mand, and batter a town; for though it contain but four pieces, they shall be able to discharge 200 bullets each hour.

31. A way how safely and speedily to make an approach to a castle or town-wall, over the very ditch at noon-day.

These should be considered by the gentlemen belonging to the artillery, which I do not understand.

32. How to compose an universal character, methodical and easy to be written, yet intelligible in any language; so that, if an Englishman write it in English, a Frenchman, Italian, Spaniard, Irish, Welsh, being scholars; yea, Grecian or Hebrician shall as perfectly understand it in their own tongue, as if they were perfect English, distinguishing the verbs from nouns, the numbers, tenses, and cases, as properly expressed in their own language as it was written in English.

[Bishop Wilkins describes like methods in his book published 1641, entitled, MERCURY; or, the secret and swift messenger, showing how a man may, with privacy and speed, communicate his thoughts to a friend at any distance; which he tells us, in his Preface, was occasioned by reading a pamphlet, styled, Nuncius inanimatus, ascribed to Bishop Godwin, who affirms that there are certain ways to discourse with a friend, tho' he were in a close dungeon, a besieged city, or a hundred miles off. Bp Wilkins, in the said book, Chap. 13. treats of the possibility and benefit of an universal language that may be legible to all nations, and shews that it is in part already attained, as in the numeral and other figures, C. D. M. L. V. 1, 2, 3, &c. the signs and planets; chymical, medicinal, and musical characters. He instances, in the character * used by Tiro for mundus; which, he says, a Jew would read כדן, a Greek Κοσμος, an Italian il monde, a Frenchman, le monde, a German, belt, and an Englishman, the world. He gives another instance in the sign ♄, Taurus. In Chap. 20, he treats of informations by fires and smokes, their antiquity, and manner of using them to this purpose.— The same bishop, in 1688, published his Essay towards a real character, and a philosophical language.]

33. To write with a needle and thread, white, or any colour upon white, or any other colour, so that one stitch shall significantly shew any letter, and as readily and as easily shew the one letter as the other, and fit for any language.

* See specimen of it, p. 6.

34. To write by a knotted silk-string, so that every knot shall signify any letter with a comma, full-point, or interrogation, and as legible as with pen and ink upon white paper.

35. The like by the fringe of gloves.

36. By stringing of bracelets.

37. By pinked gloves.

38. By holes in the bottom of a sieve.

39. By a latin or plate lanthorn.

40. By the smell.

41. By the taste.

42. By the touch.

By these three senses, as perfectly, distinctly, and unconfusedly, yea as readily, as by the sight.

43. How to vary each of these, so that ten-thousand may know them, and yet keep the understanding part from any but their correspondent.

I suppose that these depend, in some measure, on the 32d.

44. To make a key of a chamber-door, which to your sight hath its wards and rose-pipe but paper thick, and yet at pleasure in a minute of an hour shall become a perfect pistol, capable to shoot thro' a breast-plate commonly of carbine proof, with prime, powder, and fire-lock, undiscoverable in a stranger's hand.

If the method to make this was discovered, it would perhaps be more useful to highwaymen than to others.

45. How to light a fire and a candle at what hour of the night one awaketh, without rising, or putting one's hand out of the bed. And the same thing becomes a serviceable pistol at pleasure; yet by a stranger, not knowing the secret, seemeth but a dexterous tinder-box.

I think this more ingenious than useful.

46. How to make an artificial bird to fly which way, and as long as one pleaseth, by, or against the wind, sometimes chirping, other times hovering, still tending the way it is designed for.

This may be ingenious, but I do not know any use of it, except to shew Leger-de-main tricks.—[Such are the surprising feats of art, to be performed by the mechanical mathematician, that Bp Wilkins entitled a book, which he published in 1648, Mathematical magic; or, the wonders that may be performed by mechanical geometry; in his Preface to which, he displays the delight and pleasure, as well as real benefit, in the study of mechanics.]

47. To make a ball of any metal, which thrown into a pool or pail of water shall presently rise from the bottom, and constantly shew, by the superficies of the water, the hour of the way or

night, never rising more out of the water, than just to the minute it sheweth, of each quarter of the hour; and, if by force kept under water, yet the time is not lost, but recovered as soon as it is permitted to rise to the superficies of the water.

This is very ingenious, but I believe a common clock will shew the hours better.

48. A scrued ascent, instead of stairs, with-fit landing-places to the best chambers of each story, with back stairs within the noel of it, convenient for servants to pass up and down to the inward rooms of them unseen and private.

This may be done, but it will take up more room in a house, and not be so convenient as stairs, as being more troublesome to go up.

49. A portable engine, in way of a tobacco-tongs, whereby a man may get over a wall, or get up again being come down, finding the coast proving uncure unto him.

If discovered, I fear would be used by house-breakers.

50. A compleat, light, portable ladder, which taken out of one's pocket may be by himself fastened an hundred feet high, to get up from the ground.

There is a very good one of this sort in the Magazine [See Vol. XVII. p. 210.] and I think an improvement on that would be too useful for rogues.

51. A rule of gradation, which with ease and method reduceth all things to a private correspondence, most useful for secret intelligence.

Perhaps a decipherer may find this out.

52. How to signify words, and a perfect discourse, by jangling of bells of any parish church, or by any musical instrument within hearing, in a seeming way of tuning it; or of an unskilful beginner.

A person must understand music to understand this, which I do not.

53. How to make hollow and cover water-scrue, as big and as long as one pleaseth, in an easy and cheap way.

This would be of great use, if it could be recovered.

54. How to make a water-scrue tight, and yet transparent, and free from breaking; but so clear that one may palpably see the water, or any heavy thing, how, and why it is mounted by turning.

I believe may be done, by being revers'd, with a lanthorn burn.

55. A double water-scrue, the innermost to mount the water, and the outermost for it to descend more in number of threads, and consequently in quan-

of water, though much shorter innermost scru, by which the tendeth; a most extraordinary the turning of the scru to make it rise.

It understand how more water can be what ascended.

to provide and make that all the of the descending side of a hall be perpetually further from er than those of the mounting yet equal in number and heft one side as the other. A most le thing, if not seen, but tried e late king, of blessed memo ie Tower, by my directions, two inary ambassadors accompany- nagesty, and the dukes of Rich- d Hamilton, with most of the tending him. The wheel was feet over, and forty weights of nds a-piece. Sir William Bal- lieutenant of the Tower, can t, with several others. They that no sooner these great passed the diameter line of the le, but they hung a foot further center, nor no sooner passed eter-line of the upper side, but g a foot nearer. Be pleased to e consequence.

Desaguliers, in his Experimental ty, p. 177, quotes this article arquis's, and, by three figures on demonstrates it to be founded on a and, indeed, several have try'd, et attain to what the marqui has tioned.—The Dr admits, that, ght could, in its revolution, be nearer the center, to move in a none side than the other, the end anseered, because then the velo- d be diminished.]

an ebbing and flowing water- in two vessels, into either of the water standing at a level, if be cast in, instead of rising, it ebbeth, and so remains, until obe be cast into the other vessel, e water is no sooner sensible of, vessel presently ebbeth, and the weth, and so continueth ebbing ving until one or both of the e taken out, working some little sides its own motion, without of any man within sight or : But if either of the globes out with ever so swift or easy t, at the very instant the ebbing ing ceaseth; for if, during the you take out the globe, the wa- at vessel presently returneth to d never ebbeth after, until the

globe be turned into it, and then the motion beginneth as before.

This, I believe, is designed more for a- musement than use; but been it is to be done I do not know.

58. How to make a pistol to dis- charge a dozen times with one loading, and without so much as once new pri- ming requisite, or to change it out of one hand into the other, or stop one's horse.

[On the 11th Inst. Mr James Ellis was presented to the royal society, with a new-invented cannon, which charges and discharges both at one time, and twenty times in a minute; he had their thanks, and a handsome present. Gen. Ev. Post.]

59. Another way as fast and effectual, but more proper for carbines.

60. A way, with a flask appropriated unto it, which will furnish either pistol or carbine with a dozen charges in three minutes time, to do the whole execution of a dozen shots, as soon as one pleaseth, proportionably.

61. A fourth way, and particular for musquets, without taking them from their rests to charge or prime, to a like execution, and as fast as the flask, the musquet containing but one charge at a time.

62. A way for a harquebus, a crock, or ship-musquet, fix upon a carriage, shooting with such expedition, as with- out danger one may charge, level, and discharge them sixty times in a minute of an hour, two or three together.

63. A sixth way, most excellent for fakers, differing from the other, yet as swift.

64. A seventh, tried and approved before the late king, of ever blessed me- mory, and an hundred lords and com- mons, in a cannon of eight inches half quarters, to shoot bullets of sixty-four pounds weight, and twenty four pounds of powder, twenty times in six minutes; so clear from danger, that after all were discharged, a pound of butter did not melt being laid upon the cannon-breech, nor the green oil discoloured that was first anointed and used between the bar- rel thereof, and the engine, having ne- ver in it, nor within six feet, but one charge at a time.

65. A way that one man in the cabin may govern the whole side of ship mus- quets, to the number, if need require, of two or three thousand shots.

66. A way that, against several ave- nues to a fort or citle, one man may charge fifty cannons, playing and stop- ping

ping them when he pleaseth, tho' out of sight of the cannon.

67. A rare way likewise for muskettoons fastened to the pummel of the saddle, so that a common trooper cannot miss to charge them, with twenty or thirty bullets at a time, even in full career.

When first I gave my thoughts to make guns shoot often, I thought there had been but one only exquisite way inevitable, yet by several trials, and much charge, I have perfectly tried all these.

All these are for the destruction of mankind; and I believe there are ways enough already discovered for that purpose; and if I could discover more, the secret should die with me. [To be continued.]

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From the LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at St James's, February 10.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

W Hereas, in the year 1744, there was great reason to suspect, that the republic of *Genoa* was entering into a private treaty with *France* and *Spain*, with an intention to join those powers, and to assist them in their military operations against his majesty and his allies; whereupon Vice-adm. *Rowley*, who at that time commanded his majesty's fleet in the *Mediterranean*, did, on the 10th of *November*, in the same year, by a declaration in writing, made in pursuance of his majesty's commands, signify to the doge and senate, that, if the said republic did not observe an exact neutrality, but should either join with, or aid or assist his majesty's enemies, he, the said vice-admiral, should look upon it as a declaration of war against his majesty, and should be obliged to treat the *Genoese* as enemies, and act against them in a hostile manner with the whole force under his command: And whereas, notwithstanding such declaration so made in his majesty's name, the said republic did soon after commit hostilities against his majesty and his subjects, and did openly join and assist his majesty's declared enemies, in violation of that neutrality which the said republic had often and solemnly promised to observe; whereupon war ensued between his majesty and the said republic: And whereas, in consequence thereof, several ships and effects belonging to the *Genoese* have been taken by his majesty's ships of war, and no proceedings have been hitherto

had, in order to the trying and condemning the same as lawful prize.—His majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, as it is hereby ordered, that his advocate, attorney, and solicitor-general, do prepare a draught of a commission to authorise the lord high admiral of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, &c. or the commissioners for executing that office for the time being, to will and require the high court of admiralty of *England*, and the lieutenant and judge of the said court and his surrogate, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially to proceed upon, all, and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken from the said republic of *Genoa*, and to hear and determine the same, and, according to the course of admiralty and laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels and goods, as shall belong to the said republic of *Genoa*, or the vassals and subjects belonging thereto, or to any other inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, and dominions of the said republic, and all such other ships, vessels and goods as are, or shall be, liable to confiscation, pursuant to the respective treaties between his majesty and other princes, states and potentates.—And that they do present the said draught of a commission to his majesty at this board, for his royal approbation. *William Sharpe.*

Translation of the MEMORIAL, deliver'd to the Earl of Chesterfield by the Prussian Secretary here.

My Lord,

AFTER the verbal assurances and declarations which his *Britannic* majesty's ministry gave, at the beginning of the present war, the king, my master, hoped respect would have been paid to his flag, and that he should not have found himself under a necessity to take any other steps for that purpose, so long as the ships of his subjects were freighted only with lawful cargoes, pursuant to the marine treaties. But, notwithstanding these declarations, and notwithstanding his subjects have never deviated from the regulations of the commerce allowed to neutral nations, the *English* men of war or privateers have unjustly taken *Prussian* vessels, several of which are still detained in the ports of *England*. It is in order to obviate this inconvenience, restrain the licentiousness of privateers, and prevent their insulting and wronging the subjects of a neutral power, that his majesty has ordered me to make

make proper remonstrances to your Excellency, that the commanders of *British* ships of war and privateers may be enjoined, under severe penalties, to *respect his flag*; leave navigation free to his subjects vessels, without troubling or molesting them under pretext of search or visit, and content themselves with the bare exhibition of the passport and other papers. And that, the better to secure the king's trading subjects from the apprehensions which, from past experience, they must naturally entertain, his majesty the King of *Great Britain* would be pleased to declare, in due form in writing, that he does not intend to hinder or interrupt the course of the navigation of the *Prussian* subjects to the ports of *France* and *Spain*; but that they shall be permitted to trade there on the same footing as neutral nations are allowed to do by the law of nations and marine custom. That, consequently, to avoid disputes, the distinction of goods and merchandises be exactly observed, as established by the 19th and 20th articles of the treaty of commerce concluded April 1713, between *England* and *France*, and by the 15th, 16th, and 17th articles of the treaty of commerce of 1739, between *France* and *Holland*; and that no goods be deemed contraband, but what are declared such by the forementioned articles: so that the moment the captains and masters of ships under his majesty's flag, and provided with his passports, make it appear by their papers that they have no goods of that kind on board, they may proceed on their voyage without any let or obstacle whatsoever, or being forced to go out of their course, or brought into the ports of *England*, or obliged to put in there upon pretence of any farther search, or any other inquiry of this nature.

What I represent to your Excellency, in the name of the king, my master, being in all points agreeable to the law of nations, and the privileges which the subjects of neutral and friendly nations ought to enjoy, his majesty expects that the King of *Great Britain* will not refuse him a declaration in writing, grounded on motives so just as those specified above; and moreover, that speedy satisfaction will be made to the just complaints of his majesty's subjects, for the insults and injuries they have suffered from the *English* marine, by allowing them an equitable indemnification for the losses, costs and damages they have sustained by the unjust detention or confiscation of their vessels and effects.

Sign'd,
London, Jan. 8, 1748. MICHELL.
See the answer to the above memorial p. 34. also the following Journal.

From the Westminster Journal, No. 318.

How far the new MARITIME POWERS may affect Britain consider'd.

THE present scheme of the northern crowns, who are possess'd of the ports on the *Baltic* and North seas, to erect themselves into maritime powers, is an object that cannot be look'd on with (Gent. Mag. FEB. 1748.)

indifference by those nations who are already distinguished by that title. It is a new sort of language that tells of the respect due to the *Prussian flag*. The opening a communication betwixt rivers, erecting of companies, making a kind of common incorporation among cities in distant provinces; these, and some others we have been lately told of, are projects that were not expected in that quarter of the world. PETER the Great had them in part, and cherish'd them by the warmth of his own genius, rather than the kindliness of the climate, or the disposition of his people: Since his time they have not, in *Russia*, flourish'd in proportion to what their beginnings promised; and we were not apprehensive they would revive afresh in any other country, which had no opening to the ocean in a latitude short of 58 degrees.

France, while at war with us and the *Dutch*, and incapable of supporting her own trade, will do all she can to encourage these new rivals. We cannot blame her, since to destroy all her commerce seems at last the scheme of the *British* ministry: And the *Dutch*, in their placards, have gone a length perhaps beyond what was ever before known in the like circumstances with theirs at present. To denounce death against the subjects of a power, with whom they are not formally at war, if they are found within their ports or rivers on any account but thro' absolute necessity, is shewing a spirit of resentment equal to the indignities that have been put on them. If their conduct keeps up to their resolutions, we need not fear, in a short time, giving a fatal blow to the over-grown power of this perfidious and usurping nation.

But the grand question then is, Whether, if we totally ruin the commerce of the house of *Bourbon*, we may not be as great sufferers from these new rivals, who will run away not only with what we cause the enemy to lose, but with what we ourselves, and the *Dutch*, used to enjoy in time of peace? Whether, therefore, peace upon any terms would not be more desirable than this hazard?—Some such doubts as these I expect to see started, whenever the advocates of our pacific gentry take it in their heads, or are directed, to write upon this subject.

In general then, to all querists of that kind, I answer, No. The advantages which *Denmark*, *Sweden*, and *Prussia*

may acquire during the war, will be little or no injury to us, when compar'd with the benefit that will accrue to us from the destruction of the commerce of the house of *Bourbon*. It will be no injury of long continuance, if we are careful of our own interests after procuring a good peace; and should therefore be no motive for concluding a peace till we can have one that is good and solid: And as no peace can be solid to us which is not founded on the reduction, at least, of the *French* commerce, and the ruin of the naval power of *France*, there cannot be a motive now existing to precipitate us suddenly into pacific sentiments.—My reasons for all that I have here affirmed, will appear in what follows,

1st, A peace now concluded would throw back to the house of *Bourbon* almost every thing we have fought for. The *French* sugar colonies, whatever may have been lost in the communication with them, are yet entire, and would in a year or two be as profitable to them as before the war begun. We have made a great step in taking *Cape Breton*: But if we do not make ourselves the real proprietors, as well as the nominal possessors of *Nova Scotia*, the value of that noble acquisition may in time be destroy'd. (See p. 28.)

Success in *Flanders* is very desirable; but security and extent of coast in *America* is the very essence of our greatness. Our allies, the *Dutch*, have now given us reason to wish them well, and we are justified in making a common cause with them in opposing the enemy on their frontiers: Yet, this should not divert our eyes from what immediately concerns ourselves. To say that *Britain* might be great and safe, tho' the *United Provinces* were no more, provided she took care of her colonies, her trade, and her fleet, is less absurd than to advance that her security depends wholly upon that of the *United Provinces*. As we are situated by nature to be a maritime power, it is by the exertion of that power that we must flourish. This is doctrine that may be cavill'd at, while we are mad about land expeditions: But it never has been confuted by argument, nor ever will be by experience.

Besides, we ought not to forget, in the rapture of our love and friendship, that we have no greater competitors in the maritime way, than our present ally, who but just now see their well-being so much connected with ours, after we have been at very

great expence, of money and men to bring them into this sentiment.

As to *Spain*, I remember no acquisition from her in the present war, that we now hold, but the little island of *Rattan*: Of what value that may be to us hereafter, need not now be enquired. But our war with *Spain* was to procure indemnification to our injur'd merchants, and an acknowledged right to a free navigation in the *American* seas. Can we expect she will give us these in a huddled-up peace, while in close alliance with *France*, who exults in a series of four years conquests upon the favourite plains of the *Netherlands*?

2^{dly}, Those powers, if we preserve and extend our colonies during the war, and maintain an exclusive trade to them afterwards, will not be able to hurt us in time of peace. The *French*, in what trade may remain to them, will again become their own carriers: For whatever promises *France* may now make, those powers, if they are not as much infatuated as we have seen some others, must know that she is never bound but by her own interest. She now thinks it her interest, during the interruption of her own navigation, that neutral powers, who have no natural property in a great part of the commodities they deal in, should rather be the carriers of them, than that they should be engross'd by those who are always her rivals in trade, and now her enemies. In this we can by no means condemn her for her prudence: Nor can we blame the neutral powers who embrace this short opportunity of drawing the market to themselves.

But the Northern crowns must have colonies of their own, improved colonies, before they can have a chance of hurting us in many branches of our *American* trade, and these it is impossible for them to have. All circumstances, therefore, tend to relieve us from any terrible apprehensions of these new maritime powers.

There is one article in which *Denmark* may make herself considerable, and it seems at present to be the chief object in her view. The *Island* fishery, said to be a very good one, is her own. It is highly probable that *France*, since her losing *Cape Breton*, has put the crown of *Denmark* upon opening this mine of wealth, and permitting the *French* to come and work it. May not this be an article of the subsidy treaty betwixt the two crowns, which makes that of *Denmark* deaf to all propositions from

from another quarter, where they should more naturally be expected to have weight? The *French* king takes upon him to dispose of the *Island* fishery as if he were master of that island, and his subjects seem to have great confidence in his power of making that disposition.

However our fishery of *Newfoundland* may be affected by it, that of *Great Britain* would still flourish under good management. A very good cod-fishery might be open'd on the coast of *Ireland*: And as to salmon, the *Scotish* seas, (See Vol. xvii. p. 469) are allow'd to have the greatest plenty of it in the world. *Herrings* are so much our own, that our present good friends, who deal in them so largely, did once acknowledge themselves our tributaries for liberty to catch them. So that, perhaps, it would be no paradox to advance, that if the fisheries in *America* were quite neglected, we should still be able, if stedfast to our own interest, to take the greatest part of the trade.

Our climate, in the worst part of it, is much more temperate than that of *Island*; which is no small advantage in our favour. And as we expect to see public encouragement for the working the fisheries in *North Britain*, and the government, by the forfeitures in the rebellion, and the act for taking away the heretable jurisdictions, must obtain such property and prerogative in that part of the united kingdom, as to be capable of doing almost all the good that the best of governors can desire, need we be afraid of the *French Island* company?

As to the *East India* trade, in which the *Dutch* and we are so much superior to the other nations of *Europe*, the *French*, notwithstanding their prize made of *Fort St George*, are almost driven out of it at present. The *Suedes* and *Danes* are young in it: And it has already, in *Sweden*, been a disputed point whether it should be continued any longer. That these nations will never hurt us, unless through our own negligence, in this, or any other remote branch of commerce, there might be very good reasons given to evince. And therefore the author concludes, there is no necessity of precipitating a peace.

MR URBAN,
YOUR impartiality, as in all other particulars, so especially in this great *Milton* controversy, gives me room to hope that you will allow this reply to *Malapertius's*

OF. 18, 1747.

chief objection to Mr R. R.'s defence of *Milton* in *July* magazine. [We leave out some part of this letter as Mr R. R. has considered that part of the subject in his pamphlet.]

Mr *Malapertius* observes with an air of triumph that R. R. 'his opponent, has (for good reasons) passed over those passages in which the resemblance is the strongest.' I agree with *Malapertius* that R. R. has passed them over for good reasons; amongst many this I presume is not the least, because no strong resemblance is pointed out to him. As to *The infernal council*, or *Pandæmonium*, *Lucifer's* *habit* and *chariot*, *The* *excursion* of the *fallen spirits* from *Hell*, these are NOT common to both authors.† This is a bold assertion, and doubtless will startle many: But ‡ truth of it, I hope, will sufficiently appear. I don't pretend to say that *Milton* has no *infernal council*; but this I may justly say, that the *infernal council*, or *Pandæmonium*, is not the same thing in *Masenius*, according to the marginal heads, as in *Milton*. I recur to Book I. v. 752, & seq. *Par. Lost*.

C Mean while the winged baralds by command proclaim
A solemn council to be held forthwith
At PANDÆMONIUM, the big capital
Of Satan and his peers.—

Again Book X. v. 424, he calls it
city and proud seat

D Of *Lucifer*.

Hence it appears that the sense *Milton* uses the word *Pandæmonium* in, is widely different from that in *Masenius*, and consequently *Milton* never borrowed it from *Masenius*: If he had, he had certainly used it in the same sense. Every impartial person, I believe, thinks that *Milton* was as well able to coin the word as this strange gentleman, Mr *Masenius*.— Besides, if *Pandæmonium* is part of *Milton's* plan (as doubtless it is) and *Milton's* plan was formed 1654, this proves that the word is his own. As *Masenius's* poem had but just breathed Germanic air, it was hardly so celebrated as to reach into *England* the same year.

As to the second particular, *Lucifer's* *habit* and *chariot*: *Satan* and *Lucifer* in *Milton* are names for one and the same person; but *Lucifer* occurs but three times in his whole poem. *Lucifer* is generally *Masenius's* *Satan's* *chariot* it, once, lightly mentioned B. VI. v. 160. His *habit* is but once touched on. ib. v. 110. Is this borrowed from *Masenius*? No. 'Tis inserted briefly after the manner of *Homer*, whose combatants generally alight ἐξ ὀφίων σὺν τεύχεσιν.

As to the third particular, the excursion of the fallen spirits from hell (the *inferno erumpentes furæ* of *Masenius*) there is nothing like it in the whole poem. What! is not that a parallel passage in *Paradise Lost*, where the fallen spirits are described as going

H On bold adventure to discover wide
That dismal world?

* See Vol. xvii. p. 364. † Ibid E.

No.

No. 'Tis no where said they ever pass'd bell bounds high-reaching.

As to the fight of the angels, every one knows that particular at least is taken from holy writ. See *Rev.* xii. 7.

What has been said seems sufficient to clear Milton from those unjust imputations, and any impartial person may know by this, that he might have wrote as he has without ever seeing *Masenius*.

Since I have interfered in this dispute, give me leave to add something of the character of its author, as it appears from his writings, for he is otherwise unknown to me.

Ambitious to lead a faction, to broach new doctrines till now quite unheard of, he has attacked the character of a poet, whose works in spite of envy shall live when *Virgil's sacred work shall die*. As an unfair disputant, he takes every thing *pro concessis*; puffed up with conceit of himself, he runs away with his argument (to support which he has tried the basest method) as if the whole world joined with him in his sentiments. To gain proselytes to his opinion, he tells us first, *he does not intend to derogate from the merit of that noble poet*: and in another place, he says, *I send you, in further prosecution of my charge against Milton, some passages, &c.* † Now do not these passages clank? Do they not discover the dishonesty of his intentions, in their true colours? It is manifest his whole design is to ruin the character of MILTON; like the grand

*Artificer of fraud—the first
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show,
Deep malice to conceal, caught with revenge.*

Par. Lost, B. IV.

Quæz in what part of Milton is the following which he quotes Vol. xviii. p. 24. *And lakes of living sulphur always flow And ample spaces*?—
His quotation from Fenton's life of Milton is false. See p. 82.

Yours, &c. PHILO-MILTONUS.

P. S. The grand Arch-Anti-Miltonist cannot take it ill that I call him *Malapertus*, "one of the biggest rank'd genius in the commonwealth of learning," in his opinion.— See Vol. xviii. p. 82.

* See Vol. xviii. p. 24. † *Ib.* p. 285.

Some ORIGINAL LETTERS to an Honest Sailor.

LETTER from Mr P——y to Adm. V——n.

S I R,

HAVING an opportunity of writing to you by a safe conveyance, give me leave, in the first place, to return you my thanks for your letter; and, in the next, for your own honour, and our country's service, let me add my wishes that you have performed some exploit worthy your character, and our expectations. I am sure it will please you to hear that all your friends in parliament have taken the part of joining, with the utmost zeal, in the support of the war; nay, we have ta-

ken the lead, and forced (some at least in the administration) to do what they were very unwilling to do, tho' the whole nation seem'd to require it, and tho' it was the only step they could take to extricate themselves from the ignominy of their former long forbearance and timidity. God prosper our arms with success, and make you the instrument of retrieving the honour of your country. I am confident you will do me the justice to believe that no one can possibly wish you better, or is more sincerely than I am,

London, Nov. Your faithful friend, and
25, 1739. Most obedient humble serv.
W——m P——y.

From the D. of N——le.

S I R,

CAPT. RENTON arrived here on the 13th instant, and brought the agreeable news of the success of his majesty's squadron, under your command, in entering the port, and demolishing the forts and cables at *Porto Bello*. And I have his majesty's particular commands to assure you of his entire approbation of your conduct and behaviour, and of his majesty's satisfaction in the courage and zeal, which you, and the officers, and men, under your command, shewed in this action; and in the humanity with which you treated the inhabitants of *Porto Bello*, after the reduction of it.

You will see, by the enclosed *Gazette*, which was published immediately upon Capt. Renton's arrival, the account that was thought proper to be given to the public, of your success at *Porto Bello*, which was taken from the relation, contained in your letter to me, and was received, by all his majesty's faithful subjects, with all imaginable joy and applause: And you will have the satisfaction to see the sentiments of both houses of parliament on this event, by the enclosed copy of their joint address to his majesty, which was unanimously agreed to by both houses; and which, added to his majesty's most gracious approbation, and acceptance of your services, will, I am persuaded, be looked upon by you, as the greatest and most honourable distinction.

His majesty is so fully persuaded of your zeal for his service, and of your prudence and good conduct, in taking such measures as shall the most effectually conduce thereto, that the king does not think it proper to prescribe any particular service to be undertaken by you, but leaves it entirely to your direction to act against the *Spaniards*, in such manner, and in such places, as shall appear to you best to answer the ends proposed by his majesty's orders to you, which were to distress and annoy the *Spaniards* in the most effectual manner, by taking their ships, and possessing yourself of such of their places and settlements as you should think practicable to attempt, and in conveying and protecting his majesty's subjects, in carrying on an open and advantageous trade with the *Spaniards* in those parts: All which his majesty doubts not but you will do, in the best manner you are able.

You will acquaint commodore BROWN, and the

ral captains of his majesty's ships, that order you at the attack of *Porto Bello*, king was pleased to take particular notice of their courage and good behaviour on action, which cannot but greatly recommend to his majesty's favour.

It not conclude this letter without desire to accept my hearty congratulations of great and signal service which you do to your king and country; and assure, that none of your friends can have a measure in the honour you have to deserve by it, or can more sincerely wish continuance of the success which has attended you, than, S I R,

hall, March Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
H—: N—: E.

From Sir CHA. WAGER.

R. I stily congratulate you on your success before *Porto Bello*, it has pleased the whole nation as the king and his ministers. I'll send you a reinforcement of ships in time, and every thing you want. You see that the king has been congratulated to success by the whole nation, and I shall have the same success, whatever I undertake. I suppose the merchants at *As*, and other places, will take advantage of *Bello* being open, to carry on a trade where I suppose the money will creep from *Panama*: I will not say more at present, but wish you health and success, hereby, S I R,

city-office, Your most humble Serv.,
27, 1740. CHARLES WAGER.

fr P—: Y to Adm. V—: N.

R. I long the many congratulations you will receive from hence, on your late glories before *Porto Bello*, give me leave to those of as sincere a friend as any you need to assure you, that no one can feel so sensible and real joy than I do at the you have acquired: It adds greatly to my of your enterprize, when mankind is left to determine, whether your courage, or your humanity, is most admired.

you go on with the same resolution and in every thing you undertake for the good of your country; and now I have said at me subjoin the advice of a sincere friend: Be not by this success, nor an over zeal for your country's service, drawn into any enterprise that may be too rash; consider, though you have many willing and desirous to give you the just of praise, for all your brave actions, you have some enemies ready to run down successful one; be cautious, therefore, do not backward; pursue your stroke, but do not lose the honour of it by too intemperance. Should you make no progress than you have done, no one could reproach you, but those persons only who ought

to have sent some land-forces with you, and did not; say, did not give you so much as any command over the few troops that are dispersed in several parts of the *West Indies*: To their slackness, therefore, it will be very justly imputed, by all mankind, should you make no farther progress 'till Lord Cathcart joins you, who is a very brave and worthy man, and who, I dare say, will have sense enough to agree with you in every thing, and live in a perfect harmony. S I R,

London, March
27, 1740.

Your most obedient,
Humble Servant,
W—: M P—: Y.

D. of N—: L to Adm. V—: N.

S I R,

I Take the opportunity of Capt. Ratton's return with the command of a 20 gun ship (which has been given him upon your recommendation of his former services) to thank you for your dispatches, and most sincerely to congratulate you upon the continuance of your great success against his majesty's enemies.

I took the first opportunity of laying your letters before the lords justices, and their excellencies were pleased to express the greatest sense of the importance of the service, which you have now a second time rendered to your king and country, and to add their entire approbation of your conduct; and they have desired me to return you their thanks for your vigilance and zeal in the execution of his majesty's orders.

Give me leave, Sir, to assure you, that no man living has greater pleasure than I have in the repeated success which has attended his majesty's arms under your direction: And it is an additional satisfaction to me, that these important services have been done by one for whom I have so true a regard and friendship.

I flatter myself, that these beginnings will be followed by the most signal advantages that can be hoped for, from so powerful a fleet and army, as you will have with you when my Lord Cathcart arrives. I am, S I R,

Whitehall, July
4, 1740.

Your most obedient, &c.
H—: N—: E.

Sir CH. WAGER to Adm. V—: N.

S I R,

I Congratulate you on your success against the castle of *Chagre*; I was apprehensive that you had not strength enough to attempt any thing at *Carthagena*; but the bombardment of it, I believe, struck some terror into the inhabitants, and it was a sort of insinuating of them in your way down to *Porto Bello* and *Chagre*. The privateer that fired upon the town of *Porto Bello*, after you had given them a protection, was an impudent thing, and the captain, or indeed the crew, did not deserve the favour you shewed them; and I am told that the trading sloop, or privateers, have behaved in such manner to the *Darien Indians*, by abusing the women, and carrying some of the men to *Jamaica*, and selling them for slaves, that we have lost their friendship, and that they have, for that reason, made peace with the Spaniards.

Spaniards, and will join with them against us when they have opportunity, and that we have done the same to the *Masquitos*; if it be so, it is an abominable thing, but not unlike that sort of *Englistmen*, and I wish our troops may behave better. — The Duke of *Newcastle*, I presumed, informs you what is intended to be done in your parts of the world. — I saw your letter to the Duke of *Newcastle*, wherein you advise against land expeditions to the *West Indies*; but it is thought here, that if you had had 2000 good soldiers with you, or more, they might have march'd over from *Porto Bello* to *Panama*.

Admiralty-office, Your most humble Serv.
July 9, 1740. Cn — W — s.

Mr C — — — T to Adm. V — — N.

S I R,

I Wrote to you on the 25th of last month, by direction of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, to know whether you had any hand in publishing two very extraordinary pamphlets therein mentioned, containing extracts of † your correspondence with the board, whilst you commanded his majesty's squadron in the *Down*; or whether you knew by what means they were communicated to the press: Their lordships, after having made the strictest enquiry, had the strongest reason to believe, that they could proceed from no other channel but yours; notwithstanding which, out of regard to the rank you hold in his majesty's service, they were unwilling to think you capable of handing those papers into the world without a name, and more especially in so imperfect and dishonest a manner, that they appear to be calculated to mislead and deceive, rather than inform the reader; and for this reason they have given you an opportunity of justifying yourself, if you are able, or think proper to do so: But not having received any answer from you, upon this subject, I am directed to acquaint you, that if they do not hear from you in a week, from the date, either by a letter, or by your attending at the board, to give them a satisfactory account, at least with regard to your own behaviour in this transaction, they must take it for granted, by your not denying it, that you are the publisher of both those pamphlets, and must proceed accordingly.

Admiralty-office, I am, Sir, &c.

April 4, 1746.

† See Vol. xvi. p. 81, 82.

Adm. V — — N to Mr C — —.

S I R,

UPON my return to my house, on Monday your messenger brought me a letter of yours, of the 4th instant, which, on perusal, I can't conceive, even your long experience can ever have furnished any precedent for a letter of so extraordinary a nature. Whenever their lordships think my attendance on them necessary, for his majesty's service, as I know it is my duty to pay a ready attendance on their orders for my doing so, I shall not fail to do it whenever they appoint it.

I thank God, I have hitherto discharged my

duty to the crown, in every station I have been called to serve in, with a diligent care and attention to his majesty's service, as was my duty, and as I have ever looked upon it, of every one in his majesty's service, in their respective stations, and hope I have carefully kept clear of intermixing any private passions of mine with the public service. I am, Sir,

April 2, 1740.

Yours, &c. E. V.

Upon A — — V — —'s coming from the House of commons, a messenger met him at the door, and told him he had a message to him from the admiralty board, to attend them at their office, at seven o'clock, which he said he would not fail to do.

Upon his coming in, when sent for, after having waited without a considerable time, the first commissioner told him, 'That they were the admiralty board, that in them was vested the full power of the lord high admiral; and that he, as the first in the commission, was the head of that board, and the mouth of it; and that what he should say to him was the sense of the whole board, and, therefore, desired he would give diligent attention to it; and that they would have him give a direct answer to what they should require of him; and that he should attentively hear what he had to say, and not interrupt him. His discourse then rolled upon two pamphlets he had upon the table before him, which he read the titles of, being, *A specimen of naval truth*, &c. And *Some seasonable advice*, &c. and exclaimed much against them; and mentioned two letters their secretary had wrote to him, by their order, to know from him, 'Whether he was the author or publisher of them, and expressed himself surpris'd and dissatisfied with a letter of A — — V — —'s he had before him, in answer to the secretary, and no answer to the question they had directed to be asked; but that they expected now a categorical answer, and that he should say, *Aye*, or *No*, whether he was the author or publisher of those pamphlets.'

When he was called upon to answer, he said, 'He was very well apprized that in them was vested the full authority of the lord high admiral; and that, as a military officer under them, he owed all obedience to all their orders, as he should always think it his duty to do all their military orders, while he continued an officer in the public service; and that he thought he was right, in hinting in his letter to the secretary, that he believed no military officer, of his rank, had ever been treated in the manner he had been, within the term of his long experience: That for all questions that should be asked, relative to his duty, or experience, as an officer, he should answer to the best of his judgment; but as to the question now asked, as he looked upon it to be of a private nature, that he apprehended they had no right to ask him that question, and that he was under no obligations of answering it; but had the common privilege that was due to every British subject; and that if his continuing an officer

in the service was an eye-sore to any one, that he was now grown to be an old man, and had reason to be tired with being treated in so contemptuous a manner.

Upon which, the first commissioner said, 'If he would give them no other answer to the question, he might withdraw, and they knew what they had to do.' Which, with his obedience, he did accordingly.

Mr C—R—T to Adm. V—N.

S. I. R.

I Am commanded, by my lords commissioners of the admiralty, to inform you, that the several matters which have passed between their lordships and yourself, with relation to two pamphlets, entitled, *A specimen of naked truth, from a British sailor*; and, *Some reasonable advice from an honest sailor, to whom it might have concerned, for the service of the crown and country*, having been laid, by his Grace the Duke of Bedford, before the king, his majesty has been pleased to direct their lordships to strike your name out of the list of flag officers.

I am, S. I. R.,

Admiralty-office, Your most humble Serv.

April 11, 1746.

T. C.

By the King,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have received information that some of our subjects have secretly carried on trade and commerce with the subjects of the French king, in direct violation of, and disobedience to our royal prohibition,* and in defiance of the punishments which may by law be inflicted for such high contempts and offences, during the time of open war; we therefore taking the same into our royal consideration, and to the end that none of our subjects may pretend or plead ignorance or forgetfulness of our said royal prohibition, and the true extent, meaning and import thereof, or of the danger they are exposed to by their disobedience to the same, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby publishing and declaring, that all correspondence and communication, as well by way of trade or commerce as otherwise, with the said French king or his subjects, or in, to, or from the dominions of the said French king, are and were included in our said royal prohibition. And we do publish and declare, that all commerce, trade and traffic to or from France, or any other the dominions of the said French king, and the exporting or importing of any goods, merchandizes or commodities to or from

* See Declaration of war, Vol. xiv. p. 167.

France, or any other the dominions of the said French king, by any of our subjects, without our licence in that behalf, are great misdemeanours, and high violations and contempt of our royal authority, and for which the offenders are liable to severe punishment, by and according to the laws of this our realm. And we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid all our subjects of Great Britain, Ireland, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, Isle of Man, Minorca, and the town and port of Gibraltar, and of any our colonies and plantations in America, and all other our dominions, that they do not directly or indirectly carry on any commerce, trade or traffic, or export or import any goods, merchandizes or commodities to or from France, or any other the dominions of the said French king, upon pain of our highest displeasure. And we do hereby publish and declare, that all persons offending herein, and acting contrary to our said royal prohibition, shall be prosecuted for the same with the utmost severity and rigour of the law. And we hereby strictly charge and command all our admirals, captains, commanders of our ships of war, and all officers of the admiralty, and all commissioners of our customs, customs, comptrollers, searchers, surveyors, and other officers of our customs, to be faithful and diligent in seeing this our royal proclamation duly observed: and all justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, headboroughs, and other our officers and subjects, to be aiding and assisting in the discovery and prosecution of the offenders, and in the preventing all such commerce, trade and traffic, to the utmost of their power.

Given at our court at St James's, the 19 day of February, 1747, in the twenty-first year of our reign.

ABSTRACTS from the REMEMBRANCE,
(Continued from p. 32.)

— Our Circumstances will hardly bear these errors, which we might safely enough commit in the more prosperous condition of our affairs.

DAVENANT on the Protection and Care of Trade.

The Remembrancer, No 7,

REMARKS, that last years supplies, with the civil list, amounted in all to thirteen millions, forty one thousand, six hundred and seventy one pounds. An enormous sum! considering the whole specie of the kingdom is but 16 millions.

ear, as computed by Dr *Davenant*, who has left it on record, that when our *annual levies* exceeded *five* millions, we should be on the high road to a national bankruptcy, and that scarce any new tax could be raised, without giving trade a desperate wound. And as the nation is indeed ready to sink under its load, as avowed by the great man (*See p. 32 E*) some think that it ought to embrace any peace, that we may be freed from subsidies to foreign princes, which were for last year 1,404,000 l. reduce part of our navy and army, and thereby at least avoid encreasing our debts. But this writer argues on the other side, for says he, 'as we owe our present thriving commerce, which has hitherto enabled us to support such a variety of pressures, to the difficulties and losses sustained by the *French*, no sooner shall these difficulties end, than they will again undersell us at every market in *Europe*: Mean while our seamen being discharged from the public service, would be obliged to seek their bread abroad, and thus the very breathing time, which is all we can promise ourselves from a peace at this crisis, would only serve to deprive us of the only advantage that is still in our power: For as *France*, by the excellence of her habit, can recover strength and spirits much faster than *England*, so she will be first in a condition to re-commence the quarrel; with the addition of a naval force, sufficient to render her almost as formidable on the ocean, as she is already become at land. If, therefore, it should be farther urged by the dependers, (*See p. 32. F*) that if we now refuse to listen to such an accommodation as the times will admit of, we shall be deserted by our allies, who will find themselves under a necessity to make terms for themselves,—it may be replied, that it will be abundantly more eligible to let them do so now, than to find ourselves, at last, obliged to wrestle with *France* alone, when we have no longer a superiority at sea, when we have no longer her commerce at our mercy.

If money is the sole concern of our ministers, and the want of it the sole reason they can assign, for pressing a peace on such desperate terms, instead of prosecuting the war on a national plan, money may still be had without any new oppression on the body of the people. It is a known

fact, that our taxes are neither equally imposed, nor frugally collected: The land-tax is so unfairly levied, that some landholders do not pay above eighteen pence for what, by law, they should pay four shillings: It is universally confessed, that lowering those high duties which first made *smuggling* a trade, would not only abolish it, but increase the revenue, by increasing the consumption of the commodity so over-rated: and that frauds, abuses, and corruptions, have been detected in almost every branch of the revenue: That the public is a sufferer in almost every contract which regards the public service, may be suspected, without any great breach of charity, when we reflect on the perfidies of that sort, which have been so often proved, and so rarely punished: That the antient economy, both of the army and the navy, has been grievously violated, may be discovered by comparing the present state of both, with those of former times: In short, that the whole establishment is over-run with *fine cures*; that almost every branch of the public business is *over-officer'd*; that all those who have the direction are *over-paid*; that pensions and bounties are granted as liberally, and as undeservedly as ever; that, in general, our expences, under every head, exceed those of the most affluent and prosperous times; and that, instead of bearing any part of the common burden, the whole band of *state-drivers* first load the camel, and then without one relenting thought bestride the load.

It is plain, then, that if our ministers would apply themselves with as much assiduity to regulate and husband the present revenue, and prune off every superfluous charge upon it, as to explore new ways and means, the savings on some branches, and the acquisitions on others, would be sufficient, till *France* should be once more forced to become suitors to us, and the success of a *British* war should command a *British* peace.

NUMBER 8.

If any spirit of liberty remains, if we are not destined to destruction, sure the nation will find some way to let the king and both houses know, that they should not only provide for a campaign in Flanders, but such laws as may make it worth while, at this time, to defend

defend our country.—For if we are to be slaves, it is no matter to whom we are so.

St. Tracts, Gu. iii. Vol. ii. p. 370.

THE writer begins by giving us an account of some enquiries into the public accounts, in the wars of King *Wm* and *Q. Anne*, by committees for that purpose, in which it was discovered that universal corruption had overspread the court, camp, city, and infected the very parliament. Mr *Guy*, a member, and secretary to the Treasury, was committed to the Tower, for bribery; even the *Speaker*, Sir *John Trevor*, was expell'd for receiving a gratuity; a paymaster of the forces, *Ld Ranelagh*, expelled and removed; and such infamous practices, and so great a mismanagement of public affairs discover'd, that many millions given in pensions, secret service, &c. could not be accounted for.—After expatiating on this head, and the ruinous consequences of admitting persons entirely unqualify'd into posts of public trust for private profit, he makes the following inference.

'If, when the nation overflowed with riches, it was held both reasonable and necessary to use all possible precautions against the mismanagement of ministers; how much more so, when both our national wealth, and national credit, are almost at low-water mark!

'It is true, motions of this kind, take their rise with the most propriety from, and can only be made effectual by, the acknowledged guardians of our constitution: But if the watchmen sleep, or affect to sleep, the inhabitants, when apprehensive of thieves, are authorised, by the first law of nature, to set up such a cry, as may rouse them to their duty.'

'In plain English, every individual, who contributes to the public aids, is interested in the management of them; and whoever has any thing to propose for the correction and improvement thereof, has not only a right to make that proposal public; but, if his fellow-subjects appear inclined to adopt his sentiments, he may put them in mind of their declar'd rights to petition, to instruct, to remonstrate.'

NUMBER 9.

AFTER an elegant eulogium on *Q. Elizabeth's* government, who had but 140,000*l.* annual revenue, and in a reign of 44 years, but 5 millions in aids from her people, adds, 'It was then the glory

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of the nobility and gentry to spend more in the public service than they gained by it. Money could not then buy titles of honour, and places of trust.'

—But, 'as if the good genius of England had departed with her, there is scarce a single period which deserves to be mentioned, but as a foil to the worst of hers.—We have, indeed, by the industry of individuals, since her decease, made incredible acquisitions of wealth, and it might be thought the happiness of the nation should be increased accordingly; whereas, what the merchant brings in, the statesman scatters abroad, and by laying out one great part to no purpose, and the rest to bad purposes, all has been dissipated, and more than all; for our posterity, to the twentieth generation, are like to be bondslaves to usurers.'

—The writer, after pointing the bad situation of our affairs, proceeds:—'Things have hitherto proceeded in such a track, that our enemies out of power have taken the advantage, and, by implication, claimed all our late ministries for their allies, and have done their best to convince the public, that both are embarked in the same cause.—How falsely and maliciously, it is incumbent on those concerned to shew; and that not by an Adversèment (See p. 56)

That no such papers were found in the cabinet of the person to whom they are ascribed: (For it is not so material by whom such things are said, as whether they are true). The charge is of the most heinous nature, namely, that the kingdom has been thrown into a deep conjunction; and deserves so much the more attention, because, tho' the purpose remains to be proved, the fact is so apparent, that every man, and every man's implement, makes no scruple to acknowledge it, and affects to speak with horror of the consequences to be apprehended from it.'

'It ever, therefore, the nation had a right to expect, to demand, and insist on such an Alteration of measures, as should restore to them all the benefits and advantages which their ancestors enjoy'd under the auspicious and glorious reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, they have now the same right, in a larger extent than ever; and that not only for their own sakes, and the sake of their posterity, but also for the sake of the present happy establishment, which can have no foundation so solid as that on which it was raised, namely, the happiness of the people.'

K

NUM.

REMEMBRANCE, NUMBER 10.
MAKES a deduction of the several struggles of the people, by their representatives, from the reign of *Charles II.* to the obtaining of the *triennial act*, and that for regulating *trials for high treason*, Temp. *W. III.* when the commons had the virtue to reject a bill for *restraining the press*; and, by their address, induced the king to revoke a large grant to his favourite *Bentinck*.—After which, on the dissolution of the first triennial parliament, they growing remiss, the writer remarks from several tracts, written to remind the people of their condition,—‘That there was no other way to account for the shameful apostasy of many *veteran patriots*, than that they who could not be forced, had suffered themselves to be corrupted; since, from being the most *virulent declaimers* against the court they were all at once become the most active, the most notorious, and the most abandoned tools in their service;’ that, by multiplying offices, and other ministerial arts, a majority was so far secured, that not only *practis’d* ministers, but *beardless* upstarts, unsupported by fortune, dignity, experience, or any thing else except insolence and prostitution, undertook to conduct a machine of power; which, nevertheless, no longer represented the chariot of the sun, misguided by *Pheæton*, but a carrier’s wain, dragged on from stage to stage by beasts of burden, for the sake of their provender at night.’—*He next displays the corruption and venality* of succeeding times, and observes, that the people consider’d what was written for their information, as written only for their amusement; and quotes a saying from *Dr Dacomb*, *That the people of England were so changed, that they seem’d to love a man the better the more he robs them.*

From NUMBER 11.

FIRES, floods, storms, earthquakes, and every other great and sudden visitation, tho’ as short in their continuance as violent in their operation, are never discours’d of without horror, nor thought of without deprecations: but evils that approach gradually, tho’ permanent in their nature, and ruinous in their consequences, scarce excite any apprehension in their approach; are even permitted to take up their residence in, and become denizens of a country, without receiving any material opposition or disturbance from the inhabitants; and when, at last, their malignancy is dis-

covered by its pernicious effects, are grown into such familiarity with them, find means to strengthen themselves with such a variety of alliances and connections amongst them, that either they are connived at for old acquaintance sake, or submitted to as masters.

Such has been the case of this kingdom, with regard to *corruption*: It was found in the midst of us, and had met with the most cordial reception, before we had learned to number it among our enemies: having seen sufficient cause to repulse it once, we, nevertheless, gave it admission again, suffered it to take possession of the crown, to undermine it by degrees, to establish itself on its ruins, to usurp the awful name of *god*, and so to fortify itself with all the powers of the commonwealth, as to set opposition at defiance, and to act as absolute lord of the soil.

This, I am sadly sensible, is no discovery: every man, who takes up this paper, is already apprized of it; and that he is so, without thinking it any part of his duty or interest, to promote a confederacy among the rest of his fellow-subjects, to rid the kingdom of this inbred *fury*, is one of the most fatal and convincing proofs which can be given, that what I have advanced is true.

The people of *England* do not owe the wretched condition they find themselves in, to want of information, but want of resolution and virtue; and the great end I have in view, is to enforce their own convictions, by a recapitulation of the evidences on which those convictions are founded, as shall leave them without excuse, if they continue under their present torpitude.

After this recapitulation, the writer *shows*, that it is not the foreign war, but a series of profuse management that hurts us; for, alike in peace and war, the commonwealth has been kept bleeding at every vein.—Then, after shewing that one corrupter has been succeeded by another, who bribed a *psalmist* to drive a bold rival from the cabinet,—he concludes, That the corruption in our bowels is more likely to be our destruction than the sword of the enemy, tho’ directed at our throats: instead therefore of contending (as the great orator of the party off—ce, in defiance of all the maxims of policy, and the dictates of ordinary discretion, has lately done, with a desire that it might be remembered) for a peace upon any terms, we ought to contend only for the extirpation of corruption.

From

From the JACONITE'S JOURNAL, Feb. 6.

IN order to make some very rank abuse which I intend to cast on the ministry the more palatable to my reader, I shall introduce it with some declarations in their favour.

First then I do agree with the author of a modern pamphlet * "that in the large circle of the present ministration are to be found the men of the largest property, of the longest experience in business, of the brightest, and of the most solid parts, of the highest reputation for knowledge and learning, and of the most acknowledged integrity in a private life."

I do agree that for such a body of men to conspire together to ruin or injure their country, i. e. to ruin or injure themselves, is so morally impossible, that as there is scarce a degree of folly capable of believing, so one would think there should be no degree of impudence equal to the asserting so monstrous and absurd a falsehood; for the worst or weakest of men do not wade through the deepest mire and villainy, or follow without a motive.

On the contrary, I agree, and so must every honest man in his senses, that the present administration hath struggled hitherto through difficulties which cannot be paralleled in history. They found this nation at their access to power immersed in an immense debt, and torn and divided with faction, a mad man pushing by every method to reinstate himself in power, many parties endeavouring to set their country in a blaze, hoping from its ashes to produce each his own favourite pernicious scheme of government; all the heads of these parties satisfied with the highest probability of public ruin, provided they could but discern the lowest probability of converting it to their own private interest; and the whole body of the people debauched with luxury and licentiousness; their resentments fired with imaginary grievances, their hopes raised with vain expectations, surfeited with ease, and delirious of change.

Under these and other dreadful circumstances at home, they found this wretched nation engaged in a war with a most powerful enemy; they found this war undertaken and carried on against a force greatly superior to our own strength, and that of our allies, all of whom were weak, some of them indifferent, and those who were most in

earnest, were pursuing interests separate from that of the common cause.

In this war they found the debt of the nation increasing, our reputation sinking, our credit in danger, our outworks mouldering away into the hands of our enemy, rebellion within holding the sword to our throats, and invasion hourly threatening us from without.

In such a situation, what but the highest love for their country, and the justest sense of the great stakes they themselves had in it, could have emboldened any men to attempt our preservation? What but the highest abilities, the greatest prudence and firmness, could have enabled them, or can still enable them, to preserve us?

Tho' this picture, I solemnly declare, hath not to my knowledge a flattering feature, yet it must be allowed by all the friends to the administration, to have done them justice; I hope therefore I shall be thought impartial when I proceed, as I now will, to lay open their faults with the same freedom.

Here then let me ask this honest administration, why they do not put an immediate end to this ruinous war?

That the war is ruinous, and may probably end in our destruction is apparent; nay this is admitted by their best friends; for the proof of which I need only refer myself to a pamphlet lately published, entitled *The case refuted*, &c. which in plain language delivers this certain truth.

The only answer which the ministry, if they would completely defend themselves, can make to this accusatory question is, That they could obtain no peace; but the contrary of this is known, nay the pamphlet last above cited asserts, that *France* hath offered not only an honourable peace, but what every reasonable man must allow to be, in our present situation, as desirable and as advantageous on our side, as we ought to expect she would either offer or accept. Why hath not this peace been embraced?

That we have been hitherto victorious in this war must not be pretended; for then we must retract all the abuse that we have cast on the ministry for the conduct of it. Now if we have been unsuccessful, what can we hope or desire more than to conclude the war, by restoring all things to that situation in which they were when it began?

Are we to expect, till we have humbled our enemies to our wish, and beaten them into such concessions as policy will, better than humanity, countenance

* A dialogue between a gentleman and an alderman,

nance us in exacting? Shall we never sheathe the sword till we have first plunged it into the heart's-blood of *France*, and have possess'd ourselves of all her trade, (as the author of the *State of the Nation* hath it) and of all her towns, which we shall be masters of at the same time?

This is going a step farther in madness than don *Quixote* himself; for tho' perhaps, a few years ago, the knight might, with his brother *Gr—le*, have thought himself equal to the conquest of *France*, he would certainly have learnt wisdom from experience; and would have concluded, ere this, that he had been enchanted, and that the adventure had been reserved for some other knight.

Sure our ministry cannot reason in this manner. What then; will they say that, sensible as they are of the necessity of making peace, and of the happiness of doing this, upon tolerable terms, they still refuse it for fear lest a set of incendiaries should endeavour, by misrepresenting their measures, to enflame the people against their preservers, and to make them as angry with those who put a final end to this war, as they were formerly taught to be with the administration which declined the beginning it?

But how weak an apprehension is this! Can we believe that a people, who have so sufficiently suffered for that delusion into which they were then led, will be so soon liable to be again deceived?

With how much greater ease will these incendiaries be able, should we be unsuccessful in the ensuing campaign, to inflame the nation against those who concurr'd in the continuance of the war? To them will be imputed any infidelity or weakness in our allies, the chances of war, nay, the very accidents of wind and weather.

Have our present ministry so little experience in these public incendiaries, as to hope from any conduct to silence their invectives; or do they want still more experience of the contempt, with which such invectives are received by the people?

But I will admit that it was in their power to do all the mischief their rancorous hearts desire; that two or three of the lowest inhabitants of *Grubstreet*, abetted and encouraged by some who ought to be shut up in *Bedlam*, and by others who deserve a more ignominious confinement, should be able to raise a storm, which should become dangerous to a minister, nay, which should

overwhelm him, while he is pursuing the good, nay the preservation of his country; I hope still there will be found in the present administration a spirit equal to the glorious attempt. Ease and safety are the rewards of private virtues, and the blessing of a private station; of public virtues, the rewards are tombstones, monuments, and every honour which posterity, in verse and prose, can fix on the memory of heroes and patriots. Rewards so great and glorious, that they can only be purchased by care and fatigue, by difficulty and danger, with the slander of all the vile, the foolish, the wicked, and the mad. Thus says *Horace*, speaking of the peace-making worthies of old:

Romulus & Liber pater & cum Castore Pollux,
Post ingentia facta deorum in templa recepti,
Dum terras hominumq; colunt genus, aspera bella

Componunt, &c.
Ploravere suis non respondere favorem
Speratum meritis.

And such rewards, however dearly they may be purchased, I will venture to assure that person who shall give a tolerable peace to this bleeding country.

From the JACOBITE JOURNAL, Feb. 26.

MR Trottlaid, after shewing the ignorance or stubbornness of *Jacobites*, in not knowing, or not believing the evils of the reigns of all the *Stuarts*, and their prejudice particularly in honouring *James II.* as a good king, governing according to law, even while they are reading the history of his tyrannies, and bloody slaughters of his subjects,—concludes with a question that may be ask'd by some *whig* reader.—
'And can you know these things, and yet remain a *Jacobite*?—Yes, Sir, I do believe and know all this, and yet am a *Jacobite*. I am resolved to be a *Jacobite*, and will be so in spite of all the reason and evidence in the world. I was born a *Jacobite*, and was bred one. My father was a *Jacobite* before me, and so have been all our family, and so am I, and so I will always be, because I will, and because I dare.'

MR TROTT-PLAID,

AS the dispute about the inspiration of the primitive fathers runs high, between the truly learned Dr *Middletown* and the zealous Dr *Chapman*, give me leave to decide the controversy in favour of the latter.

There is a prophecy of St *Jerom*, which

which the present inclemency of the season proves to be true, and that he certainly was, as Dr *Chapman* contends, an inspired person. It is not therefore marvellous, that such a faint should demolish a dragon big enough to swallow a bull.

The Prophecy.

Cum Sol splendeat, Maria purificante;
Tunc glacies fuerit magis aspera, quam
fuit ante.

Englsh'd in the 'stile of the 'Piscopade.

On Candlemas-day, if the sun shines out,
The frost will be harder than it was, no
doubt.

NOTE,

*Sol splendeat, currente anno, Maria pu-
rificante.* SCRIBLERUS.

On Eng'land, Feb. 13.

TELLS us how happy the nation would be, and how great the king, if his majesty had a good and faithful minister, such as for some time directed his councils.—But, says he, while the king and his minister were distinguishing themselves and the nation abroad, and driving the war from us, a nest of venom'd reptiles at home stirred up disaffection, and at last wrested the helm from an able hand, and ran away with the ship, which they have steer'd ever since without a compass.—But by treading in this great minister's steps, though they fail in the execution, shews that they approved his schemes, whose foresight pointed out the *Russian* auxiliaries, tho' they have not the honesty to acknowledge it.

From the Westminster Journal, Feb. 13.

WILLCOURTLY to THOMAS TOUCHIT.

The MINISTRY humorously defended.

NOTWITHSTANDING your splenetic reflections, the beginning of the war, either with *Spain* or *France*, cannot be charged upon those who have now the conducting of it: Of that they are on all hands acquitted: for neither the pacific or the military great man, who succeeded him, had condescension enough to be sway'd by the opinion of those who now have the whole sway in themselves.

The *Norfolk knight*, indeed, did not of his own choice enter into the war with *Spain*, but the people compelled him into it, in hopes they should have compelled him likewise to prosecute it with vigour. But in this they were

mistaken: as they had the power to mortify *him* by extorting the declaration, he had the power to mortify *them* by neglecting the spirit of that declaration.

The present great men then are not to be blamed, having two such precedents for their justification:—'Tis true, much more might have been done against *Spain*, had more been intended. And why was it not intended, but because the late great men saw, and the present great men see, that it would not be proper? In time of peace the *Spaniards* are good customers to us, and we to them: why then should we ruin, or even hurt them, on account of a small quarrel, which may sometimes happen betwixt the best friends? If they are obstinate in the pursuit of injury and vengeance, the fault is theirs: certainly it is more christian and more becoming to be moderate, in hopes, by fair argument, to reduce them to reason.

No more can the cause of the war with *France* be ascribed to the great men now in power. It is that madman, that second Don *Quixot*, who sent an army into *Flanders* and *Germany*, and made the treaty of *Worms*, we are to thank for the loss of three battles, and twenty or thirty fortified towns from our allies.—I have heard it affirmed, indeed, that the said madman had a great and extensive scheme (See p. 32.) and, when he had provoked *France*, would probably have executed what he had plan'd, if he had been let alone. The sending over troops without the concurrence of the *Dutch*, was a dangerous and unnecessary measure: but can you think that such concurrence would sooner have been obtained by this madman, let his scheme have been ever so extensive, than by the sober and sage persons who have succeeded him? Besides, if the war itself was bad, the worse it has been carried on, the better for the nation. It will the sooner be brought to an end. And happy will it be that such an extensive scheme was not understood, as might have occasioned eight or ten such bloody campaigns as the *D. of Marlborough's*.

As to the making of conquests upon the *French* in *America*, and getting their commerce, I shall prove that all arguments for it are absolutely destitute of foundation.

Ought a people, who pretend to so great equity as to make themselves the balance-masters of *Europe*, in order only to keep an equal division of power among the other nations, insidiously to

augment their own wealth, power, and grandeur upon the spoils of any of those nations? Would not this be making ourselves as much envied and watched as the houses of *Bourbon* and *Austria* have hitherto been? And would not the *Dutch*, whom we must not now disoblige, take it exceeding ill of us, if we were selfishly to attempt to ingrois a trade, which they should be glad to share, and hope in time to have the greatest part of?

Let us consider farther, that these new acquisitions, were we to make them, would require more hands than we can spare.——As to *Canada*, the taking of that would hinder the peace which is so much desired: for since the *French* stickle so strongly now for *Cape Breton* only, how inflexible may we not think they would be, if once driven out of all their possessions in that part of the world? It might even provoke them to send an army again into *Westphalia*, or perhaps farther: nay, to send the pretender once more into *Scotland*. Besides, these *Frenchmen* are such cunning negociators, that it has been found of little service to get any thing from them by arms, because they generally persuade the good-natur'd *English* out of it again by treaties.

MR URBAN,

Whatever inspires a confidence in the favour and protection of providence, whether it be religion or superstition, best supports us under the toils, dangers and disappointments of life. Its influence is not only more general, but more powerful and constant, than that of dispassionate philosophy, principles depending on critical and extensive knowledge, and arising from a laborious investigation of latent truths.

As war is a tacit appeal to God, the soldier who is firmly persuaded that God is on his side, acts on the sublimest principle, which animates him with the most ardent courage, and sustains him with a perleaving fortitude: As he always hopes with a degree of presumption, nothing but death can divert him from his purpose; and relying on supernatural protection, he proceeds with an impetuosity, and dares with a contempt of danger that renders him almost invincible. He interprets every incident into a proof of the truth of his opinion, every circumstance in his favour is an extraordinary providence, and a testimony of divine assistance; every accident against him is permitted to remind him of his dependance, and

secure him against self applause and vain glory.

This temper in the brave men concerned in the reduction of *Cape Breton*, the most extraordinary event that has happened during the present war, gave occasion to certain great officers ludicrously to say that *Cape Breton* was won by prayer; and I am so far seriously of their opinion, that I believe had four times the number of their troops gone against it, they would have failed in the attempt, for the dissolute manners, affected prophaneness and libertinism, in which they imitate their distinguished commanders, is as inconsistent not only with a pious, but even an enthusiastic trust in God, as their ignorance is with a philosophic intrepidity; so that their courage must be merely mechanical and transient, excited by the sound of music, the harangue of a general, or a draught of intoxicating liquor, and vanishing as the music dies in the groans of the wounded, the harangue fades from the memory, and the effluvia of the spirit fly off.

I was led into these reflexions by reading Mr Prince's sermon on the great success of the *New England* forces at *Cape Breton*, and as the following EXTRACT of it will shew the vast importance of the place, the extraordinary circumstances that concurred in taking it, and the advantage of religious principles in military enterprises, you cannot insert any thing more seasonable, when our ministers are deliberating, whether to give up or retain that acquisition, and our generals meditating how most effectually to oppose our enemies in the approaching campaign.

|| *A Thanksgiving Sermon at the South Church in Boston, New England, occasioned by the taking of the City of Louisbourg on the Island of Cape Breton, by New England Soldiers, assisted by a British Squadron.*

By THOMAS PRINCE, M. A. one of the Pastors of the said Church.

G The fifth Edition, 2 Sheets 8vo, small letter, price but 4d.†

This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our Eyes. Pl. xviii. 23.

AFTER six pages spent on the several operations of God by the laws of nature,—the preacher comes to shew what

* M. Bellefleur declared himself of this opinion, if the plan had been formed here.

† See a complaint, p. 82. F. G.

what may be said eminently to have the character of *his doings*.

1. When in *affairs of vast importance*, there is a wonderful continued *train*, and timely coincidence of *innumerable varieties of means*, both in the *material and moral* world together, without our power, and beyond our prospect, all conspiring to some *great event*, exceeding happy in its present influence, and future tendency.

2. When, among a great number of surprising and important incidents, there are many so *momentous and critical*, that if any one had not fallen precisely in its special place and juncture, there would have been exceeding great *embarrassments and hindrances*; and many others so *essential*, that if all and every one had not come in exactly as they did, the great event had fail'd.

3. When in *exceeding difficult, perplex'd and dangerous cases*, which look almost *desperate*, there opens at once a *great deliverance*, beyond our power or thought:

4. When in this conjuncture, the sovereign God is more than usually acknowledged, looked to, and trusted in, an *extraordinary spirit of prayer* is raised up in many, and all these surprising incidents and means, with all our wonderful salvations, success and happiness, come on in punctual answers to many *fervent and fiducial addresses* to him.

He then proceeds to shew that the taking Cape Breton has all the marks of being eminently the work of God; introducing this part of his subject, with the following succinct account of the place, and its importance to us.

The island belong'd originally to the *British empire*: Was at first compriz'd in the general name, and grand patent of *New-England* in 1620; but in the following year set off and included in *Nova Scotia* by a separate patent; and since, in *Nova Scotia* comprehended in the royal charter of *Massachusetts province* in 1691.

It abounds in the best of *pit coal* known in *America*: And so near the surface of the earth and coast of the sea, as to be very easily dug and put in vessels, which *French ships* carry to *Guadaloupe* and *Martinico*, for the refining of *sugars*, to their great advantage. Its *commodious harbours*, with its *happy situation* in the center of our fishery, and in the wake of all the trade from *Europe* to the *French colonies* on the *main land of America*, and both from them and our *West India islands* to *Europe*, rendered the place of such vast importance—that

I remember while in *England*, when we came to know the *Tory ministry* had by the treaty of *Utrecht*, in 1713, resign'd it to the *French*, all true-hearted *Britons* who knew the circumstance of the island, most grievously lamented the resignation, as full of seeming mischief to the *British trade*, and as one of the most fatal acts of that unhappy ministry of which the *mischievous consequence* has since every year been a growing confirmation. For the *French* well knowing the vast advantage of their acquisition, have built a *walled city* on the most convenient port both for trade and fortification;—for these *thirty years* been adding to its natural and artificial strength; and by immense sums, and the utmost art and diligence, made it one of the strongest fortresses in *America*.

For, by means of this island and fortification, the *French* have every year enlarged their fishery, and thereby their trade, wealth and shipping: And by fishing cheaper than we, they have more and more commanded the trade of *Spain, Portugal* and *Italy*.

So pernicious a settlement was this—that for above these *twenty years*, it has seem'd, to me, worth the while to engage in a war with *France*, if 'twere for nothing else but to recover this most important island to the *British empire*.

From such a strong defence, the advantage of *woods, sea-coal, fishery, and free-gift land* in this and the neighbouring islands, the settlement of *thousands* of people on them already, and the innumerable poor in the sea-coast towns of *France*, ever swarming and coming over to them—it seems highly probable, that if the *peace* continued much longer, there would be in a few years time such a multitude of *French* inhabitants, as, with the addition of the *Indian* nations, would exceedingly endanger our *English colonies*.

At the beginning of the war all the *northern colonies*, and ours especially, began to feel their power: In a few months time, they infested our coasts, taking our shipping, ruining our fishery and trade, destroying *Canoe*, invading *Annapolis*, reducing us to straits, and carrying our people captive into a place almost impracticable, a safe retreat to their privateers and men of war, and to their *West and East India fleets*.

Of such vast importance was this strong port to our enterprising, powerful and active enemies.

But in the wisdom of God, the stronger it grew, the better in the issue

for us: The French having built a regular city, and laid out immensely more to render it strong and commodious, than we should, if the place had been in our power. Yea, it seems most likely, that if they had not possess'd it, there would neither have been a battery, nor even an house in the port to this day; no more than in many fine harbours of Nova Scotia; which, tho' so near the fishery, have been neglected by us for so many years, from the peace of Utrecht. But now in a few weeks time, the sovereign God has pleased to give us the fruits of these thirty years prodigious art, labour and expence of our enemies: And this by means of so small a number, less than four thousand land-men, unus'd to war, undisciplin'd, and that had never seen a siege in their lives. *It is the LORD's doing! It is marvellous in our eyes!*

The preacher next enumerates the surprizing steps which led to the happy acquisition, and remarks, that it was marvellous after so many hundred men lost in the sad expedition to Carthagena, not one in ten returning, to see so many likely men, owners or heirs of land, and many religious, readily lifting as private soldiers, for the small wages of 25s. (new tenor) a month, as free volunteers, leaving their gainful trades, wives, and families, to serve their God, their king, and country, in this hazardous expedition.

As you inserted (p. 41.) one letter in favour of Capt. Fox's behaviour in the late Sea-fight, please to give the public the following Gazette Article, which coming out just at the end of the month I suppose you omitted it for want of room or time.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 30. HIS majesty's ships the Kent and Hampton-Court of 70 guns, Eagle and Lyon of 60, Chester of 50, Hector of 44 guns, with the Pluto and Dolphin fireships, cruising at sea under the command of capt. Fox, on the 20th instant, at 4 in the morning in lat. 47 deg. 18 min. N. Cape Ortegal bearing S. 62 E. distant 146 leag. fell in with the French homeward bound St. Domingo fleet, consisting of 170 sail, under the convoy of 4 French men of war, viz. the Magnanime of 74 guns, the Alcide of 64, the Arc en Ciel of 58, and Zephyre of 36 guns. The French were at windward, the wind at N. N. E. Our Squadron chased them the whole day, and at night the French men of war bore off our Squadron, N. N. E. about 5 miles. Our ships being foul and sickly, having been

ever since the middle of April upon their cruising station, in order to meet with this fleet, could not gain upon the French men of war from 11 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the afternoon with all sails set, tho' the French were under their topsails and forefall. At 9 the French men of war set their main-sails and top-gallant-sails, and went away, without making any signal, either by gun or light, and escaped in the night, abandoning their convoy. The next day, there being but very little wind, our ships pursued the French merchant-ships, which had separated, and took several; but the next day, the 23d, the wind blew fresh in the south west quarters, with very thick weather. The Advice of 50 guns, commanded by capt. Haddock, being a clean ship, and cruising in the soundings, fell in with them, and took eight. Most of our Squadron are coming into port with their prizes, amounting in all to about 30 sail: But the Eagle and Lyon are still at sea, in chase of the scatter'd ships; and capt. Haddock meeting, on the 25th, with his majesty ships the Anglesea of 44 guns, and Bridgewater of 24 guns, gave their captains orders to proceed immediately in pursuit of them.

S I R,

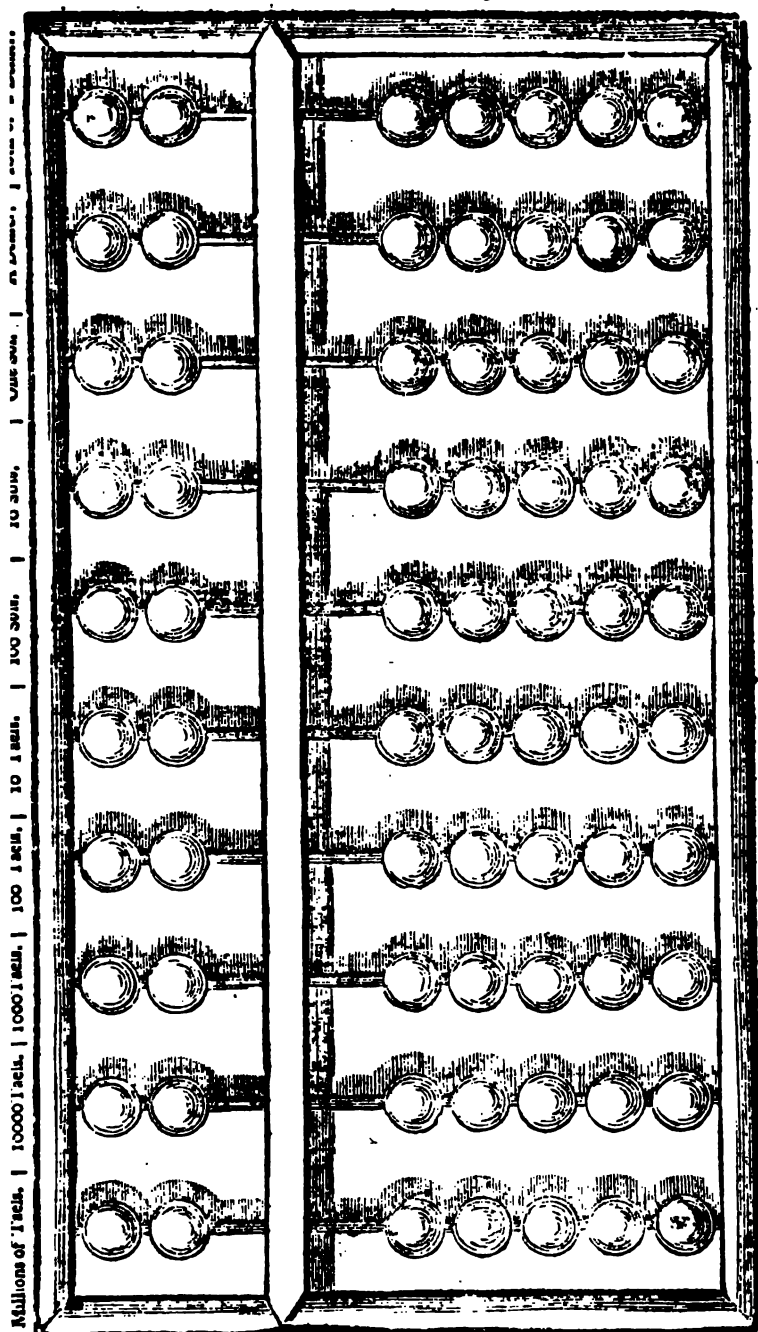
IN the history of China, printed by I you from De Halde, I find a figure of the SWAN PAN, thus described Vol. I. p. 26. "In casting up accounts they use an instrument call'd the Swan Pan, composed of a small board, crossed with 10 or 12 parallel rods or wires, each strung with ivory balls, which are so divided by a partition in the middle, that 2 are on one side of it, and 5 on the other; the 2 in the upper part stand each for 5 units, and each of the five in the lower part for 1." and tho' it is added, that "in joining and separating these balls, they reckon much as we do with counters, and more expeditious than Europeans with the help of figures," yet the method in which they use them is not sufficiently explained; I cannot help regretting this defect, and if you will supply it in your Magazine, you will not only do an act of justice to your subscribers to that history, but particularly oblige, Yours, &c.

Bristol, Feb. 12.

A. Z.

We regret this defect equally with our correspondent A. Z. but as we are not able to supply it, the original being as deficient, we here publish the cut, and shall be greatly obliged to any of our learned contributors, who will send us the desired explanation.—We imagine something like the Swan Pan is, or has been used by our Shepherds.

SWAN



L

REMARKS

REMARKS on the DOUBLE EGG. (See Vol. XVII. p. 573.)

Mr URBAN,

I Acknowledge the double egg, or one within another, each enclosed in a separate shell, to be very remarkable; for a white and two yolks in one shell, with a cicatrula in each yolk, is very common; but I cannot conceive how the yolk, white and cicatrula, especially the latter, could be distinguished, if they were, as Mr Dixon informs us, promiscuously mix'd together.

Nor do I imagine that any chick would ever be vivify'd, or proceed from such a confus'd mixture, on incubation; because the chick is at first sustain'd by the white, which being blended with the yolk, is too gross nutriment for the tender embryo.

In May last I also met with a very singular case: as I was taking an egg from under a hen, after sixteen days incubation, it casually drop'd from my hand upon the ground, and broke, in which I found two distinct chickens alive, with an umbilical vessel in each, adhering to the membranes of the yolk; consequently, as they separately received nourishment, 'tis probable that they might both have been hatch'd, had not the accidental fall destroy'd them.

In the spring season I have sat near fifteen hundred eggs, for several years together, so have frequently met with monstrous chickens, which not being hatch'd after a due time of incubation, I found dead in their shells; and have now a couple which have been some years preserv'd in spirits.

One of these is only remarkable for having two heads: but the other is more extraordinary, having two heads, one body, two wings, and three legs, one of which is as large as the other two legs, having two bones in the thigh, which are join'd together by a thin membrane, or skin, from the body to the knee, which joint is also double; there are likewise two bones in the leg, which being closely united from the knee to the foot, appear like one, but have an equal number of toes with the other two legs: the middle toes being also join'd together.

This *luxus naturæ*, I apprehend, is not yet accounted for; but if we may judge from the former instances, nature undoubtedly aim'd at the production of a couple.

BOSTONIENSIS.

Mr URBAN,

MR Dixon's account of a double egg in your December Mag. p. 573.

reminded me of a present made me 10 or 12 years since of a dozen of fair *Serville* oranges, as both my friend and I thought them all to be. But, to my great surprize, one of them (of the same size, shape and colour with the rest, except a little paler) when I cut it, I found to be a double lemon. The outside pulp, which was about half an inch thick, where thickest, was divided by the usual film from a small lemon fully form'd, with a rind of the common colour and shape, only somewhat sharper at one end than the other, and not quite so thick and hard as the outside rind. I have ask'd a great many people whether ever they saw any thing like it, who all answered me in the negative. *Query*,

1. What could be the cause of it?

2. From what sort of tree was it gather'd?

Exeter, Feb. 22.

Yours,

E. C.

1747-8.

P. S. Your said Magazine begins with an extract from an essay, &c. 50 pages 8vo, price 1s. on which I could not forbear enquiring into the reason of your mentioning the number of pages, with the price, and was inclined to fancy, that you intended it as a reproof to the booksellers, who have of late years raised their demands. Not very long since a pamphlet of about 200 pages was commonly charged 1s. for which we now have but half the number; and a sermon of 25 or 30 pages, which was formerly sold at 3d. or 4d. very seldom now goes under 6d. Perhaps they will plead that very often a great number of the copies are left unsold, for which those that are sold must pay: But is there any more reason to urge this now, than there was heretofore? And don't they in truth as little consult their own interest, as the benefit of others, by fixing such exorbitant prices? If a book be well worth reading, 'tis pity it should by this method be confin'd to few hands. If it be not worth reading, 'tis not worth printing. I lately sent for a pamphlet advertis'd, price 1s. but question whether it contains half so much as your Six-penny Magazine, which is certainly the cheapest book that ever was publish'd. However I can't but think that when a book is advertis'd, the size and number of pages, as well as the price, ought to be mentioned.

A book pays now four or five times more than formerly, and the editor is far from paying fewer.

N.B. We are sorry that the poem in our last, by Miss L—t—r, the most ludicrous piece she ever wrote, should happen to be printed at so improper a juncture, as when she is justly inconsolable for the loss of a most excellent mother.—[His notice we nor our correspondent could foresee; and, had there been room for the introduction, it would have appeared that she was not consenting to the publication.]

SHIPS taken on both Sides.

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SHIPS taken by the English, February 1748.

A French brigantine, with 70 tons of wine, sent by the Pr. of Wales priv. into Guernsey.
 A French ship, with wine, soap, &c; and a Swedish ship, with pitch and tar for Port L'Orient, carry'd by the George privateer into Guernsey.
 The *L'Amante*, Palmie, from Rochelle for San Domingo, carry'd into Gibraltar.
 The *Le Palme*, a French frigate of 12 car. guns, from Brest for the W. Indies, brought to Plymouth. *Gazette*.
 A Fr. ship from Havre, just last from Brest for the W. Indies, brought to Plymouth.
 A French ship brought by the Surprise man of war into ditto.
 The *Gerardus*, from Port L'Orient for the E. Indies, brought by the Romney man of war, capt. Berington, into ditto. *Gaz.*
 The *Comte de Noailles* privateer of Granville, 22 guns and 150 men, brought by the Rainbow man of war, capt. Baird, into ditto. *Gaz.*
 The *L'amiable Jean*, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the Fane, capt. Hindman, from London, and carry'd into St Kitts.
 The *Petit Maria*, from France for Martinico, carry'd into St Kitts.
 The *John and Joseph* privateer, 10 guns and 65 men, from Brest, tak. by the Triton m. of w.
 The *Amitie*, Fortier; and the *Jolie*, —, both from Bourdeaux for Havre, taken by the Salisbury, Matthews, from Cork for Jamaica, and sent into Lisbon.
 A Roman bark, from Cartagena for Marseilles, car. by the Letitia, capt. Cooper, to Leghorn.
 The *Fortune*, Williamson, from St Martins for Arundel in Norway, sent into Weymouth.
 Two French ships, sent by the Leostoff privateer, capt. Fielding, into Jamaica.
 A French privateer taken, and another run down, by the Centaur man of war, capt. Tyrrel.
 A French ship, one of the outward bound West India fleet, taken by the Anne and Mary, Johnson, and sent into Antigua.
 The *Probet*, —, from Rochelle for Newfoundland, sent by the Solebay m. of w. to Kinfales.
 The *Holy Lamb*, Frederick, from Stockholm for France, taken and sent into Dover.
 The *Good Fortune*, Scot, from St Martins to N. Bergen, taken by the Hound sloop of war, and Eagle privateer, and sent into ditto.
 The *St Blaise*, Vellott; the *St John Baptista*, Fugole, from Alexandria for Marseilles; and a polacre, all taken by the Constantine, Read, and car. into Venice.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, February 1748.

THE *Dominico d'Amico*, of 24 guns, from London to Naples, taken by the Algerines. —
 "The loss to the merchants of Naples is computed at 100,000 ducats, and to the merchants of Leghorn, London, and Civita Vecchia 300,000 ducats."
 A ship, capt. Green, from Philadelphia for Providence; a Bermuda sloop, capt. Newbold, for Cape Fear; the —, capt. Cary; the *Smith* sloop for ditto; and the —, capt. Evans, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, all taken in the American seas.
 A ship from Holland to Leith, taken by a French privateer and ransom'd for 300 l. "Several officers of a Highland regiment, coming for Scotland to recruit, were obliged to part with their baggage, except one Highlander, who was spared for his dress."
 The *Gooch*, Harper; and the *York*, Saunders, both from Virginia for Bristol, taken near Carolina, but the *Gooch* lost; also a brig. cut out of Okércock inlet, near Carolina.
 The *Charming Nelly*, of and from Carolina; and a schooner from Jamaica for Cape Fear, both carry'd into St Augustine.
 The *James*, Ball, of and for Topham; the snow *George*, Elmes, of and for Cowes; and the *Carolina Packet*, Rigwin, of and for Bristol, all taken Nov. 11th last off the bar of Carolina, by a Spanish privateer of 6 carriage and 8 twelve guns, and 60 men from the Havana.
 The *Hopewell*, Kitchin, from London to Carolina, carry'd into Bayonne.
 The *Diamond*, Sukins, from Cowes; and the *Baltic Merchant*, Bowel, from London, both for Lisbon, taken on the coast of Portugal.
 The *Actilla*, Holman, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, carry'd to Alguesra.
 The *Angel*, Jacobson, from Waterford for Rotterdam, carry'd into Ostend.
 The *Hope*, Carlsson, from Venice and Zant for —, carry'd into Ostend.
 The *George and Sarah*, Smith, from Newfoundland, carry'd into Bayonne.
 The *Elizabeth*, Hicks, from Portsmouth for Lisbon, carry'd to ditto.
 The *Julius Caesar*, Sparrow, from London for Carolina, taken and sunk by the Reyna, a Spanish man of war from the Havana, arriv'd at Cadiz.
 The *William and Mary*, Bull, from Oporto for Chester, carry'd into Vigo.
 The *Hunter Dogger*, a tender on Adm. Hawke's Squadron, carry'd into Granville.
 The *Friendship*, Haynes, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into Bayonne.
 The *Katherine Agatha*, Gardner, from Campveer for Dublin;
 and The *Hope*, Read, from London for Bristol, both carry'd into Havre.
 The *Samuel*, —, from Glasgow for Rotterdam, carry'd into Morlaix.
 The *Agatha*, Spikes, from Guernsey for Rotterdam, taken by the French.
 The *London Packet*, Kume, from Chichester to Lisbon, carry'd into Morlaix.
 The *Anne and Mary*, Johnson, from Liverpool to Tortola, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Hamilton*, Twinhoe, from Virginia for London, carry'd into Morlaix.

BE CONTENT. *A moral SONG.*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff and a single bass line on a bass clef staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. The lyrics are printed below the notes, with some words appearing on the bass line. The score is divided into six systems, each with a treble and bass line. The lyrics are as follows:

How blest were mortals would they know, How
 blest were mortals would they know The favours which the Gods bestow! But
 partial passions step between, And quite confound the charming scene.
 Wishing, whining, still repining, Wishing, whining,
 still repining, Ev'ry wretch cre - ates his pains,
 creates his pains, And then of heav'n and fate complains.

Vain are riches ; vain is glory ;
 Nature spreads her gifts before ye.
 Kind heav'n enough to all hath sent,
 If ye take your share, and be content.

Joy and pleasure,
 Without measure,
 For your kind acceptance wait ;
 Then seize your bliss, and smile at fate.

The following poem was sent us from Dublin several months ago. Some may, therefore, think it delay'd till out of season, since the Right Honourable person is no longer Secretary of State; but as others will not think his resignation any diminution to his honour, so a beautiful composition will always be acceptable to our ingenious readers.

AN ODE to the Rt Hon. PHILIP Earl of CHESTERFIELD; Upon his being appointed one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of STATE. Nov. 1746.

By the Rev. Samuel Virafel, M.A.

Αὐδοῦμαι ἰσχυρῶς Φῶτος ἄνδρα μάλλον
Λόγον ἀλάλῃ σου, Εὐεργίτου πατριώτα
Τακτὴν μὴ τῷ ἱκανῶν -Φθονίῳ τῷ χέρεα.
Τῷ ἱκανῶν Πινδάρ. Olymp. Ode 2.

ILLUSTRIOUS PEER, whose friendly mind
Is ever wishing for mankind,
And active for the whole;
Hail! for our king's paternal care
At length has rais'd thee to a sphere,
Unbounded as thy soul.

Quick-sallying wit, and easy mirth,
And florid fancy, from thy birth,
Had brighten'd thy discourse:
But to the sprightliness of youth
Reflection, Argument, and Truth
Soon added all their force.

Next public cares thy tongue employ:
The nobles light, the people's joy,
But then the villain's dread,
When all thine eloquence on flame
Brands harden'd impudence with shame,
And strikes oppression dead.

By thee when Britain spake: Alarm'd,
Her doubting friends resolv'd, and arm'd.
Thy spirit strong and clear,
Our restless seas not only shakes,
But moves the dead *Batavian* lakes,
And quickens sloth and fear.

When mercenary statemen strove
To tempt thee from thy country's love,
To falshood and disgrace;
Thy honest pride disdain'd the hint:
Thine eye was never seen to quint
At pension or at place:

But starting up in Britain's cause,
And, loud for freedom, and the laws,
Thine upright zeal offends;
And virtues, worthy of the helm,
And talents, due to all the realm,
Are left to bless thy friends.

And now, by fear or shame unaw'd,
And sanctify'd by numbers, Fraud
No longer walks by stealth:
Corruption in the senate stands;
And Rapine, with her hundred hands,
Grips all the nation's wealth.

Then all our schemes and actions jar:
A restless peace, a lazy war
Betray our strength to all:
Thus a rash knight his courser scares,
And spurs and reins him till he rears,
And both together fall.

Together? No. Rejoic'd I see
Th' oppressor thrown, the nation free.
Now, P* * *, rise and reign.
But see the patriot retreat
From Virtue's temple, where he's great,
To Honour's, where he's mean.

Now many rule, and none presides:
The ship is left to winds and tides;
While, still with faction warm,
Forgetful of the danger near,
The chiefs are striving who shall steer,
Till frighten'd with a storm.

Ah! cease a while your shameful broils,
Join all your counsels, all your toils,
Against the common foe!
O! force of Union! Discord flies,
Sedition yields, Rebellion dies,
But WILLIAM gave the blow.

While STANHOPE's merit breaks the cloud
At last, to bless a longing crowd,
Hibernia raise thy head.
Hark! Virtue, springing from the deep,
Calls forth thy genius from its sleep,
And Commerce from the dead.

With modest confidence come forth,
Neglected Wit, and pining Worth,
By STANHOPE lov'd and known:
But tear the lightning of his eye
Ye splendid frauds, and ev'ry lye,
'T hat sculks behind the throne.

O! happy feat! O! joyful hour!
Where reigns Humanity with Pow'r,
Integrity with Art:
Unweary'd bounty still bestows,
Yet still the public current flows
Entire in ev'ry part.

Celestial truths our thoughts sublime,
Invention wings our wit with rhyme,
And not a Mute is dumb.
The maidens with the youths advance,
Awake the concert and the dance!
For CHESTERFIELD is come.

Thy presence to the land is peace:
All parties, all religions cease
(I thro' love of thee) to cish.
When worlds around us flam'd with war,
We heard the thunder from afar,
But never saw the flash.

O! hadst thou stay'd, at least to rear
Thy own sublime improvements here,
To halt their bloom and growth!
Our idle some lasting fruits had gain'd,
And arts for vanitie had reign'd,
And Industry for Sloth.

But *Britain*, hasty to repent,
Recals the talents she had lent,
And claims thee ere the time :
Where, by superior cares engros'd,
Thy gentle influence is lost
To this unhappy clime.

So, when a worthy monarch dies,
He soars an angel to the skies,
And thinks on earth no more :
Engag'd in offices too high,
To cast below a watchful eye,
On those he blest'd before.

Thus art thou vanish'd from our sight :
While *England*, fill'd with all thy light,
Already feels thy hand,
Removing ev'ry needless weight,
Restoring order to the state,
And union to the land.

Nor ever since thy birth wert thou
So wanted by the world as now :
When *Europe* madly driv'n,
And shatter'd with ambition's lust,
Looks up, and places all her trust,
In *Britain*, and in heav'n.

For thro' intriguing courts to dart,
Foil force with force, and art with art,
As resolute as cool :
Such depths of fraud to countermine,
Such various int'reits to combine,
A *CHESTERFIELD* must rule.

Thus, when we view the stars that move
In flow mysterious state above ;
To feign and guess at will,
Frame pretty sylems in our brains,
Build mighty worlds with little pains,
Shews rather wit than skill.

But their obligations to trace,
Compute each body's weight and place,
And happily reduce
Th' apparent motions to the true,
The laws of nature to a few,
Of obvious truth and use :

To judge, how some or all these pow'rs
Conspire or interfere with ours,
And cen'er in the whole :
Then to improve this glorious plan
In mending arts, and lighting man,
Demands a *Newton's* soul.

Blest'd be the man, and blest'd he is,
Who makes his species welfare his ;
Who, with large heart endu'd,
Has both the power and the will,
Enjoys the spirit, and the skill,
And praise of doing good.
He lives in ev'ry other's life,
He comforts woe, compeseth strife,
Makes angry factions kiss :
His frowns injurious pride confound :
He smiles benevoience around,
And universal bliss.

Thus flows the sea, when storms are o'er,
By trade connecting shore with shore,
Preventing ev'ry dearth :
Spreads arts and riches ev'ry-where,
While from its bosom calm and clear,
An heaven shines in earth.

Proceed, and answer *Wisdom's* call,
Roll imooth again th' unequal ball,
By frantic tyrants hurl'd ;
That men may say, when nigh subdu'd,
All *Europe* sunk, here Freedom stood,
And heav'd the falling world.

Won with thy virtues, heav'n will blest
Our wiser measures with success,
While all the isles applaud :
For peace and victory are come,
When *CHESTERFIELD* prebides at home,
And *CUMBERLAND* abroad.

Mr URBAN, Totnes, Feb. 2, 1748.

I Herewith send an inscription sacred to brotherly friendship and affection. It is taken from a monument in Magdalen college chapel, Oxford, erected to two noble brothers, that were drown'd, the one saving the other, who fell by accident into the river, which encompasses the walk belonging to that college ; the inscribing it will oblige some of your correspondents in the west, and perhaps may procure an elegant translation.

JOHANNES & THOMAS LYTTLETON,
Eximix spei adolescentuli,
THOMÆ LYTTLETON militis et baronetis,
Ex lectissimâ juxtâ atque mœlissimâ
Dominâ Catharinâ conjuge,
Filiu natu majores,
Hic obdormiscunt.

Quos innoxie obambulantes in campo,
Minorem lubricus pes misit in undas,
Majorem pietas sua ;
Sic ausum repetere fratrem,
Et infelici hoc quasi compendio
Totam explicantem indolem,
Invicem flagranter complexos
Una mortis horula absorpsit ;
Duro, & præpostero fato
Diem suum obierunt,
Alter 17, alter 13 annos nati,
Maii nono, 1635. Necis quâ horâ ;
Vigila.

On the LADIES chewing TOBACCO.

NO more let poets tell us tales
Of spicy beds, and fragrant gales :
A sweeter weed *Virginia* yields,
Than grows in all *Arabia's* fields.
Bright Beauty's queen no longer loves
The posie pluck'd from myrtle groves ;
And flights the flowers of *Cypus* isle,
For th' od'rous plant of *India's* soil ;
For well she knows, she owes to this
The balmy breath, th' ambrosial kils.

LUXURY and WANT.

A VISION.

ASlate I mus'd on FORTUNE's ebb and flow,
Life's airy pleasures, and substantial woe,
The thoughtless mirth that laughs in Pleasure's
The boast of VICE, and pride of VANITY, [eye,
O'er nodding REASON downy slumbers stole,
And FANCY's visions open'd on my soul.

Aloft, on proud Ionic columns rear'd,
A sumptuous dome in ruin'd pomp appear'd ;
A baseless pillar here, with moss o'ergrown,
Press'd earth's green bosom with a length of stone ;
There, a tall portal, sculptur'd once to gay,
Records no story but its own decay.

I enter'd—crowds, who blush'd to be descri'd,
With smil'd looks, thro' mould'ring arches
I paus'd, and, curious as I gaz'd around, [glide.
Saw a lean hag lie stretch'd along the ground :
Round either arm a tatter'd rug she drew,
Her shame conceal'd with rags of various hue ;
A cloth her forehead bound, her legs were bare,
And foul and clotted was her grizzled hair.

“ Whence and what art thou, wretch ! ” surpris'd
I cry'd ; [reply'd.

“ WANT is my name, well known, ” the wretch
“ The work of LUXURY, this lofty dome,
“ So righteous Jove ordains, is now my home.
“ Time was, this roof return'd the dulcet voice
“ Of music, blended with a critic's choice.
“ Dependent thence a thousand tapers glow'd,
“ The vine's rich juice from silver fountains
flow'd ;

“ An hundred dainties o'er the board were spread
“ And all Arabia spicy fragrance shed.
“ The velvet couches, and the cushion'd chair,
“ Swell'd high with down, as soft as summer's air ;
“ And female beauty, smiling o'er the scene,
“ Spread joy around, of ev'ry joy the queen !

“ Then at these doors, by hunger and by grief
“ Oppress'd, with suppliant voice I sought relief :
“ Relief I sought, alas ! but fought in vain,
“ With poignant taunt rebuk'd, and four'd slain.
“ The batt'ning priest, with supercilious face,
“ Infer'd from indigence the want of grace.
“ The lawyer, in quaint terms, with look demure,
“ Gave hints of statutes against vagrant poor.
“ Unmov'd and cool the garter'd statesman cry'd,
“ For me fit refuge colonies supply'd.

“ I sigh'd in secret, and to heav'n my heart
“ Ascending, heav'n in pity took my part.
“ Loud thunder roll'd—'tis the fabrick from its base
“ Shook ; and proud LUX'RY vanish'd from the
place.

“ Th'astonish'd crowd their patron's fall deplore,
“ And pale and trembling issue from the door.
“ I enter'd, prompted by a voice divine,
“ Which thrice repeated, ” “ WANT ! this pile
is thine ;

“ For know by Jove and fate it stands decreed,
“ Where LUX'RY riots thou shalt still succeed.”
“ Here unmolested from that hour I reign,
“ And all the court of LUX'RY forms my train ;
“ Here still receiv'd by me, as hither driv'n
“ By keen NECESSITY, the scourge of heav'n ;
“ These are the wretches which around me throng
“ To me the lawyer, statesman, priest belong.”
She ceas'd ; her words : such strong emotions bred,
They wak'd me trembling, and the vision fled.

Save me from LUX'RY, gracious heav'n ! I pray'd.
That WANT's drear haunts my steps may ne'er
invade.

DAMON's Complaint for AMYNTA's absence. In the person of a despairing Shepherd. By a young Lady.

AH, hapless fate, and luckless day,
O fairest fav'rite of the plain,
Desir'd by all, desir'd in vain ;
O thou, my dear, my darling theme,
My morning tho't, my midnight dream ;
Beneath what poplar, or what pine
Dost thou thy slumbering charms recline,
While whispering breezes panting play.
And wast the sultry heats away ?
O nymph, return to Damon's call.
See ! floods of tears in torrents fall !
By which in silence are express'd
The struggling sorrows of my breast.
But ah ! how vainly do I mourn,
And wish my absent fair's return !
Perhaps a more deserving swain
Detains her on a distant plain.
Charmers ! was all the world my own,
I'd change that world for thee alone !
Lord of my heart, thy love my crown,
With pity I'd on kings look down.
O, then return, no longer stay,
But haste, my fair one, haste away.
Here ev'ry bird, on ev'ry tree,
Fills ev'ry twig with harmony :
The primrose paints the banks around,
And violets strew th'impurpled ground :
The tow'ring larks, enchanting, sing,
And gayly smiles the glad'ning ling :
While flocks compleat the rural scene,
And frisk, and ramble round the green.
Beneath yon oak's expanding shade,
A lovely arbour I have made :
The woodbine, jes'mine, vine, and rose,
In various twines the parts compole ;
And this I did, O fair ! for thee
To taste the noontide air with me.
Return, return ! thy charms disclose,
O, mistress of my soul's repose.
No longer let thy Damon sigh,
But songs of joy for tears supply.
Didst thou, my dear Amynta, know
The tort'ring griefs I undergoe,
Pity wou'd, sure, thy heart incline,
By sympathy to throb with mine.
O, may the Gods thy breast inspire
With some such sympathetic fire !
And, may'st thou then thy Damon bless
In one compleated happiness !
Then shall our fates to cloie be ty'd,
That nothing can our joys divide :
Thy kisses shall my senses charm ;
Thy blis my breast with blis shall warm :
Nor, shall I grieve thy griefs to share,
O, fairest of ten thousands fair !

P O V E R T Y.

*In Imitation of Mr. Phillips's Splend'd Shilling.**By a Scholar of Winchester School.*

HAPPY the man whose weighty purse contains
 Or yellow gold, pale silver, or the coin
 Of ruddy copper; he on cheerful thoughts
 Enjoys a mental feast, nor pines with care.
 The chink of gold with gold (transporting sound!)
 Excels the tinsle, or the Syren's voice
 Harm'ous, or the whisper soft
 Of Zephyr, warbled thro' the breathing flute
 To sleeping Beauty, by assiduous Love,
 In midnight serenade. Gold, magic spell!
 Secures from wants and woes, from bitter still
 Extracts the sweets of life, and leaves the dregs
 To Poverty and Me. Say, favour'd youths!
 When from the bag's wide mouth, or secret slit
 Of *fel*, you conscious draw the glitt'ring gold,
 What pride, what pleasure kindles in your breast!
 Grief fits, nor Memory, if she views, regrets
 Home, happy seat of freedom and delight!
 Where letter'd tyranny no more decrees
 The task laborious, but the vacant mind
 Is free to ev'ry bliss, and lur'd by all,
 Inlinate riots on parental love.

But I ne'er join the glingling port of chuck,
 Nor chiming ring my coin, but debtor too,
 From the tread of social foot, the shout
 Of mingled joy, with slow and silent pace,
 Alone thro' unfrequented glades I rove;
 Lost in the mazes of distracting thought,
 My mind too wanders, by no converse cheer'd.

Thus, when the birds in wanton bands com-
 bine,

And round and round in sportive circles glide,
 Or perch'd on some tall willow's bending top,
 In joyful concert pour the blended strain;
 The solitary bat, in chimneys dark,
 Or hollow tree, absconds, nor dares enjoy
 The noon-tide breeze of balmy spring; when eve
 Prolongs the deep'ning shade, and chearless night
 Speaks o'er the fading landscape, thro' the gloom
 She wings her solitary flight, while ghosts
 Glide silent o'er the haunted green, or start
 At the lone owl's shrill scream, ill-omen'd
 sound!

But lo! to sharpen pain with sights of bliss,
 And scourge with Envy's scorpions, where, by years
 Bent double, on her weary arm an hag
 The laden basket bears; tott'ring with haste,
 And prinking the approaches: see! with joy
 A welcome crowd surrounds her; money now
 Bears off or nonpareil, or sweet permain,
 Or tennet, golden fruit! I, like the fam'd
 Tho' wretched *Tantalus*, whom thund'ring *Jove*
 Plung'd into hell's sulphureous deep abyss,
 In midst of plenty, poor and meagre stand.
 Yet *Tantalus* one wretched comfort boasts,
 Society in woe; near him renew'd
Prometheus' liver, doom'd the living food
 Of the still hung'ring vulture. *Sisyphus*
 Straining each nerve in unavailing toil,
 Up the steep hill scarce moves the pond'rous stone.
Ixion, bound in galling chairs, is whirl'd
 Round with the resistless wheel. I, wretched I,
 In Poverty, that complicated curse, sustain
 The plague of each, no fellow sufferer nigh.

At night I quaff no sweet nectareous juice,
 Nor laugh at merry pun or jocund tale,

But, like the dam'd, when *Orpheus* charm'd the
 shades,

With face distort'd screw a painful smile.
 While others o'er the golden posset chat,
 Whose yellow streams like sam'd *Pactolus* flow
 Redundant, with a jug of small-beer sip,
 Want's chearless potion, I deserted sit
 Like mesagre hermit in a gloomy grot,
 With trees embower'd, and far from human sight.
 To such retreat, from all things vile and vain,
 The glare of wealth, and blandishment of joy,
 O lead me, god of Silence! hide me here
 From Insolence and Scorn; where Poverty
 Presides, the poor have peace. Receive me, then,
 Pale Goddess! from the shine of gold I fly.
 So, when the gaudy fun in glitt'ring car
 Arises, lo! afar the gloomy shades
 Depart, and vanish from the rosy morn,
 With chaos mixing and maternal night.

To CELIA on Valentine's Day.

SURE on this day, when Love still claims success,
 Bright *Venus* first did young *Adonis* bless:
 Her charms not brighter, *Celia*, sure than thine,
 Tho' poets boast she was of race divine.
 Then to thy angel-form, oh! join an heart
 Humane, susceptible of *Cupid's* dart:
 I then may hope that you'll propitious prove,
 And grant me blest returns of love for love.
 Hear Nature speak, and trust the faithful voice,
 She bids the *Sylvan* choristers rejoice;
 Doves for her joys in melting murmurs plead,
 And all the strains that fill the grove succeed;
 Each feather'd warbler wins the mate he woo'd,
 And gains the bliss by me in vain pers'd.
 O! take example by the tuneful throng,
 Fulfil my wishes, and reward my song.
 The sea-born goddess then the favour'd boy,
 However blest, unenvied shall enjoy.
 Thy charms shall bound my wish, and all my lays
 Shall flow for thee in gratitude or praise.

VALENS.

*To Lady CORHAM, on erecting a Pillar to the
 Memory of her Lord.*

HEU! mortales optas; sint immortalia cura.
 Immortale ævum non monumenta dabunt.
 Unica testantur vixisse ingentia facta
 Heroas; Virtus unica tollit humo.
 Religione tuum Templum memorabile, *Fama*
 Templum est; dis sacri *Fama* perennis erit.

RUSTICUS.

*Occasun'd by seeing an agreeable young
 Gentleman in a Lady's Dress.*

AWHIM one day young *Damon* took
 To walk in masquerade:
 So soft his air, so sweet his look,
 He seem'd a beauteous maid.

With envy ev'ry nymph was mov'd
 To see their charms out-done;
 Th'enraptur'd swains beheld and lov'd
 The blooming fair, unknown.

Damon, forbear your dang'rous sport,
 And cheat our eyes no more;
 Lest your deluding form shou'd hurt
 Beyond your power to cure.

logue and Epilogue to the *FOUNDLING*, a new Comedy. 89

OGUE. Written by Mr BROOKE.

Spoken by Mrs PRITCHARD.

task'd in the drama's artful page,
new to all the dangers of the stage,
edgment sits to save or damn the play,
trembles for his first essay.
te all authors, a conforming race!
the taste, and genius of the place;
fix, and emulous to please
py sense of these politer days,
a model of a virtuous foie,
n you more of moral than of sport;
r aims to draw the melting sigh,
the pitying tear from beauty's eye;
the strings, that humanize our kind,
weetest strain, the musick of the mind.
he bids me tell you, that from you,
his fav'rite character he drew;
a lovely, unexperie'd maid,
truth, and innocence array'd;
ne destitute, with wrongs oppress'd,
attempted, and by love distress'd;
ded still; and every suff'ring past,
ne meets the sure reward at last.
such examples shall the sex be taught,
ne fixes whom their eyes have caught;
our beautifies the fairest face,
the mien, and dignifies the grace.
nce the libertine, who builds a name
ife ruins of a woman's fame,
n, the best of human blessings lie
aste honours of the nuptial tie;
res the home-felt sweet, the near delight,
ace repose, and there joys unite;
ale virtue was by heav'n design'd
n, to polish, and to bless mankind.

OGUE. Written by Mr GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs CIBBER.

r, you all expect from seeing me,
Epilogue, of strictest purity;
mal lecture, spoke with prudish face,
our present joking, giggling race,
consists in gravity and grace.
am I, for ever, made the tool
squeamish, moralizing fool?
I'd to sorrow all my life, must I
like you laugh, because I make you cry?
(say they) your face denotes your heart,
r's to melt us in the mournful part.
the looks, our hearts they prudish deem!
or souls!—we are not what we seem!
idence oft our inclination smother,
e ones love a joke—as well as others,
h dull stuff, what profit can you reap?
—'tis very fine,—(yawns) and fall asleep.
at bard!—blest with uncommon art,
it can cheer, and not corrupt the heart!
at play'r, whose skill can chase the spleen
e no worse inhabitant within.
friends, our author is a modest man,
and wits will cavil at his plan:
(says one) this stuff will never pass,
wants nature, and the rake's an ass.
ke BELMONT, heard a damsel's cries,
have pink'd her keeper, seiz'd the prize,
a coach, not valu'd tears a fardin,
e away like smoke—to Covent Garden;

There to some house convenient wou'd have car-
ried her,

And then—dear soul!—the devil shou'd have
But this our author thought too hard upon her;
Besides, his spark, forsooth, must have some ha-
mour!

The fool's a fabulist—and deals in fiction;
Or he had giv'n him vice—without restriction.

Of fable all his characters partake,
Sir CHARLES is virtuous—and for virtue's sake;
Nor vain, nor blustering is the soldier writ,
His rake has conscience, modesty, and wit.

The ladies too—how oddly they appear!
His prude is chaste, and his coquet sincere:

In short, so strange a group ne'er trod the stage,
At once to please, and satirize the age.

For you, ye FAIR, his muse has chiefly sung,
'Tis you, have touch'd his heart, and tun'd his
tongue;

The sex's champion, let the sex defend,
A soothing poet is a charming friend:
Your favours, here bestow'd, will meet reward,
So as you love dear flatt'ry—save your bard.

† Author of Fables for the female Sex.

The natural BEAUTY. To STELLA.

W Hether Stella's eyes are found
Fix'd on earth, or glancing round,
If her face with pleasure glow,
If she sigh at others woe,
If her easy air express

Conscious worth, or soft distress,
Stella's eyes, and air, and face
Charm with undiminish'd grace.

If on her we see display'd

Pendant gems and rich brocade;

If her chintz, with less expence,

Flows in easy negligence,

Still she lights the constant flame,

Still her charms appear the same.

If she strikes the vocal strings,

If she's silent, speaks, or sings,

If she sit, or if she move,

Still we love, and still approve.

Vain the casual transient glance,

Which alone can please by chance,

Beauty, which depends on art,

Changing with the changing heart,

Which demands the toilet's aid,

Pendant gems, and rich brocade!

I those charms alone can prize,

Which from constant nature rise,

Which nor circumstance, nor dress

E'er can make or more or less.

To the E. of C—, upon his R—n, L. E.

W Elcome again! thy country cries,
And views thee with admiring eyes:
Once more a Briton bold, and free
From jordan seas, unworthy thee.

So thro' the fensh of Leman lake
The Rhone his rapid course does take,
From filthy mixtures keeps secure,
And issues, as he enters, PURE.

Historical Chronicle, February 1748.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette, Dec. 3, 1747. (See p. 60.)



BY a letter from *Conrad Weyer*, Esq; interpreter to this province, who attended the *Ohio Indians* at the late treaty there, there is advice, that since his return home he has received intelligence, that the *Gebdagecbraanus* and the *Rumatgewchjucbruanus*, two strong nations of *Indians*, who live westward of the *Lakes*, not far from *Mississippi*, had been induced by the *French* to take up their hatchet against the *English*; and some time last summer several hundreds of them were on their march to make invasions on this and the neighbouring provinces; but meeting with the *Tewigwees*, who told them, if they attack'd the *English*, who were allies of the six nations, it would be the same thing as declaring war against those nations, they were prevail'd on to return back again.—By this instance we see of what importance the friendship of the six nations is to us, and the mischiefs that may attend their present dissatisfaction at the *English* management of the war, if proper measures are not taken to remove it, and prevent their being gained over by the *French*.

MONDAY, Feb. 1.

Came an account from *Capt. Webb*, of his majesty's ship *Surprize*, dated in *Plymouth-sound*, that, cruising with the *Rainbow*, on the 22d past, he discovered two sail, steering different courses, on which he chased one, and the *Rainbow* the other. In the evening he came up with his chase, which proved a ship of the *French* king's called *Le Palme*, 12 carriage guns, and 95 men, from *Bress* for the *W. Indies*, with a packet; on the 25th he retook the *Charming Molly*, Young, from *Antigua* to *London*, by which he learnt that the *Waxle* sloop (see Vol. xvii. p. 486.) arrived about 9 weeks since at *Antigua*, on which all the men of war and privateers went to cruise for the *French* fleet that escaped *Admiral Hawke*, and that they had brought in 10 of them, and continued to take others. The *Rainbow* also came up with and took her chase, which was a privateer call'd the *Conte de Noailles*, of *Granville*, 22 guns, and 150 men. *Gaz.*

THURSDAY 4.

The naturalization bill, on the second reading (see Vol. xvii. p. 590) was, after a free, candid and impartial debate, thrown out 167 to 103.

FRIDAY 5.

Sir *Peter Warren*, in the *Devonshire*, with the *Tormouth* and *Defiance*, and 6 Dutch men of war under Vice-admiral *Schryver*, sailed from *Spithead*.

SATURDAY 6.

St James's, The *Rt Hon.* the *Earl of Chesterfield* resign'd into the king's hands the seals of the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of State. *Gaz.*

TUESDAY 9.

The *E. of Traquair* being admitted to bail, was discharged out of the *Tower*.

WEDNESDAY 10.

The sheriffs of *London* presented a petition to the house of commons, in behalf of themselves, and the city of *London*, praying that a bill may be brought in to continue the duty on coals, for the benefit of the orphans of *London*.

Advice came from *Madeira*, that adm. *Boscawen* arrived there Dec. 14, with the *Namur*, *Deptsford*, *Chester*, *Ruby*, *Basilisk* bomb, an hospital ship, and 15 sail of *India* ships, and sailed again the 26th.—The *Vigilant* and *Pembroke*, which had been separated in stormy weather, and put into *Lisbon* to refit, arrived at *Madeira* Dec. 29; and sailed after the admiral Jan. 1.

MONDAY 15.

A great number of sailors waited on his majesty with their thanks for the order of council for the speedy condemnation of *Genoese* prizes (see p. 64) which amount to 200,000 *l*.

WEDNESDAY 17.

Being appointed a fast, was observed in *London* and *Westminster* with great solemnity. The *Bp of Peterborough* preach'd before the house of peers, from *Jonab* i. part of the 7th verse, And they said every one to his fellow, come and let us cast lots, that we may know for whose cause this evil is come upon us.—And *Dr Sam. Nicolls*, preacher at the Temple, before the commons, from *Pf. lvii. 1. Be merciful unto us, &c. until this tyranny be over-pass.*—SEDITIONOUS texts (says *Orator H.*) preach'd before houses in churches.

A Jew, very skilful in the *Hebrew* and *Caldee* was, after a proper confession of his faith, publicly baptis'd at the meeting-house in *Paul's Alley*, *Barbican*.

THURSDAY 18.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to—1 An act for granting to his majesty a subsidy of [11] poundage upon all goods and merchandizes to be imported into this kingdom; and for raising a certain sum of money by annuities and a lottery, to be charged on the said subsidy: and for repealing so much of an act made in the twentieth year of his present majesty's reign, as enacts, That prize goods and merchandize may be exported without paying any duty of custom or excise for the same.—2. An act to revive and make perpetual two acts of parliament, one made

* [This act, than which none was ever of greater importance, was carry'd on without a division.]

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made in the 12th year of the reign of his late majesty king George I. intituled, An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests, and the other made in the 5th year of his present majesty's reign, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said act.

FRIDAY 26.

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland, who set out from *St James's* the 24th at 2 in the morning, sailed from *Harwich* for *Holland*.

SATURDAY 27.

The *London Gazette* contains an order of council, that the former rules concerning the distemper'd cattle shall continue in force to the 24th of March. — Mentions, that *Commodore Griffin*, with 15 ships of war, was before *Pandicberri*, where the *French* were starving for want of provisions. — That his royal highness the D. of Cumberland failed from *Harwich* the 26th at noon. — And that the *Nottingham* of 60, and *Portland* of 50, had taken the *Magnanime*, a Fr. man of war of 74 G. 700M.

MONDAY 29.

Several people have been found dead this month, thro' the excessive cold, and multitudes of sheep in *Derbyshire*, the south downs of *Sussex*, and other parts have been lost under the deep snow. — Two people kill'd by the *Oxford* coach overturning near *Nettle-bed*.

PETITIONS presented to the House.

From the inhabitants of *St Margaret's, Westminster*, to reimburse them the losses they have sustained these 9 years past in the land tax and parochial rates, by the pulling down of 131 houses, to make streets and avenues to the *New Bridge*.

From the commissioners for building the said bridge, praying a further sum towards repairing and finishing it.

From *Liverpool*, for an act to enable the corporation, on account of the great increase of people, trade, and buildings, to erect a 3d church; also public lamps, and to establish watch and scavengers.

From the *Apothecaries* of the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, praying that all persons exercising within the said cities and limits thereof, the professions either of an apothecary or surgeon, may be restrained therefrom, unless first examined and approved by the college of physicians, or company of surgeons.

Lord *Macleod*, eldest son of the E. of *Cromartie*, has receiv'd his majesty's free pardon, and is discharg'd from the *Tower*. The Earl also is removed from the *Tower* to a messenger's house.

The old men are discharged from the first and second troops of lifeguards, and had their choice of 100 a day during life, or 30 l. in hand; the young men discharged out of the 2d and 3d troops of lifeguards some time since are taken to to fill up the vacancies.

Further Sums granted. (See Nov. Mag. p. 543.)

To make good deficiencies of the duties on glass and spirits to *Christm.* 1747 39,846
For general, general staff, and hospital officers of the land forces for 1748 53,268

A For reduced officers of land-forces and marines on half pay 37,224
For widows of such 3,886
For extraordinary expenses incur'd in *Flanders*, *North Britain*, and *America* in 1747, not provided for 31,587
For reduced officers of two troops of horse guards, and incidents 8899
Total 174,659

To ALLIES.

To enable the Q. of *Hungary* to support her allies, and maintain 60,000 men in the Low Countries, and the like number in *Italy* 400,000

To make good engagements with the King of *Sardinia* 300,000

For pay and subsistence for 22,000 *Hanoverians* (of which 5,000 cavalry) to act in the Low Countries with the *Austrian* and *Dutch* forces 460,223
Train of artillery for ditto 10,000

To *Great Britain's* proportion of the subsidy for 30,000 *Russians*, and defraying their march to *Upper Silisia* 167,382

For their forage and provisions from thence 'till their return to *Poland* 150,000

D To the Elector of *Mentz* 8,620
To the Elector of *Bavaria* 26,846

For 6,172 *Hessians*, their officers, and artillery, from Dec. 25, 1747, to Dec. 25, 1648 inclusive 161,952

For 4000 *Wolfenbuttle* troops, from March 25 to Dec. 24, 1748 57,792

(with Shillings.) 1,743,310

150,000 l. has been remitted to the Emperor, and 100,000 l. to the K. of *Sardinia*, and there having been a suspicion, at least, of the troops stipulated being compleat on paper only, these now agreed for are to be muster'd and view'd by *British* commissaries, and if they are not compleat, the subsidies are to be lessen'd in proportion.

F The RANK between his Majesty's LAND and SEA-OFFICERS, said to be establish'd by his Majesty's Order in Council.

Admirals and commanders in chief, to rank with field-marshal.

Admirals, with their flags on the main-top-mast-head, with generals of horse and foot.

Vice-admirals, with lieutenant-generals.

Rear admirals, with major-generals.

G Commodores, with broad pendants, with brigadier-generals.

Captains, of 3 years standing, with colonels.

Younger captains, with lieutenant-colonels.

Masters and commanders, with majors.

Lieutenants, with captains.

H An order is also said to be issued, requiring all his majesty's sea-officers, from the admiral down to the midshipman, to wear an uniformity of cloathing; for which purpose pattern coats for dress'd suits, and frocks, for each rank of officers are lodged at the navy office and at the several yards, for their inspection.

SHERIFFS appointed since our last, p. 40.
Buckinghamshire, Tho. Turney of Surtcott, Esq;
Cheshire, Edw. Green of Poulton, Esq;
Derbyshire, John Harpur of Littleover, Esq;
Essex, Bailey Heath of Stansted, Esq;
Norfolk, Wm. Jerney of Bailefeld, Esq;
Suffex, George Luxford of Windmill Hill, Esq;
Yorkshire, Wm. Thompson of Humbleton, Esq;

SOUTH-WALES.

Glamorgan, John Mathew of Brinwhith, Esq;
Brecon, David Davies of Maefcar, Esq;
Radnor, John Warter of Gladestry, Esq;

NORTH-WALES.

Carnarvon, Christopher Butler of Llysfaen, Esq;
 Appointed by the Prince of Wales.
Cornwall, Edmund Cheney of Launceston, Esq;

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

FEB. 22. **T**HE Dutchess of Gordon, delivered of a son.

23. Cts of Sandwich, — of a daughter.
 Lady Maria Churchill, — of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748.

Jan. 30. *Barrington*, Esq; was married to Miss Powis of Richmond.

FEB. 2. Samuel Nicholls of Uxbridge Common, — to Widow Newdigate of the same, with 70,000*l*.

5. Sir Wm Steward, — to Miss Rose of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

7. Felshead Symonds of Essex, Esq; — to Miss Thomas of Wanstead in the same county.

11. Humphry Prideaux of Cornwall, Esq; — to Miss Cuddeigh, eldest daughter of late Sir George Cuddeigh, Bart.

15. Wm Iwat, Esq; — to Miss Hallid of Peterham, Surrey.

18. Robert Hudson, Esq; a director of the East-India company, — to Miss Rigg of Walthamstow, 6000*l*.

19. Rich. Hornby of Horton Kerby, Kent, Esq; — to Miss Knight of St Martin, Ludgate.

20. Joshua Henley, Esq; lately arrived from the E. Indies, — to Miss Charlotte Wyndham, daughter and sole heiress of late Sir John Wyndham of Tedbury, Gloucestershire, Bt.

21. Samuel Greatheed, Esq; member for Coventry, — to Rt Hon. Lady Mary Bertie, sister to the Duke of Ancaster.

22. Rt Rev. Dr Good, Bp of Ely, — to Mrs Crampton.

23. Townshend of Wiltshire, Esq; — to the heiress of late Edmund Savage of Rest Savage, Cheshire.

Mr Wyll, grocer in Gracechurch-street, — to Miss Wighams of Berkshire, 10,000*l*.

25. Stephen Ayscough of Carphallton, Esq; — to the only daughter of Lucas Carver of Station-hall, Cheshire, Esq; 15,000*l*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

Jan. 31. Neale, Esq; a bank director, FEB. 1. Mr Brouncker, under treasurer of the Middle Temple.

Wife of Joseph Eyres, Esq; at Bath, 1-f-je, of swallowing a pin some time before.

Sam. Middleton, Esq; Justice of P. for Surrey.

3. Peter Lafour of Marylebone, Esq;
 Samuel Phillips, Esq; near Llanthony.

4. Josiah Spencer, Esq; at Rotherhithe, aged 37.
 Hugh Benson, Esq; in Southwark, formerly Secretary to the board of Trade.

5. Sir Wm Raymond in Grosvenor-street.
 Hon. Peregrine Widdrington, Esq; brother to late Ld Widdrington.

7. Samuel Barrington, Esq; Lieut. of the Tower Hamlets, and Justice of peace, of a mortification in his foot.

8. Capt. Hanway of the Winchester.
 Haughton Smyth of Somersetshire, Esq;
 Sir John Chester, Bt, at his seat at Chicheley, Bucks, member last Parl. for Bedfordshire. The title and estate descend to Anthony Chester, Esq; a minor at Westminster school.

11. Rev. John Colledge, D.D. rector of Orwell, senior fellow of Trinity college, and canonical professor of divinity at Cambridge, separated one of the most learned men of the age.

12. Hon. Brian Fairfax, Esq; brother to Ld Fairfax, and a commissioner of customs.

Philip Bouquet, D.D. senior fellow of Trinity college, and Hebrew professor at Cambridge, aged 79.

At Bristol, Mr Hippisley, the famous comedian, for whose Epitaph were made the following verses, by Mr S. M. of Bristol.

Here lies JOHN HIPPISEY, dead in truth;
 Who oft, in jest, dy'd in his youth;
 Prefer'd from candle-snuffing art,
 Hew with applause play'd many a part.
 The † Collier first advanc'd him higher;
 Next Gomez, plagu'd with wife and fryer;
 Fam'd in Fleasell, Pistol's bestor;
 Then was of † Play-Houses projector;
 An Author too, and wrote a † Farce;
 But there, all say, he shew'd his A—le.
 If acting well a soul will save,
 His sure a place in heav'n shall have;
 And yet, to speak the truth, I ween,
 As great a § SCURV as e'er was seen.

† In the Recruiting-Office.
 † He had built one at Bristol, and was building one at Bath.

‡ Call'd, *The JOURNEY to BRISTOL*.
 § A part in the Strategem.

Another EPITAPH from Bristol.
 Ye witty Mortals! as you're passing by,
 Remark, that near this Monument doth lie,
 Center'd in Dust,
 Described thus;

Two Husbands, Two Wives,
 Two Sisters, Two Brothers,
 Two Fathers, a Son,
 Two Daughters, Two Mothers
 A Grandfather, a Grandmother, a Granddaughter,
 A Uncle, and an Aunt, their Neice follow'd after.
*This Catalogue of Persons, mention'd here,
 Was only Five, and all from Incest clear.*

13. Capt. Wynne, only son of Sir George.

14. Caesar de Service, Esq; in Leicester-st. 69.

16. Hugh Bethel, Esq; at Ealing, Middlesex; his estate of 2000*l*. per Ann. goes to his brother, Slingby Bethel, Esq; member of Parl. for London.

19. Nst. Kiri, a wealthy quaker, at his seat at Stapleton, near Bristol.

48. Lady Isabella Scott.

20. The.

19. *Thos. Capleton*, Esq; member for *Kelington*, and Clerk of the quit rents and forfeitures in *Ireland*.

20. *Wm Warner*, Esq; in *Canon-street*.

A Son of Dr *Frewen*, aged 12, of the gout.

21. *Paul Fowler*, Esq; at *Kenington*.

22. *Gabriel Alcroft*, Esq; of a fracture of the thigh, by a fall in *Hyde Park*.

25. *John Egerton*, D. of *Bridgewater*, of a fever, aged 21; his title and estate descend to his brother *Francis*, about 23.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1748.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to appoint *Henry Legge*, Esq; his majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the K. of *Prussia*.

St James's 19. His grace, *John D. of Bedford*, was, by his majesty's command, sworn one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. (See the 5th.) [has the S. province, the D. of *Newcastle* having changed.]

Whitehall, Feb. 20. Rt Hon. *John E. of Sandwich*, Ld *Vere Beauclerk*, Rt Hon. *Geo. Ld Anson*, Rt Hon. *Wm Vile. Barrington*, Ld *Duncannon*, *Walpole Ellis*, Esq; together with *John Stanhope*, Esq; to be commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of Great Britain and *Ireland*.

Feb. 23. *Roger Townshend*, Esq;—Receiver Gen. and Cashier of his majesty's customs, and other duties, in room of

Jn Eckerjal, Esq;—Register Gen. of all trading ships belonging to Great Britain, in room of *Thomas Bootby Skrymsher*, Esq;

Jeremiah Dyson, Esq;—under clerk of the parliaments, to attend upon the Commons of G. Britain, in room of *Nic. Hardinge*, Esq; ref.

From other Papers.

Capt. *Gordon*, appointed commander of the *Assistance*, 44 guns.

Capt. *Trevor*,—of the *Pembroke*.

Capt. *Hughes*,—of the *Tilbury*.

Capt. *Miller*,—of the *Horne* sloop.

Hon. *John Boscawen*, Esq; member for *Truro*,—Col. of a comp. in the 1st Reg. of guards

Johnson of the *Temple*, Esq;—clerk of the Errors in the court of Common Pleas.

Dr *Wm Brown* of *Lynn*, physician, knighted.

Duke of *Gordon*,—knight of the Thistle.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Rich. Wilmet, D. D. made a prebendary of the chapel of *St George*, in the castle of *Windsor*, void by the resignation of *John Fountayne*, clerk.

Rt Rev. Dr *Gesch*, translated from *Norwich* to *Ely*.

Rich. Thompson, M. A.—presented to the Canonry or Prebend of *Largoff*, in the Cathedral Church of *York*, void by the Translation of the Bp of *Bangor* to the See of *York*.

From other Papers.

A Commendam paid the great seal for the Bp elect of *Bangor*, to hold the vicarage

of *St Martin in the Fields*, with the rectories of *Llandysfaun* in *Anglesea*, and *Llandernon* in the Vale of *Clwyd*, *Denbighshire*.

Mr *Goodall*, appointed archdeacon of *Suffolk*, in room of Dr *Warren*, dec.

Mr *Tryon*,—rector of *St Martin, Winchester*, 300 l. per Ann.

Wm Petwin,—of the *Holy Trinity*, *London*.

Jos. Davies,—of *Chartwood*, *Surry*, 200 l. p. a.

John Welles,—of *Raleton*, *Suffolk*.

Mr *Urling*, fellow of *Jesuit college*, *Oxford*.

—rector of *Malton*, *Yorkshire*.

Mr *Bringhurst*, fellow of *Queen's college*, *Cambridge*,—rector of *All Saints*, *Stamford*.

Mr *Foulkes*,—rector of *St Andrew at Bideburst*, *Suffolk*, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Willis*, chaplain to the Ld Mayor, —rector of *St Brides*, in room of

Dr *Bullock*,—to *Christ-church*, *Newcastle* for.

Mr *Jemson*,—vicar of *Weldon Beck*, *Northampton*.

Ben. Nicholls,—of *Eckles*, *Lancashire*.

John Bedford,—of *Morval*, *Cornwall*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place. 1 Elected. In room of

Eye, *Nic. Hardinge*, *Rog. Townshend*, place

Westbury, *Chauncy Townshend*, *John Bance*, with

Matthew Michel, *Paul Methuen*, not duly elected.

Warcester, *Rob. Tracy*, *Tho. Winford*, ditto.

Northumb' 130 *Ld Offulston*, *Jn Fermor*, dec.

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

Rich. Smith of *Lodge* hill, dealer in horses.

Andrew Holden of *Rochdale*, *Lancashire*, merchant.

Anthony Gualteral of *London*, merchant.

Fra. Dring, late of *Pe* *castrum*, in *Russia*, merchant.

Edm. Stowell of *St Mary le Bow* *London*, carpenter.

John Tovey of *St Martins in the Fields*, scrivener.

Noah Tlener of *London*, merchant.

John Mills of *Charing Cross*, *Middlesex*, dealer.

Rich. Glais of *Sandy Lane*, *Wiltshire*, vintner.

James Payne of *Lynn*, *Norfolk*, merchant.

Caleb Flower of *London*, packer.

John Hunt of *Smock Alley*, *London*, grocer.

Wm Pirralx of *Southwark*, dealer in coals.

Edw. Pickford of *Whitstone*, *Middlesex*, innkeeper.

John Smith, and *Isaac Clegg* of *Manchester*, *Lancashire*.

Rich. Haynes Plomer of *Bristol*, stationer.

John Hadden of *London*, broker.

Henry Wood of *St James's Market*, dealer in wines.

Joseph Eberington of *Grace church-street*, apothecary.

Tho. Delamotte of *Dowgate*, *London*, dealer in coals.

Tho. Delamotte of *London*, merchant.

John Pike of *Croft*, baker.

Geo. Caddy of *St Martins in the Fields*, *gentleman*.

John Parsons of *Golden Square*, *Middlesex*, brewer.

Wm Leigh of *Lambeth*, *Surry*, coal-factor.

John Pieron of *Lynn*, *Norfolk*, joiner.

Peter Delamotte of *Billinggate*, *London* merchant.

Anne Taylor, widow, and *John Taylor*, both of *Bedford*, clothiers and partners.

Jonathan Frohock of *St Andrews*, *Holbourn*, innholder.

James Cummins of *Gosport*, chapman.

John Winder of *Pater noster-Row*, apothecary.

Samuel Evers of *Gloucester*, maltster.

Benjamin Bradney of *Horsleydown*, cheesewoman.

Naham Gardener of *Taunton*, druggist.

Wyndham Beaves of *London*, merchant.

Rich. Jackson of *Manchester*, mercer.

Rich. Gardener of *Warborough*, *Oxford*, burgess.

Tho. Hall of *Bange-Row*, *London*, packer.

Tho. Bodworth of *Ipwich*, shopkeeper.

Rob. Pollard of *Stamford*, *Lincolnshire*, woodshopier.

Rob. Fletcher of *Lynn*, *Norfolk*, chapman.

David Sharp of *Bristol*, mercer.

Joseph Settee of *Russell-street*, *Covent Garden*, *Hundred*.

Edmund Seere of *Flane*, *street*, *cheese-monger*.

Wm Eaglefield of *Bir Lin La*, *London*, vintner.

Thomas Carter of *St Mary le Strand*, carpenter.

Emanuel Child of *St George*, *Sticks*, innholder.

George Acton of *London*, *Blackwell Hall* factor.

RUSSIA.

Peterburgh, Feb. 17.

WE have an account, that our troops have traveled *Lithuania*, in their march towards *Sileſia*, without the least obstruction on their ſide, or inconvenience to the country on the other. We make no queſtion of their performing their whole march with equal facility; and we perſuade ourſelves, that the appearance and diſcipline of theſe troops will do honour to this empire in all the countries thro' which they paſs. All our infantry are perfectly well clothed, and their arms are new, they are regularly paid, and have beſides an allowance of proviſion, which, in the time of Lent, conſiſts of oil, fiſh and bread, together with tobacco, and ſpirits, according to the rigour of the ſeaſon, and the length of their marches. The Coſſacks and dragoons carry each a ſpare horſe, which, for the beſt part of their journey, will ſerve by way of ſumpter horſe, in carrying ſuch neceſſary reſreſhments as they cannot without difficulty be ſupplied with on the road; and when they draw near the ſcene of action, theſe horſes will ſerve to remount. As for the infantry, we have taken the proper meaſures of keeping them conſtantly complete, by allowing ſuper-numeraries while in the field, which will replace any little loſs that may happen by deſertion, occaſioned by the ſolicitation of the manuſactuſers in the trading cities of *Germany*, who are very apt to inveigle the ſoldier from his ſervice, by propoſing wages ſuperior to his pay. Another great advantage that attends our troops, is their being unencumber'd with heavy baggage, to which we may add, the regularity of their diſcipline, commanded as they are by experienc'd officers, who, in their reſpective ſituations, influence the troops as much by their example, as they direct them by their orders, it being the firſt maxim in our armies, that obedience is the great duty of the ſoldier.

SWEDEN, DENMARK, PRUSSIA.

The *French* party gain more and more the aſcendant in the councils of *Sweden*, where ſhips of war are building, ſailors raiſing, and a formidable armament preparing for the ſervice of *France*; but that the Allies may not take any umbrage, the court diſclaims any hand in it.—His *Daniſh* majeſty has declared *Copenhagen* a free port for privateers of all the powers at war, to bring in and diſpoſe of their prizes; by which it appears, that the *Danes* alſo know how to turn the preſent war to their own ad-

vantage.—His *Pruſſian* majeſty, who would now be reckoned a maritime power, with the ſame views, is ſaid to have made a treaty of commerce with *France*, another with the republic of *Venice*, and that the *Genoeſe* are to have the ſanction of his flag.

GERMANY.

His imperial majeſty's regular forces, according to a correct liſt, amount to 226,000 men, beſides ingeniers, diſciplin'd militia, irregulars, Croats, &c. which make 80,000 more.—If theſe and the *Ruſſians* can be brought to act, there is no fear of a bad peace.

ITALY.

The *Genoeſe*, receiving ſuccours of troops and proviſions, notwithſtanding the vigilance of the *Britiſh* fleet, are alert and make frequent excuſions, whence rencounters have happen'd with different ſucceſs; but they will ſhortly be cloſer confin'd, by a powerful army which the court of *Vienna* has deſtin'd to that ſervice. And even now they have no cauſe to boaſt of their liberty, being abſolutely governed by the Duke of *Richieu*, according to the *French* military police.

An inſurrection in *Sardinia*, ſpirited up by the *French* and *Spaniards*, though ſaid by others, to conſiſt only of a ragged rabble of handitti, is like to give the allies trouble enough to balance that of the malecontents in *Corſica*.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Though the articles (mentioned p. 57.) for the baſis of peace don't expreſs the reſtitution of *Gibraltar*, but only to ſettle matters ſo as to prevent diſputes in *Europe*, it is intimat'd that the court of *Madrid* thinks the face of affairs entitles them to inſiſt on it, beſides the duty of *Tuſcany* for Don *Philip*; it is, however, to be preſumed that *France* will direct in this caſe, as *Spain* will be able to do little if left to herſelf. They now talk of collecting a joint fleet of 60 or 70 ſhips of the line, and to have greater armies, than ever in the field.

HOLLAND AND NETHERLANDS.

The ſeverity of the weather has kept the troops unactive in theſe parts, and the armed barks and machines, which Marſhal *Lewendehl* had got together at *Sus van Ghent*, and other places, for a deſcent upon *Zealand*, have not given much uneaſineſs, as the *Dutch* have had time to prepare for their reception. The pacificators are to aſſemble at *Aix la Chapelle* by the 11th of *March*. Succeſs to them!

96 REGISTER of BOOKS for FEBRUARY 1748.

HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

A Chronological essay on the sacred history, from the creation of the world to the birth of *Christ*. By *Tho. Bract*. LL.D. pr. 1s. 6d. *Robinson*.

2. The life of *Adam*. Translated from *Levriana*. pr. 2s. *Osborne*.

3. The student's companion; being a collection of historical quotations from the best authors. pr. 3s. *Millar*.

4. *Prodigium Willingbamenſe*; or, the most remarkable passages in the life of a boy born at *Willingham* near *Cambridge*. By *T. Dawkes*, surgeon. pr. 1s. *Cooper*. [See Vol. 17, p. 447.]

5. Universal history. Vol. 14. 8vo. pr. 5s.

6. Lectures in experimental philosophy. From the *French* of the *Abbe Nolet*; with 19 copper plates. pr. 6s. *Austen*.

7. A treatise on algebra. In 3 parts. By *Casus MacLaurin*, M. A. pr. 6s. *Millar*.

8. The mathematical repository. By *J. Dodson*. pr. 4s. *Nourse*.

9. A discourse on hernias or ruptures. By *Geo. Arnaud*. pr. 5s. *Millar*.

10. A treatise on the improvement made in the art of criticism. pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

11. The fortunate transport; or, lady of the gold watch. pr. 1s. *Taylor*.

12. *Drury Lane* playhouse broke open. In a letter to *Mr Garrick*. pr. 6d. *Cooper*.

[The author, among other instances of misconduct, blames the manager for not engaging *Mr Quin*, who condescended to offer him his service.]

13. A spy on mother midnight; or, the templar metamorphos'd. pr. 6d. *Penn*.

14. A survey of *Westminster*. By *Batty Langley*, architect. pr. 1s.

[He addresses it to the commissioners, and tells them that their *Swiss* architect, (presented before an Englishman) had pirated the plan published by the author in 1736; that every pier that had not a firm gravel foundation ought to have been piled; that the expense of piling the sinking pier would have been but 737 l. 9s.—Mr L. describes, by a cut, the method of fixing the piles in the bed of the river, which should be driven about 14 feet in the ground, and secured by making an excavation pit of 7 feet round them to be filled with hard ballast.—Mr L. also hangs up the *Swiss* under the arch, and hurts his own cause by discovering too much resentment.]

14. Philosophical Transactions, No 483, with ten copper plates. 4s. *Davies*. (See p. 55.)

PLAYS and POETRY.

15. The Foundling. A comedy. By *Mr Mout*, author of the *Fables for the female sex*. pr. 1s. 6d. *Franklyn*.

[Of this play, which had had, on Feb. 27, a run for ten nights, see a character in the *Prologue and Epilogue*, p. 89, also p. 51-2.]

16. The complaint; or, night thoughts on life, death, and immortality. Vol. 2. pr. 4s. 6d.

17. Poems on several occasions. By *Edw. Cobden*, D. D. pr. 6s. *Krafton*, &c.

18. Marriage. A poetical essay. By *R. Shiells*. pr. 1s. 6d. *Grisbith*.

19. *Barb*. A poem. pr. 1s. *Longman*.

20. The 'piscopade. By *Portuginus Papius*. pr. 1s. *Owen*.

POLITICAL.

21. A critical expostulatory address to a certain Rt Hon. apostate. pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

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31. On several subjects. By *J. Barke*. 4s.

32. On several subjects. By *G. Benbow*, D.D. pr. 5s. *Waugb*.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

33. Remarks on two pamphlets lately published against *Dr Middleton*. pr. 2s. *Mundy*.

34. Some thoughts concerning the argument *a priori*; occasioned by a discourse of *Mr Knowles* on that subject. pr. 1s. *Rowland*.

35. Revelation and not reason, nor yet enthusiasm, the criterion of religion; or, a vindication of the deity and satisfaction of *Christ*, extracted from the best modern authors. pr. 1s.

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42. An earnest appeal to passionate people. pr. 1s. *Owen*.

43. An honest *Brisen*'s pathetic address to his countrymen, on the fashionable vices. 9d.

44. An enquiry into the meaning of *Genesis* i. 26. Let us make man in our image, &c. in answer to *Mr Kanticot*, and a letter in the *Magazine*. (See Vol. xvii. p. 605) pr. 6d.

[This is an attempt to prove, from the *New Testament*, that the Holy Ghost was not addressed in the text, nor active in the creation.]

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T H E

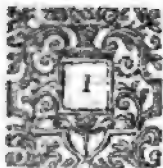
Gentleman's Magazine,

For MARCH 1748.



The original SPEECH of Sir
W^m ST—PE, on the first read-
ing of the Bill for appointing the Affi-
zes at B—ham, Feb. 9, 1748.

Mr S—r,



I did not think I could prove, that this bill is the errantest job that ever was brought to p—rl—t, I would not give the house the trouble of hearing me—But why do I talk of proofs? When there is a known course of law for appointing assizes all over England, if one particular town applies to p—rl—t to desire the monopoly of the assizes in their county, is there any courtier who has so little of the country-gentleman in him, as to want to be told that such a monopoly, exclusive of the other towns of the county, is a job? Or will courtiers be fond of such a bill only because it is a job and a monopoly? But, Sir, this exclusion is actually going to be inflicted on the county of *Buckingham*; and here let me condole with that unhappy, rather than blindest county, who neglected to choose two gentlemen of such power and interest, that I am persuaded they will have more votes in this house to day, than they would have had at the general election in the whole county in question, if they had done it the honour to offer themselves for representatives. It is the power and interest of those gentlemen that I am afraid of, not of their arguments; and they will have occasion for both the former, to balance the weakness and ridiculousness of the latter. And so shew you, Sir, how sensible they are of the frivolousness of the latter, I could recapitulate such instances of intriguing for votes, as no man would believe,

who does not know those gentlemen. Conscious of the badness of their cause, they have employed every bad art to support it, and have retained to much of their former patriotism, as consisted in blackening their adversaries, and acquiring auxiliaries. They have propagated such tales, that men have overlooked the improbabilities, while they wondered at the foolishness of them, and they have solicited the attendance of their friends, and of their friend's friends, with as much importunity as if their power itself was tottering, not the wanton exercise of it opposed. The only aid they have failed to call in, was reason, the natural but baffled enemy of their family. A family, Sir, possessed of every honour they formerly decried, fallen from every honour they formerly acquired. A family, Sir, who coloured over ambition with patriotism, disguised emptiness by noise, and disgraced every virtue by wearing them only for mercenary purposes. A family, Sir, who from being the most clamorous incendiaries against power and places, are possessed of more employments than the most comprehensive place bill that ever was brought into p—rl—t would include; and who to every indignity offered to their r—l m—r have added that greatest of all, intrusion of themselves into his presence and councils; and who shew him what he has still farther to expect, by their scandalous ingratitude to his son. A family, Sir, raised from obscurity by the petulance of the times, drawn up higher by the insolence of their b—g kinsman, and supported by the timidity of two m—rs, who, to secure their own persons from abuse, have sacrificed their own party to this all-grasping family, the elder ones of which riot in the spoils of their t—y. and p—s, and the younger—

(Here

diately after you dispense with that, and say, very cavalierly, that it needs *no proof*;—very arch and conclusive, truly! But, Sir, I take it to be *no job*, and I will prove it to be none.—For, Sir, those to whom you attribute this *job*, did no more than their duty, as *members* for the corporation they represent, which conceiving itself aggrieved, had recourse to p-----t for relief, and* to them for assistance.—This, Sir, was a rational, a legal, and a proper method; and to call this a *job*, or to upbraid the gentlemen who promoted it, for what they were bound to do in the discharge of their trust, was affronting them, insulting the h—, and offering a *big indignity* to the C-----s of Britain, whose indubitable right is to petition against whatever they take to be a grievance. You proceed next to a *false fact*; you say that this corporation applies for the *monopoly* of the *assizes* in their county.—The very reverse of this is true, instead of applying for, they apply *against* a *monopoly*, for which you are an advocate.—They desire the *assizes* may be held *sometimes* at *Buckingham*; the point you espouse is, that they should be *always* held at *Aylesbury*—which, dear Sir, looks most like a *monopoly*?

After so happy a beginning, you fall into a violent torrent of *abuse* on a *whole family*, founded on no reason in the world, but because that family is distinguished by the just *rewards* of their *services* to their king and country, and, in the heat of your resentment, you throw out things that are as unpardonably seditious, as they are palpably absurd. You take it for granted, that men *force* themselves into a *presence*, and into *councils*, to which they have the honour to be called, and into which our *constitution* renders it impossible for any to intrude. In the same breath you make entering into a FATHER's service an act of ingratitude to a SON, and without so much as pretending to assign either facts or reasons, you bestow the most *low* and *infamous* epithets upon characters, that all other men mention with *esteem*. In a word, you forgot yourself to such a degree, that you paint out men of birth and fortune, and in high stations, as if they were the most abandon'd and profligate creatures in the universe; without *parts*, without *morals*, without *name*, and who, if your description had in it the least *tittle of truth*, instead of being m-----s of p-----t, or admitted to the p-----y c-----l, were fit only to be members of a *society*, once famous by the name of the *hell-fire club*.

It would be in vain to follow you step by step, through that *maze of scurrility* in which you delight to wander, and therefore I will keep to the point in question, and to what you would have pals'd upon the world for *arguments*.—You are pleased to say, that the *precedents* that have been brought in support of this bill are *few* in number, and that they have not been *always* successful.—Why, that may be, and yet it does not at all answer the *purpose* for which you bring it.—A single bill of this kind applied for and brought in, is a precedent sufficient; that is, sufficient for the purpose, as to which precedents had been mentioned, as to the usage of p-----t, in hearing and determining points of this nature; for as to *what* they will upon the hearing determine, is another point, and what must depend upon the merits of this particular cause.—But if ever the h----- of c-----s received and examined, and afterwards *decided* upon a case of this nature, whether in *favour* of those that brought in the bill or *not*, it was a very good argument for bringing this point to be examined the *same* way; nor was there the least probability that your little sophism, of the *more precedents* of *bringing in*, so many *more* precedents there were of *throwing out* such bill, should prevail. The words gingle prettily enough, and no doubt but the *willings* of a party may think this manner of speaking *very fine*; but men of sense and judgment will always distinguish between a *trite* expression and a *sound* reason.—A bill of the *same kind* brought in heretofore is a good precedent for bringing in one *new*, and *throwing out* that bill afterwards is no precedent at all, unless the *same reasons* appear in this case that there did in that.—Now shew you but *these* reasons, and no doubt the bill will be thrown out. But, in the mean time, what you have advanced is no argument against *bringing it in*.

In the same arch manner, you are for getting rid of the argument drawn from its being a *county town*.—That you say was to catch the *antiquaries*; and pray, Sir, what was the meaning of your *known course of law* for appointing assizes all over England? was not that thrown out to catch the *lawyers*?—But, if you dispute its being the county town, give me leave to tell you, that there is an *act of parliament* in the reign of Henry VII. by which it is enacted, *that the standard of weights and measures shall be kept here*; and till that time you will give me leave to say, that it was, without dispute, the *county town*, and that most of the *county business* was done there.—

Upon

Upon this fair state of the case, it will appear that *Buckingham's* being the county town is no *magic term*, no a pellation grounded merely upon its giving name to the county, but arising from an indisputable matter of fact, which therefore deserves to be well weighed and considered, notwithstanding your quaint way of turning it into ridicule, more especially in a place where, as you rightly say—*jargon* is not their language.

In the next place, you are extremely witty on the *prodigious length* of time, no less, say you, than *four and twenty* years that *Buckingham* has been in possession of the assizes, in which, give me leave to say, that there is somewhat of prevarication, tho' I must be so just to own that you very possibly might not intend it.—For this prodigious length of time, with which you are so merry, does not really refer to the possession of the assizes, but to their being *restored* to *Buckingham*; and surely, if it had been deprived of them even for a *prodigious length* of time (to use that term in its proper sense) this, according to your own manner of arguing, ought to be no reason against *restoring* them, much less ought it to be urged as a just cause for depriving them a *second* time of what they had been, without any manifest inconvenience, restored to in *part*; that is, for the *summer* assizes only; for that is all that is contended for, and this for the space of *four and twenty* years.—Be so kind for once, Sir, as to let the thing appear in its true light: *Buckingham* was the *old* county town where the assizes were generally held, but by some means or other, they were *taken away*, and by this means this good old borough *sunk* very much in its credit. But after they had been long taken away altogether, and bestowed as a favour on another place, *Buckingham* had the good fortune to recover the *summer* assizes, and found the benefit of it. But by another *unlucky accident*, they are deprived of their turn of having the assizes held there, without any cause assigned for inflicting this *punishment*—and for this they ask *relief*, which you and the friends of *Aylesbury*, say is *ridiculous*.—Other folks think it *reasonable*, shall not the p—t be allowed to judge whether it is *reasonable* or *ridiculous*? Surely, Sir, all the wit, and spleen, and prejudice, and solicitation in the world, ought not to prevail in such a case as *this*, to deny people a hearing.

The chief argument upon which you seem to rely, and indeed it is the argument upon which your friends chuse to rest this point, is the *privileges* of the j—dg—s. If the bill passes, say you, the j—dg—s will no longer have the free option which they have in other counties, of appointing the assizes, and there is no cause why they should lose a privilege, which it is not pretended they have abused.—Immediately after, you are pleased to say, that no hardship is inflicted on *Buckingham*, in taking away the assizes, the original hardship was at *Aylesbury*, from whence they were removed by a former judge, to cultivate a family-interest in the present petitioning town.—Now, Sir, all this to me is mystery, absurdity, and incon-

sistency; for I would be glad to know how you can reconcile the *not abusing* this privilege to your *assertion*, that the assizes were removed (you should have said the *summer* assizes removed) to *Buckingham*, by a judge to cultivate a family-interest.—If there be any truth in your *insinuation*, what becomes of your argument? Is cultivating a family-interest a sufficient reason for transferring the assizes from one town to another? Surely not. If there be a syllable of truth in this *insinuation*, a stronger argument cannot be offered for preventing any thing of the like sort for the future. But, Sir, I beg leave to say, you have advanced another absurdity, as to the *original injury* being offered to *Aylesbury*.—Pray when and how got they hither? was *Aylesbury* the *old* county town? were they always held there, both summer and winter? if not, surely the *original injury* was offered to the place from whence the assizes were transferred to *Aylesbury*.—By your archness upon *antiquaries*, I doubt you will not be able to answer this question.—You will not thank me perhaps, but I will answer it for you.—It happened once upon a time, a *prodigious* long time ago, in the reign, if I am rightly informed, of *Henry VIII.* that the lord chief justice *Baldwyn*, who was a *native* of the town of *Aylesbury*, and who had purchased the lordship of that place, had interest enough to carry the assizes, sessions, and all county business thither.—My author says, that this was out of partiality; but let that pass; whatever his motive was, certain it is, that he did it, and if there be any strength in your *logic*, this was the *original injury*, and therefore the injury that ought to be repaired.—You will forgive me, Sir, for demolishing your argument, when you consider how much I have strengthened your *insinuation*.

One stroke more, and the piece is finished. You seem to be mightily alarmed at the inconveniences that would follow upon granting the prayer of the petition.—Had there been any such inconveniences ever experienced when the assizes were at *Buckingham*, no doubt they would have been removed some other way than they were.—In a case of this nature, it is the benefit of the county in general, it is a fair and equal distribution of public favours that ought to be considered, and not family-interests, or the conveniences of particular persons, however dignified or distinguished. This, Sir, if I understand the cooler parts of your speech clearly, is what you mean, and I protest I mean the very same thing.—You have shewn in one strong instance, that for the sake of cultivating a family interest, this great point was lighted; I have mentioned another instance, where, on the score of a purchase, it was also lighted. How do we know, Sir, that in the ancient or modern times, other instances of the same kind may not have occurred? and therefore that they may never occur more, why should not this point be fairly and fully discussed before those who are not likely to be biased by any such interests?—Here, Sir, I lay the true merits of the cause, and by the merits let it be determined; you are pleased indeed to be ludicrous, very ludicrous,

diculous, in representing the contest betwixt the two great states of Buckingham and Aylesbury; but surely the concerns of two corporations deserve to be treated a little more seriously; especially when they come to be examined before so august an assembly. If in itself this be such a trifling and ridiculous affair, why do you make such a point of it; and if it is otherwise, why would you represent it in that light? — Alas! the reason is but too plain; if it is considered in any other, all you have been saying must go for nothing. All your eloquence is lost, all your jokes are spoiled, all your wit is thrown away; for all these, Sir, are employed to procure a decision without a hearing. — Yet you are so kind, and indeed so just as to declare, that you are impartial. You are acquainted with the country (some other way than by the map, tho' it may be the case of some of your warmest friends) to be no otherways acquainted with it; and it seems you are acquainted likewise with Aylesbury, very well acquainted with it, by the character you bestow upon it. — I never got a vote there that I did not pay for. — You are a man of honour, Sir, and no body will doubt the truth of what you say; perhaps this method of procuring votes may not be altogether out of fashion; but it is to be hoped for the future, that private interests will be supported by private purses; for I dare say, Sir, even you will not think it reasonable to exchange that method for public privileges.

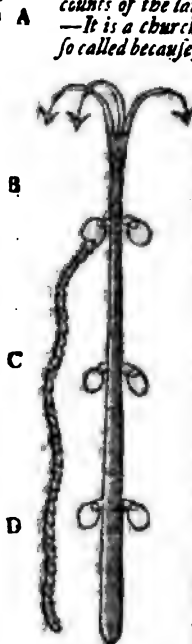
[So vigorous an opposition was made to this Bill, and such warm Debates attended every step, till it passed (on the 15th Inst. 155 to 108) that the curiosity even of our distant readers, occasioned a request to see what could be said upon an affair of such vast importance to the nation; in comparison of which, Bills seemingly of a more public concern were carried unexamined. Tho' we have comply'd, we wish they do not think that we could have given them a more profitable entertainment, and that the time of some people might have been much better employ'd.]

ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION.

Rquired a method whereby to calculate the motion of the center of a solar eclipse during its visibility: And also how to draw lines nearly parallel to determine the breadth of total darkness, and also the distances, where the Sun is eclipsed, either 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, or 1 digit, both northward or southward, or not at all. Bedford's Horæ Math. vacuæ. p. 18. R. M.

A. Y. desires the favour of the ingenious, who shall observe the ensuing Eclipse by good sun-dials, to send us the exact beginning and ending of it, with the altitude of the place.

DESCRIPTION of an instrument which is used to stop the progress of fires in France, sent us by a French gentleman, who signs J. B. P. — x in his own language, on his reading the public accounts of the late dreadful conflagration. — It is a church [or fire] book improved, so called because kept in country churches.



THIS instrument is a taper pole or mast 40 or 50 feet long, about 2 in circumference at the bottom, where it is shaped to a point. At the top of this pole are fixed three strong grappling irons, and at equal distances iron rings, according to the figure.

When a building on fire is too far consumed to permit any hopes of preserving it, one of these instruments is brought on a cart peculiar to the purpose, and the pavement against the house being taken up, the point of the beam is placed in a hole made to receive it, and being raised to a perpendicular direction by ropes fastened to the rings, it is suddenly let fall on the tiling, or if that be too high, on the window of the burning building. On which side soever it falls some one of the grappling irons will take hold either of the tiling or woodwork of the window; horses are then harnessed to the ropes and made to draw on the opposite side of the street till the part grappled is forced away; this process is repeated till the main beams or supporters fall, which infallibly bring with them the rest of the building; this gentleman, adds, that he has seen in France, stone and brick buildings levelled with the ground by this engine (which is not expensive) in half an hour; and that the Lord mayor should have 5 or 6 of them with proper carriages kept in some public places (suppose in Guildhall-yard) from whence they might be fetched when necessary, and would be of extraordinary use.

Rdenly let fall on the tiling, or if that be too high, on the window of the burning building. On which side soever it falls some one of the grappling irons will take hold either of the tiling or woodwork of the window; horses are then harnessed to the ropes and made to draw on the opposite side of the street till the part grappled is forced away; this process is repeated till the main beams or supporters fall, which infallibly bring with them the rest of the building; this gentleman, adds, that he has seen in France, stone and brick buildings levelled with the ground by this engine (which is not expensive) in half an hour; and that the Lord mayor should have 5 or 6 of them with proper carriages kept in some public places (suppose in Guildhall-yard) from whence they might be fetched when necessary, and would be of extraordinary use.

H Perhaps it would be convenient besides ropes to have staves with iron hooks put in the rings, like those used to assist the carrying of the large streamers at the lord mayor's show.]

Mr URBAN,

I Send you another Extract of Mr Prince's sermon, which, containing some facts from so good authority, concerning the taking of Cape Breton, cannot but be acceptable to your readers in-general, and will greatly please those in New England, who cannot bear the thought of surrendering up the place, so happily and providentially put into our hands. N. G.

The various and surprizing Steps which led to the Undertaking against CAPE BRETON; abstracted from Mr Prince's Sermon. [See p. 79.]

1. THE enemy declaring war, their navy not so well prepared as ours.

2. The people of Cape Breton early and suddenly seizing *Caslo*, and invading *Annapolis*, were improv'd by God as a means of rousing us up with the sense of danger.

3. By the Cape-Bretoners taking and carrying so many of our people into their harbour and city, they were obliged to return them to us; whereby we came to be more acquainted with their situation, and the proper places of landing and attacking.

4. God was pleas'd to give last summer a great plenty of provisions to our northern colonies, whereby we were this spring prepared to supply to great an armament, and at the same time cut short the crops of the enemy.

5. Their store ships from France being driven off to *Martinico*.

6. From the sanguine representations made by our returned captives, of the easiness of our taking the place, by an early surprizal before any help could come.

7. Tho' when the affair was first propos'd to the general court, the difficulties seem'd so great, and the expence so sinking to this poor people, that they saw no light to venture without a powerful, previous help from *England*; yet, upon further * representations that the season would likely be lost for ever, &c. the affair was unexpectedly reconsider'd, and the sovereign God so over-rul'd the absence of divers worthy representatives, who judg'd it too vast an undertaking for us, that the final resolution for it on Jan. 25, was just carried but by one.

* [By Mr Vaughan and others.]

8. The secrecy in consultations and preparations; the army and fleet being equip'd and ready to sail, while the rest of the world had scarce any intelligence of it.

10. The weather in those two usually stormy months of February and March, being so favourable, that there was no impediment to our officers going about enlisting, or of our soldiers in marching, or our vessels in fitting.

11. The extraordinary management, and quick dispatch, not only of *his Excellency*, but also of our council of war, seems wonderful. That gentlemen unus'd to such affairs should, in two months time, think of and get every thing suitable for so great and various an armament by sea and land; so that nothing proper seems to have been omitted; even just as they wanted some kinds of materials, or provisions, an un-

[Gent. Mag. MARCH 1748.]

expected vessel would come in and bring them.

12. It is also wonderful, that tho' the small pox, so fatal and dreadful to us, was in this town and harbour, when our troops were coming in; yet it neither hindered them, nor did the infection reach them, which might have wholly overthrown the enterprise.

And now our army of three thousand land soldiers, with all kinds of stores, being ready to sail about the 20th of March, in about a hundred vessels, besides five-hundred soldiers sent from *Conneticut*, and three hundred and fifty from *New Hampshire*,—we had almost every gloomy prospect to make us tremble.

For our Inland Borders were now left bare of a great part of their strength, by the enlisting of so many of their able men volunteers in the expedition; and if the enterprise succeeded, the heavy debts would almost sink us. But if, for our offences, God was carrying forth a great part of the flower of our country to be destroy'd, a most dismal scene of ruin seem'd to follow! They were to sail five hundred miles to the enemy's island, in a raw and stormy time of the year; and if the fear'd infection had taken place, and should break out among them, especially after their landing, what a general terror would seize them from the hand of God, which there was no resisting, and in what a miserable case would they be! If two sixty-gun ships of our enemies, which were early expected, should arrive before we took the place, they would soon make our fleet and army captives.—And then what would become of this country!

So great were the hazards, that the hearts of many of the wisest a-shore now seem'd to fail. Some repented they had voted for it, and others that they had ever promoted it. Some judg'd it best after all for every man to go home; and the thoughtful among us were in great perplexity.—But yet a wonder it was to see, that those who were venturing into the danger, seem'd to be fullest of trust in God and courage. Many fill'd their vessels with prayers; and asking ours, they threw themselves into the divine protection, in the name of God they set up their banner, and away they sail'd. Pray for us, and we'll fight for you,—was the valiant and endearing language wherewith they left us.

The *Presbyter* proceeds to mention some of the more surprizing steps of providence leading to the happy accomplishment.——And as these are more in number than you can insert, I shall give them in short.

1. It was very encouraging to think how many pious and prayerful persons were embark'd in the cause, which we accounted the cause of God and his people. It gave further ground of hope, to see such a spirit of supplication given to many in this town and land on this occasion. For, besides the solemn days of public and general prayer appointed by the three governments, there were particular days observed in several congregations. There were also in divers towns religious societies, some of women as well as others of men, who met every week, more privately to pray for the preservation

servation and success of their dear countrymen:

'That God would preserve, direct and spirit
'our friends, and surprise and terrify our ene-
'mies, and make them yield without much
'blood-shed, and in such a manner as the work
'and glory might appear to be *his* alone.'

2. It appear'd that God heard our prayers, A
in that so many vessels, in such a turbulent
time of the year, thro' a course of 500 miles
on the ocean, arriv'd at *Canso*, the place of
concourse, about 60 miles short of *Cape Bre-*
ton, with the loss but of 1 soldier and 3 sea-
men, and 15 sick.

3. God was pleas'd to keep our enemies
there environ'd with ice longer than usual: B
so that none of their vessels could enter nor go
forth for intelligence, 'till our 20 gun cruisers
(which our governor sent above a fortnight be-
fore the rest of the fleet) came thither, and
happily intercepted several vessels going to the
enemy with supplies.

4. 5. Tho' our governor's solicitations the
fall before, the brave and active commodore
Warren, a great friend to these plantations, is
order'd by the government in *England*, to come
immediately with three men of war from *An-*
tigoa to *Boston*, who sent for another of the
king's ships. So that our army, before they
fail'd from *Canso*, had the comfort of 4 men
of war, under God, to protect and help them,
and the commodore lying before *Louisbourg*,
prevented a 64 gun ship, with near 600 men,
and full of provisions, from entering the port,
which ship was afterwards taken.

6. Tho' our fleet and army staid near three
weeks at *Canso*, within 20 leagues of *Louis-*
bourg, and within sight of their island, yet
the people there knew nothing of it, till early
in the morning *April* 30, when they were so
surpriz'd to see us, that they had no time to
get in provision or force of the neighbouring
country to help them. And when our fleet
and army were ready, the ice went off at once,
and the winds and weather conspired to favour
our descent.

7. God so encouraged and helped the few
who landed first, and engaged the enemy, as to
beat them away with the loss of 8 of their men
slain, several wounded, and 10 taken captive,
without the loss of one of ours. And though
our people, so eager of landing, were ready
to quarrel to get into the boats, and the surf
ran high, yet all landed without oversetting a
boat, or losing a man.

8. He mov'd them to improve the time, and
forthwith march up 5 miles, thro' a thickety,
rocky, hilly and boggy country, and enclose
the city; and in the following night he led
some of our soldiers, thro' strange places, to
the storehouses near the grand battery, which
was strongly fortified with walls and ditches,
and at each end a very thick bomb-proof tower.
These storehouses, full of combustible matter,
being set on fire, burnt and flash'd in such a
manner, that, the wind also bearing a prodigi-
ous black smoke upon them, in which expecting
our army to enter, they were every soul fright-
ed out of it into the city; so that in the morn-
ing, 13 of our men observing there was neither

flag flying, nor chimney smoking, nor person
appearing, but the gates open, &c. ventur'd
in and took possession.

9. The enemy aware of their fatal error,
came with forces in many shallows to recov-
er it: but 8 of the 13 going out of the bat-
tery, and meeting with about 8 more of our
friends, ran to the water side, and so slid the
boats with small arms, as damp'd and hinder'd
them, 'till seeing more of our forces coming,
the boats turn'd back to the town again; tho'
if they had come but one hour sooner, they
had regain'd the battery before we found it de-
serted. Thus this strong fortress of 32 great
cannon, 30 of them 42 pounders, which might
alone have maintain'd itself against all our ar-
my, the Lord deliver'd into our hands, without
the loss of a man, or shot of a gun, and before
we demanded it!

10. Tho' being open to the air, fogs, and
dews, upon the melting of the ice, in a raw
climate and season of the year, the camp-dy-
sentery seiz'd many of our army, yet it look'd
C almost miraculous, that they should so soon, and
generally without means, recover.

11. That they should be inspir'd with won-
drous courage, eagerness, activity, and unfaint-
ing strength; be supported under their constant
toils, in carrying stores, drawing cannon over
hills and valleys, over rocks and thro' morasses,
up to the middle in mire; and in digging
D trenches, raising of batteries, firing shot and
bombs almost incessantly both day and night a-
gainst the city; and that God so speedily taught
their hands to war, and their fingers to fight,
as presently to throw them with great exact-
ness, and do continual execution among our en-
emies; dismounting their cannon, beating
down their houses, gates, walls, flankers, and
E greatly distressing them.

By the extraordinary dispatch of a messen-
ger, whom our governor in *Feb.* sent to the
king for naval help, God was pleas'd to send
so many ships of war successively, as, by the
12th of *June*, with the 64 gun prize, and
tho' which were there before, to amount to 11;
as also to preserve a happy harmony between
our various officers.

F Tho' God was pleas'd to humble us in de-
feating our attack in the night on their strong
island fort, yet he happily guided, and with
surprising strength, agility and quickness help-
ed us to hoist up some of the heaviest cannon
and mortars on the light-house cliff, which o-
verlook'd that fort in which they trusted to
hinder our entering into their harbour; and
then assisted in casting our bombs so exactly as,
after the 2 or 3 first, to throw in every one of
the rest, and do such execution as quickly beat
them out of this strong hold they thought im-
pregnable, and frighten the city to a quiet fur-
render, to which God mov'd them in that criti-
cal moment, when the navy and army had
just agreed on a general assault both by land
and water, which was like to be exceeding
bloody, and of doubtful consequence; for, upon
the capitulation, when our forces entered the
city, and came to view the inward state of its
fortifications, they were amazed to see their
extra-

extraordinary strength and device, and that the city should surrender when there was a great body of French and Indians got on the island, and within a day's march, to molest us.

In all our close and constant assaults and skirmishes, some of our batteries being within pistol shot of the city, and receiving such a vast number of balls and bombs almost continually by day and night, we had not above 20 slain * at our batteries, not above 100 in all; and in so raw a climate and season, and under such fatigues, not lose above 100 more by sickness; and of so many vessels transporting and cruising, in so many storms in March and April, lose but one, of 100 men, suppos'd to be overlet.

In the time of the siege there were many other surprizing events in our favour; such as timely supplies to our army, either by transports or prizes, as we were near to want them; the very balls from our enemies cannon were of no small service, being, as fast almost as they fell, catch'd up and put into ours, and return'd with advantage.—On digging a trench to protect our men, and meeting a rock in our way which we could not remove, just as we left it, a bomb from the enemy came down in the most suitable spot, and without any harm removed it for us.

That, from the army's leaving *Canso*, April 29, to their landing, May 30, and during all the siege, there should be such a continual series of fair weather, as was never known in the place before at that time of the year, 'till their entering into the city, June 17; and then the clouds to gather blackness, and pour down rains for ten days together, which would have spoil'd our works.—It seem'd to close the scenes of wonder!—As if the sovereign God would suspend the hurtful operations of nature 'till he had accomplished his great design, deliver'd the streets into our hands, and led us into a place of shelter. (see Vol. xvi. p. 123.)

In the mean while, the North American coasts were unmolested by both the French and Spanish West India privateers. Who can in common reason deny a particular providence in this great affair?

[After a pressing exhortation to praise the Lord for doing such great things for us, he adds] —O that when we have sang his praise, we may not ungratefully forget his works, or return to sin, which is to rob him of his deserved glory; this will be the way to move him to turn our enemy, to change the course of his slighted dispensations, and give the place into our adversaries hands again, with a more dreadful and mischievous increase of power than ever, to punish us.—As 'twas one of the chief disgraces of Q. Anne's reign to resign this island to the French, it is happily one of the glories of K. George II's to recover it to the British empire. O that it may remain united thereto forever! *

* [Mr Vaughan (see Vol. xvi. p. 668) declared that a wonderful active fellow (he mention'd his name and trade, which we have forgot) among the New England soldiers, used to stand on a gun, or some eminence of the battery, and watch the enemy pointing their op-

posite guns, and constantly pronounced which way the shot would go;—so that his party, shifting to right or left, or lying down, according to his direction, escap'd death; and when he found it level'd against himself, he shifted in like manner.—He also successfully directed his brother engineers (all self-taught) where to fire against the city.

The Remainder of the Marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions, continued from p. 64. With Remarks.

68. **A**N admirable and most forcible way to drive up water by fire, not by drawing or sucking it upwards, for that must be, as the philosopher call-eth it, *Intra sphaeram actionis*, which is but at such a distance. But this way hath no bounder, if the vessels be strong enough; for I have taken a piece of a whole cannon, whereof the end was burst, and filled it three quarters full of water, stopping and screwing up the broken end, as also the touch-hole, and making a constant fire under it, within twenty-four hours it burst, and made a great crack; so that having a way to make my vessels, so they are strengthened by the force within them, and the one to fill after the other, I have seen the water run like a constant fountain-stream forty feet high; one vessel of water, rarish'd by fire, driveth up forty of cold water. And a man that tends the work is but to turn two cocks; that one vessel of water being consumed, another begins to force, and re-fill with cold water, and so successively, the fire being tended and kept constant, which the self-same person may likewise abundantly perform in the interim between the necessity of turning the said cocks.

[With relation to this article, Dr Defaguliers tells us (Exper. Phil. Vol. II. p. 465) that, tho' the Marquis of Worcester gave, for the most part, only hints; and was mistaken in some things, he is very explicit in the invention of raising water by fire; that Capt. Savory's engine for the same purpose was taken from him, tho' he deny'd it, and, to conceal his original, bought up all the Marquis's books, and burnt them; and that an improvement on Capt. Savory was made by Mr Newcomen, an ironmonger, and Mr Cawley, a glazier, of Dartmouth, whose method had been practis'd for near 30 years. The Dr describes this engine, which, he says, by a constant fire, answers the labour of 200 men, by causing a vacuum under a piston 16 times in a minute, and consequently making as many strokes for raising a column of water requiring the force of 3000 lb.

* & yet his scandalously done. 1749

He

[He gives also cuts of one of these engines, as used 20 years ago (one of which has been copied in a late monthly book) but as there have been since great improvements, unknown to the Dr, we shall defer the further description, till we have an exact drawing of the best FIRE ENGINE now in use.]

69. How a little triangle-screwed key, not weighing a shilling, shall be capable and strong enough to bolt and unbolt round about a great chest, and an hundred bolts thro' fifty staples, two in each, with a direct contrary motion, and as many more from both sides and ends, and at the self-same time shall fasten it to the place, beyond a man's natural strength to take it away; and in one and the same turn both locks and opens it.

70. A key with a rose-turning pipe, and two roles pierced through endwise, the bit thereof, with several handsomely contrived wards, which may likewise do the same effects.

71. A key perfectly square, with a screw turning within it, and more concealed than any of the rest, and no heavier than the triangle-screwed key, and doth the same effects.

72. An escutcheon to be placed before any of these locks with these properties:

1. The owner, tho' a woman, may with her delicate hand vary the ways of coming to open the lock ten-millions of times, beyond the knowledge of the smith that made it, or of me who invented it.

2. If a stranger open it, it setteth an alarm a-going, which the stranger cannot stop from running out; and besides, tho' none should be within hearing, yet it catcheth his hand, as a trap doth a fox; and tho' far from maiming him, yet it leaveth such a mark behind it as will discover him if suspected; the escutcheon or lock plainly shewing what monies he hath taken out of the box to a furthing, and how many times opened since the owner had been in it.

These four, which are very ingenious, require the joint skill of a complete clock and lock-maker. How the turn of a key may contribute to the several motions, and the forcing how often the chest has been opened or unlocked may be easily conceived, tho' not easily performed; but to mark on the lock all the money left is a mystery! [If the money be put in little cavities, of which each will hold 5, or any certain number of pence, or if the number of each be entered in a book, what is taken will be shown by what remains.]

73. A transmittible gallery over any ditch or breach in a town wall, with a blind and parapet cannon-proof.

I do not understand fortification.

74. A door, whereof the turning of a key, with the help and motion of the handle, makes the hinges to be of either side, and to open either inward or outward, as one is to enter, or to go out, or to open in half.

[This is an ingenious contrivance, and I believe is now used in the new travelling machines, or post-chaises, the door of which is before, and opens to get in on either side, by turning an handle which lifts the hinges of one side out of their sockets. The door may also open on either side, or but half, or inward or outward, by being made to turn on a point in the middle.]

75. How a tape or ribbon-weaver may set down a whole discourse, without knowing a letter, or interweaving any thing suspicious of other secret than a new-fashion ribbon.

This I suppose depends on knowing 33, and on setting the pattern, which may exhibit characters as well as flowers.

76. How to write in the dark, as straight as by day or candle-light.

This may be done by writing with a pencil on an ivory leaf; for if lines are drawn on the leaf with a needle, or any sharp point, they may be felt by the point of the pencil.

77. How to make a man to fly; which I have tried with a little boy of ten years old in a barn, from one end to the other, on an hay-mow.

[Dr Wilkins, Ch. 7. 8. of part 2. of his *Mechanical Magic*, mentions several methods by which the art of flying hath been attempted, and gives his opinion, that, as fowl of great weight do easily fly, it may by practice be effected by men, and that it is thro' fear some have miscarry'd. But if they can't fly, they may, by the help of wings, accelerate their speed, as one of our countrymen, he says, did, being able to go ten yards at a step. He instances several seas of activity and balancing, such as standing upon a horse in full career, turning round upon him, and taking things from the ground (to which may be added the performances of the Turk now in London) from which he infers, that such persons having arrived so far by long practice, may, by proper machines, attain the art of flying. He recommends the wings of bats, which is not a bird, tho' it flies, for a model.]

78. A watch to go constantly, and yet needs no other winding from the first setting on the cord or chain, unless it be broken, requiring no other care from one than to be now and then consulted with, concerning the hour of the day or night; and if it be laid by a week together

together it will not err much, but the oftener looked upon, the more exact it shews the time of the day or night.

This seems a perpetual motion.

79. A way to lock all the boxes of a cabinet, tho' never so many, at one time, which were by particular keys appropriated to each lock opened severally, and independent the one of the other, as much as concerneth the opening of them, and by these means cannot be left opened unawares.

This is ingenious and useful; and some iron chests have locks nearly the same.

80. How to make a pistol barrel no thicker than a shilling, and yet able to endure a mulquet proof of powder and bullet.

I should be unwilling to try such a pistol.

81. A comb-conveyance, carrying of letters without suspicion, the head being opened with a needle-scrue drawing a spring towards them; the comb being made but after an usual form carried in one's pocket.

82. A knife, spoon, or fork, in an usual portable case, may have the like conveyances in their handles.

I suppose when this was written, they used very large combs, in which it may be very easily performed.

83. A rasping-mill for hartshorn, whereby a child may do the work of half a dozen men, commonly taken up with that work.

I believe there are many engines now used made on this principle.

84. An instrument whereby persons, ignorant in arithmetic, may perfectly observe numerations and subtractions of all sums and fractions.

There are two instruments of this kind described by Sir Sam. Morland, in a Treatise, entitled, The description and use of two arithmetic instruments, &c. printed 1673; and another in the Philos. Trans. [Such also is the Chinese Swanpan, in our last; and the Roman Abacus, which had pins and sliding grooves, instead of balls.]

85. A little ball made in the shape of plum or pear, being dexterously convey'd or forced into a body's mouth, shall presently shoot forth such, and so many bolts of each side, and at both ends, as, without the owner's key, can neither be opened nor filed off, being made of tempered steel, and as effectually locked as an iron chest.

The sight-of-hand men have such a ball.

86. A chair made *alamode*, and yet a stranger, being persuaded to sit in it, shall have immediately his arms and

thighs locked up beyond his own power to loosen them.

An invention worth having for amusement. [The late ingenious Mr Winstanley had a contrivance to raise a skeleton before a stranger, who should set his foot in a slipper; and the chair at the house near Hampstead-heath, call'd New Georgia, which sinks on a person's sitting in it, is of the like kind, but not so innocent.]

87. A brass mould to cast candles, in which a man may make five-hundred dozen in a day, and add an ingredient to the tallow which will make it cheaper, and yet so that the candles shall look whiter, and last longer.

This does not seem difficult.—The tallow-candles of late mix sperma-ceti with tallow, which makes whiter candles.

88. How to make a brazen or stone-head, in the midst of a great field or garden, so artificial and natural, that, tho' a man speak never so softly, and even whisper into the ear thereof, it will presently open its mouth, and resolve the question in *French, Latin, Welsh, Irish, or English*, in good terms, uttering it out of its mouth, and then shut it until the next question be asked.

I cannot believe this practicable.—[After seeing the statues made by M. Favart-Jon (See Miscel. Corr. No. III.) one of which play'd on the German-flute, and the other on a tabor and pipe, with the duck which eat and evacuated, we dare not pronounce this article impossible; and perhaps the Remarker, our friend, would hesitate if he had heard and seen those automata. If it should be said, that the difficulty is to make a statue give an articulate sound like a man, it may be reply'd that a statue has, in the above instance, made the German-flute speak truer, and more in tune, than a man could do after much learning, and even what millions of men would never be able to learn.]

89. White silk knotted in the fingers of a pair of white gloves, and so contrived without suspicion, that playing at *primero* at cards, one may, without clogging his memory, keep reckoning of all fixes, sevens, and aces which he hath discarded.

Primero is a game which I never heard any thing of. [This artifice would suit other games.]

90. A most dexterous dicing-box, with holes transparent, after the usual fashion, with a device so dexterous, that with a knock of it against the table, the four good dice are fastened, and it looseth four false dice.

If more known, I fear a bad use of it.

91. An artificial horse, with saddle and caparisons fit for running at the ring.

on which a man being mounted, with his lance in his hand, he can at pleasure make him start, and swiftly to run his career, using the decent posture with *bez grace*; may take the ring as hand-somely, and running as swiftly as if he rode upon a barb.

A noble invention, if it could be done, but I much question it.

92. A scree made like a water-scrue, but the bottom made of iron plate spade-wise, which at the side of a boat emptieth the mud of a pond, or raiseth gravel.

I believe may be done; if you take up much water with the mud or gravel, and jet it so as to take up little mud or gravel at a time, otherwise it will choke up the scree.

93. An engine whereby one man may take out of the water a ship of five-hundred tons, so that it may be calked, trimmed, and repaired without need of the usual way of stocks, and as easily let it down again.

Is easy in theory, but difficult in practice.

94. A little engine portable in one's pocket, which placed to any door, without any noise, but one crack, openeth any door or gate.

There are several ways of doing this, but none that I know, without doing damage to the door or lock.

95. A double cross bow, neat, handsome and strong, to shoot two arrows, either together, or one after the other, so immediately that a deer cannot run two steps, but, if he miss of one arrow, he may be reached with the other, whether the deer run forward, sideway, or start backward.

I think may be done by having two bows on one stock; for as soon as one is discharged, turn it round and the other is ready.

96. A way to make a sea-bank so firm and geometrically strong, that a stream can have no power over it; excellent likewise to save the pillar of a bridge, being far cheaper and stronger than stone-walls.

I never saw a sea bank. [Some banks in Lincolnshire, being made too steep, are washed away, but others made in their rear more sloping, remain secure.]

97. An instrument, whereby an ignorant person may take any thing in perspective, as justly and more than the skillfullest painter can do by his eye.

A camera obscura.

98. An engine so contrived that, working the *primum mobile* forward or backward, upward or downward, circular or cornerwise, to and fro, straight, upright, or downright, yet the pretended operation continueth, and advanceth,

none of the motions above-mentioned hindering, much less stopping the other; but unanimously, and with harmony agreeing, they all augment and contribute strength unto the intended work and operation: and therefore I call this a *semi-omnipotent engine*, and do intend that a model thereof be buried with me.

99. How to make one pound weight to raise an hundred as high as one pound falleth, and yet the hundred pound descending doth what nothing less than one hundred pounds can effect.

100. Upon so potent a help as these two last-mentioned inventions, a water-work is, by many years experience and labour, so advantageously by me contrived, that a child's force bringeth up an hundred feet high an incredible quantity of water, even two feet diameter, so naturally, that the work will not be heard even unto the next room; and with so great ease and geometrical symmetry, that tho' it works day and night from one end of the year to the other, it will not require forty shillings reparation to the whole engine, nor hinder one day's work. And I may boldly call it

The most stupendous work in the whole world; not only with little charge to drain all sorts of mines, and furnish cities with water, tho' never so high feared, as well to keep them sweet, running through several streets, and so performing the work of scavengers, as well as furnishing the inhabitants with sufficient water for their private occasions, but likewise supplying rivers with sufficient to maintain and make them portable from town to town, and for the bettering of lands all the way it runs; with many more advantageous, and yet greater effects of profit, admiration, and consequence. So that deservedly I deem this invention to crown my labours, to reward my expences, and make my thoughts acquiesce in way of further inventions: This making up the whole century, and preventing any further trouble to the reader for the present, meaning to leave to posterity a book, wherein, under each of these heads, the means to put in execution, and visible trial, all and every of these inventions, with the shape and form of all things belonging to them, shall be printed by brais-plates.

These are wonderful inventions, and, I think of so great use, that, whoever finds out the manner of doing them will deserve a very considerable reward from the nation; but they are much beyond my capacity.

[Some account of the Marquis in our next.]

Me-

MEMOIRS of the Academy of S W E-
D E N. Continued from p. 17.

M. *Celsius* relates his experiments on the changes made in the length of wooden poles, by excessive heat or cold. Ash is least subject to this alteration, lengthening 'but 1 part in 31, and the wild pine, which changes most, 1 in 19. — He had also compared the *Swedish* foot with those of other countries, particularly that of *Paris*, of which he had procured an exact standard, and found that the *Swedish* foot is to that of *Paris* as 1000 to 1094. — This gentleman has made some accurate observations on the winter of 1740. The most temperate climates felt its force, whence we may guess at the violence of the cold in regions so near the pole. Boiling water froze in a minute and half, the ice was 30 inches thick in the ditches about *Upsal*, and several lakes were frozen to the bottom. — He also laid before the society the observations which he had made with the barometer in the mines of *Fablan*. Nothing appears more proper than this expedient, to assure ourselves of the effect which height has in sinking the mercury, and depth in raising the same. But the practice is not so instructive as the theory promises; the barometer did not rise to equal degrees in the different shafts of the mines, sometimes it requir'd 109 feet of depth to raise it one line, sometimes 94 were sufficient. He attributes this last event to the force of the cold, which is predominant in certain shafts: the mercury rose a *Rhenish* inch in a mine at *Clensthal* 108 *laches* in depth, which answers to 756 *Rhenish* feet. — Having fixed the longitude of *Upsal*, by an eclipse of the moon, he found it $4^{\circ} 57' \frac{1}{2}$ east of *Copenhagen*, which is a degree less than in most geographical charts. — He enlarges on the usefulness of those discoveries which have been lately made of the figure of the earth. If *M. Cassini's* hypothesis had prevailed, it would have been the cause of many shipwrecks in the north, because the vessels would have been thrown upon the land before their calculations had adverted them of it [*See Vol. VIII. p. 577, and Vol. IX. p. 15 G.*]

M. Wallerius had made the experiments which *Mess. Musichenbrock* and *Reaumur* had done before him, on the weakening of threads by twisting. He found, as they did, that a thread compos'd of four fibres, will sustain but about double the weight that is sustain'd by a

single fibre, without breaking. — He also gives an account of his experiments on evaporation in *vacuo*. Wine, and other liquors therein, produce vapours which one would think impossible to be raised in so thin a medium, as that in the exhausted receiver. This experiment makes it suspected that vapours are something more than air inclos'd within a watry vehicle; that elastic liquid, which is combined in this pellicle, must needs be considerably thinner than air.

M. Ribe, king's physician, declared that he had succeeded in curing an * *A-matrosis* by purging, † and that therefore diseases, generally accounted desperate, may be overcome by the efforts of the physician, who should not be too hasty in abandoning his patient. — He purged his patients under the secondary fever, which is so mortal in the decline of the confluent small-pox, in imitation of *Dr Friend*, and the success answer'd his hopes. — *M. Ribe*, having dissected the corps of a gentleman exhausted by a tedious sickness, found the œsophagus, or gullet, fill'd up so as hardly to leave any passage, and encompass'd with a scirrhus part of the diaphragm; His disease was caused by too violent a course on the sled, in which he had run 5 *Swedish* miles (at least 12 *French* leagues) in 3 hours.

M. Salberg described a kind of earth, found near *Ubmö*, a ley of which affords a salt much like *Glauber's* wonderful salt; the springs which rise from this earth perfectly resemble the *Spa* water.

M. Sandberg proposed an experiment, commended by necessity. In the north of *Sweden* it often happens that a long winter consumes all kind of forage, whence the cows and horses are in great danger of perishing. He assures us, from experience, that these animals will not refuse to eat the narrow-pointed leaves of fir-trees; a little use may bring them to it, and this kind of forage can never be wanting in *Sweden*.

M. Charles de Geer, one of the richest gentlemen in *Sweden*, and a passionate lover of insects, describes some of those little animals, which spring or shoot themselves to a great distance by means of two levers under their belly. They have something particular in their eyes, which appear no more than two, but in rea-

* [The same with the *gutta serena*, a blindness without any visible defect in the eye.]

† [Dr *Pitcairn* had long before recommended it by mercurial decoctions of guaiacum, and even salivation.]

reality are two globes, each of which is composed of eight effective eyes.—

In another Memoir, he describes the louse that infests chaffinches; its hinder legs are of an extraordinary size.—

He gives us also a description of the ichneumon fly, with branched feelers; and *M. Ankerkrona*, that of an *Indian* fish, mark'd with 5 spots behind the head, call'd by *Valentin* the *River Dolphin*.

—The same author describes an insect, of which *M. Pompari* had before given a description, under the name of *Locustia-Pulex*, the locust-flea. It is the insect that produces the froth so common on the leaves in spring. It consists of the juice of the tenderest sprays, which this insect sucks, and mixing it with air attracted into its intestines, discharges it with violence from behind.

M. Polheim proposes several things for improvement of agriculture. The *Sem-brador*, of which the *English* royal society gives an account, is again taken into consideration. But the magistrates, who are of a truly public spirit, have made trial of it, and found that this machine is only proper for light and sandy soils; it is too heavy for close, hard, or stony ground. Much preferable to this instrument is the advice of *M. Polheim*, to chafe for seed the ripest grain, and such as the ear sheds without threshing. We may learn from gardens the importance of the full maturity of grain, and *Sweden* is too poor in corn to be indifferent to what yields the greatest increase.—

The same gentleman presented a very ingenious memoir on the force of movement produced by wheels turned by water.

M. Linnaeus gave the natural history of an animal, which the ignorant people imagine descends from the clouds, and indeed they are not quite mistaken. An incredible number of rats are bred in the *Lapland Alps*, which are cover'd with clouds: these collect themselves into a formidable army, and march directly to the sea that bounds *West Bothnia*. Nothing is capable of stopping their march, no rivers or lakes can divert or terrify them, but they plunge headlong into the waters, and perish by millions, rather than alter their rout. Miserable is the country that lies in their way, for they leave neither a fibre nor root of the least herb, but destroy every thing both above and under ground. What comforts the inhabitants is, that these destructive animals make their expeditions but once in 20 years. 'Tis the *Venezianus* of *Bothnia*.—

The gold-fish and silver-fish are the delicacies of the *Indian* princes. *M. Linnaeus* had a present of some from *M. de Palmstierna*, and has given us an exact description of them, with a cut. It is a kind of carp, and its distinguishing character is a three-forked tail; the male of this species has the colour of gold, and the female the brightness of silver.—

The same curious person, in an oration dictated by the ardour of his inclination to natural history, demonstrates its usefulness to the public, and how greatly it contributes to the happiness of a people, when brought to perfection. He addresses himself to the great, and prays them to introduce so beneficial a science into the universities, where logic, metaphysics, and other theoretical sciences are taught, which have not the least relation to the public good, to the utter neglect of natural history, which enriches nature by making it know its own riches. He concludes with wishing that youth, especially such as are design'd for an ecclesiastic life, would give themselves a tincture of this delightful science; which would sweeten their rural solitude, and be the means of such discoveries, as the learned in great towns and cities have no opportunity to make.

M. Alderhielm, having been on the high mountains of *Norway*, experimented an excellent precaution against the rigour of the cold; it is very simple, being nothing more than dawbing the face and hands with grease, or tallow. It needs only to find such a grease as a nice well-bred person can suffer about his nose and mouth, or give an agreeable scent to it.

M. Sporing was an eye-witness of the happy success of the *Cæsarian* operation. A poor woman in *Finland* had long labour'd under disorders consequent to a big belly, of which she could not be deliver'd. After 13 months languishing, a tumor arose under the lower belly. *M. Maunby*, physician to the Empress of *Russia*, had it open'd. The first opening did not succeed, a second was then attempted along the *linea alba* under the navel, by which was extracted the entire body of a fœtus, which had lain there 15 years, and the wound or section was perfectly healed up, only there remained a small fistula.

[The like operation, in like circumstances, was successfully performed by Dr *Alivce*, now of *Norfolk-palat*, late of *Wolverhampton*, on a young woman of *Birmingham*, whose case will soon be laid before the royal society.]

[More another time.]

REMARKS ON SHAKESPEAR'S PLAYS;
from Mr WHALLEY'S Treatise,
continued from p. 27.

AFTER introducing an observation, that much of the obscurity of *Shakespeare's* plays, in common with the comedies and satires of antiquity, is caused by allusions familiar to all at the time of writing, but since irretrievably lost, he adds, "These strokes of concealed satire, on the performances of contemporary writers, and the humours and opinions of the times, being interspersed in many places, and having no connexion with the plot or incident, receive all their meaning and beauty from the characters who speak, or the manner in which they are applied."

Thus many passages are designed with a double intention.—'They are proper and consistent, if considered as natural in the character where they are used; and have likewise the force of a strong and well wrote satire upon particular affairs or persons remarkable at the time of their appearance. Of this kind is the counterfeited madness of *Edgar* in the tragedy of *Lear*; whose wild, grotesque, and incoherent sentiments, are entirely such as we should conceive a lunatic of that turn would utter: and they are further designed to ridicule an imposture discovered about that time, in which the several fiends mentioned by the poet were raised up to carry on the cheat. And, perhaps, the character of the Fool is not altogether free from particular satire and reflection; as, where he says, I will speak a prophecy or two before I go. He may hint at certain forgeries of that kind which were newly coined by the *papists*; for the Jesuits of that age were able conjurers and soothsayers, and had oracles ready upon every occasion."

The plays and romances of *Lilly*, which consisted wholly of affectation and conceit, contributed to spoil the taste of that age; among the several tricks of his numerous admirers and imitators is a continual alliteration, which *Shakespeare* ridicules in the *Midsummer night's dream*, by

Whereat with blade, with bloody blameful blade

He bravely brach'd his boiling bloody breast.
and in *Love's labour lost*, Act iv. Sc. 2. a deer being called a pricket, to favour the conceit,

The praisedful prince's pierc'd and prickt
A pretty pleasing pricket, &c.

(*Gent. Mag.* MARCH 1748.)

And what can be more satirically contrived, if the character of *Pistol* is design'd to ridicule the rants and bombast taken or imitated from other plays?—That it is so, appears the more probable, as *Ben Jonson* introduces in his *Poetaster* some speeches of the same stamp;

Why then lament therefore: damn'd be thy guts

Unto king *Pluto's* hell, and princely *Erebus*.
Act iii. Sc. 4.

Corporal *Nym* seems to be a character formed purely to expose the abuse of the word *humour*, which is done also by *Ben Jonson* in *Every man out of his humour*, and every man in his humour.

In the induction to *The taming of the Shrew*, the drunken tinker, who is squabbling with his hostess, cries,
Go by, *Hieronymo*, to thy cold bed,

And warm thee:

which alludes to two passages in the *Spanish tragedy*; or, *Hieronymo is mad again*. The first is, where *Hieronymo*, alarmed with the murder of his son at night, which proves at last the cause of his madness, comes upon the stage in his shirt, and begins thus:

What out-cry calls me from my naked bed,
D And chills my throbbing heart with trembling fear,

Which never danger yet could daunt before?
Act ii.

The other is, when *Hieronymo*, going to petition the king for justice on the murderers, and he asking, *Who is he that interrupts our business?* returns this answer; *Not I; Hieronymo, beware, go by, go by.*

The author corrects a fault in the celebrated cuckow song, in which, he says, *Shakespeare* plainly intended to distinguish each flower by an epithet expressive of its colour, but the cuckow flower has no tincture of yellow, and is, in some countries, called the *lady's smock*; for which reason he proposes to substitute *crocus buds* in the room of *cuckow buds*, which is exactly agreeable to the sense of the author.

Mr *Whalley*, after quotations from *Shakespeare*, and of similar passages from the ancients, observes; there is a pleasure in tracing out these imitations, or allusions, and that *Ben Jonson's* plays afford it in the highest degree, of which he gives this remarkable instance:

In *Mammon's* account to *Surley*, of the origin and antiquity of *Alchymy*, are these lines:

Mam.] I'll shew you a book, where *Moses* and his sister,

And *Solomon* have written of the art;
Ay, and a treatise penn'd by *Adam*.

P

See.

As to the manner in which the author has conducted his *scene*, which falls next under consideration, it must be confessed, to his honour, that there is no double entendre introduced, no mirth at the expense of modesty, none of the low wit usually play'd off with great applause between favourite footmen and chambermaids.—The scene of the quarrel is wrought up with great spirit and judgment; there are many noble sentiments in the following interview between *Fidella* and young *Belmont*, and some very tender touches in the last scene between *Fidella* and her father.

I come now to consider the distribution of what is called *poetic justice* in the catastrophe, and this part I think very defective.

Faddie, who disappear'd long before, is neither punished nor reformed.

Villiard goes off in triumph, when he might at least have suffered the shame of being exposed as a liar and impostor, Sir *Charles* being present, who could have detected him with great advantage. Nor is it natural for him to conceal his knowledge without any apparent reason, while the villain, who had so grossly insulted him in the person of his daughter, still braved him with a pretended right, and menaced him in confidence of his ignorance.

As the author has not punished vice; so he has not rewarded virtue in his principal character; for nothing is properly the reward of virtue, as such, that is not the consequence of it.

Fidella's change of circumstance is the effect of accident; she is restored to a father and a fortune by the remorse of her governante, and in these happy circumstances, surely the giving her *Belmont* for an husband cannot be considered as a reward. Had the discovery been delay'd till after he had married her, her virtue could have boasted no conquest; and had this alliance raised her from penury to affluence, it would still have been the effect of chance; her chastity, her generosity, and even her distress had no effect on *Belmont*; shame of being detected, rather than the sense of guilt, first brings him to think of marriage; without this circumstance he would have had no thoughts of repairing her injuries with his person and fortune; and the mere setting her above want would have been all the benefit that could have accrued to her from such pretended reparation: for a mind capable of such deliberate baseness, such an un-

relenting purpose to injure so much merit, cannot justly be supposed susceptible of a constant, pure and generous affection, of that *fraternity and something more*, which, founded on an *habit* of virtue, can alone render marriage a desirable state.—Is then the leaving of the stew, a body tainted with diseases, a mind hackney'd in the ways of vice, a fit reward for youth, beauty and chastity, endow'd with a superior fortune? Do not these qualifications deserve such an husband as Sir *Richard Steel* has given to his *Indiana*?

If it be said that *Fidella's* love to *Belmont* made the marriage a reward to her, I answer, This love must be considered as a misfortune, from which nothing could relieve her, and so she is punish'd without being guilty.

Rosetta, a finish'd coquet, or, as the author defines her, a rake in petticoats, is married to the *Colonel*, who, to carry on the figure, may be term'd a prude in breeches.

To conclude with a few remarks on the moral ortendency of this play: *Fidella's* marriage with *Belmont*, considered as a circumstance that rewards suffering virtue in the heroine of the piece, takes from the men one motive to virtue, the gaining the esteem of women of merit, which by his example they are taught to hope for without it; and confirming the ladies in a destructive, tho' common maxim, that a reformed rake makes the best husband, encouraging them to venture their all upon such reformation, promised in a short-liv'd fit of repentance: but this is a work which is never sudden, and seldom takes place till the capacity for libertinism is exhausted.

The sudden conformity of tempers, supposed to be wrought on the *Colonel* and *Rosetta*, tends to inspire persons with hopes of mutual happiness, who, tho' virtuous, must be miserable together, from their different manners and reliques of life; the alteration of these, as they are in great measure constitutional, is improbable, if not impossible, tho' the hopes of such improbabilities have render'd unhappy more than plagues have destroy'd. Yours, &c.

Cant, March 7.

H. G.

The author of the *Jacobite Journal* of the 19th, in his *Court of Criticism*, agrees with the foregoing writer, in condemning *Faddie's* character, and in thinking *Belmont's* story improbable—also that *Rosetta's* and the *Colonel's* behaviour

vicious to *Raddle*, is altogether improper.

—On the other side, says he, 'The story of *Fidelia* is extremely pretty and interesting: Her character is highly amiable, her distress very tender and affecting, and the incidents which occasion it are very naturally and artfully contrived. The character of young *Belmont* is very finely drawn. The struggles between a virtuous disposition and vicious habits are most nobly and usefully painted: The redemption from evil, by the conscious shame which results from having a base action set before him in its true and genuine deformity, shews great knowledge of human nature in the author; and perhaps something which is yet more to his honour.

'The change from bad to good is, I think, more artfully brought about here, than in any other play, and the scene which leads to it is one of the finest upon our stage.

'The whole play abounds with generous and worthy sentiments, and the diction is every where lively and full of much wit and spirit.'

A LETTER from a FREEMOLDER to a Member of Parliament.

AS there is a bill in the house for discharging of insolvent debtors, I hope you will pardon me if I presume to be an advocate for the honest and industrious creditor.—When the law to prevent vexatious arrests expired, the country tradesmen and farmers were at liberty to prosecute in the ancient method of their fathers for the recovery of their small debts; and tho' some few persons made an ill use of it, yet a very great number then recovered their honest debts; the terror and scandal of an arrest having frightened those who otherwise never would have paid them. But I believe very few have been put in prison of those that were arrested; for if it were in a wrong cause, they might have an attorney to appear for them: Whereas, when debtors are served with a copy, they take no notice of it 'till it comes to an execution, and then they run away, or, by designed knavery, put the creditor to a farther charge, and go to prison, in hopes of coming out by an insolvent act. Thus the creditor, if a poor tradesman, perhaps is ruined by the prosecution. Amongst the great number of persons that have, by several acts, been discharged, I never could recover any part of the debt they ow'd me, nor have I ever heard of any other person that has received any part of his debt; but, on the contrary, the debtors have either spent, or collusively and fraudulently convey'd away their estates and effects; so that the creditors have been left without redress or satisfaction, to repent their showing away good money after bad, and been forced patiently to suffer the insults of the

debtors after discharged. The revenues of the crown, the excise and taxes are all recovered in a summary way by distress and sale; the landlord's rent, the poor rates, neglect of duty to the highways, servants and labourers wages, &c. are recoverable by the same way; the maltster, distiller, victualler, tanner, chandler, farmer, and all tradesmen, have no such law allowed them for the getting in their debts, after they have sold their goods, for which they paid the duties, but by the expensive way of proceeding by copy of a writ to an execution. And if the debt is under five pounds, according to the observation formerly made in the Hon. house, many prudent persons would rather lose it than sue in any of the superior courts. As to the county and other courts, they are now in a manner of no use to the country tradesman or farmer. I therefore humbly recommend our case to your serious consideration, that you would endeavour to procure a law for the more easy recovery of small debts in a summary way, by which the farmers would be the better able to pay their rents, and the tradesmen their taxes. 'Tis surprising that all the trading persons of the nation do not petition and remonstrate to their respective representatives for that purpose, considering how much they suffer continually by the loss of small debts, for want of such a law; every year produces new laws for repairing roads and highways: 'Tis hard, very hard, no way is yet found out for more easy recovery of small debts, which is so much wanted, and has been so often propos'd and thought necessary in the Hon. house. I am, Sir, &c. PUBLICUS.

MR URBAN,

AS you have inserted a description from Mr Martin of the proper situation of the Scotch isles, for a fishery, &c. [See Vol. xvii. p. 469] you ought not to pass over the following scheme for settling colonies there for that purpose, published in the Jacobite Journal of the 19th, in which a further account is given of the advantage to be made from the mines of lead and copper in the mountains, the fertility of the valleys, the number of woods, in which are pines 8 or 9 foot in circumference, and the conveniences of water-carriage. Yours, &c. H. F.

G SCHEME for improving the Highlands of Scotland.

RELIGION, liberty, and property are the great incitements to industry, good neighbourhood, and submissiveness to the laws; and if these were establish'd in the highlands of Scotland, the arts of peace would flourish, and the sweets derived from thence would soon diffuse themselves to the great improvement of that country in manners, traffick and wealth; and as the legislature seems at present desirous to second his majesty's most gracious intentions for the purposes aforesaid, it is hoped that any hint for promoting so good a work will not be unacceptable.

I shall

I shall therefore, with great submission, propose that 10,000 acres of land be purchased by the public in 50 different and proper places, (making 200 acres in each place) to be erected into 50 Townships, with certain immunities and privileges.

That 50 houses be built, one in each township, and divided into three parts, viz. a large hall for public worship, a lodging for a master, a part for a free-school, and lodging for the school-master; the whole house not to exceed 300 l. in cost.

That 50 ministers be appointed at 30 l. as many school-masters at 10 l. per ann. each, making in all 2000 l. per ann.

That every minister have 4 acres, and every school-master 2 acres; and every family coming to settle by building a house in the township shall have one acre of ground gratis, which acres shall be enclosed by themselves with an earth wall, and a hedge of furze or broom, with a division in the middle, one half to be for the house and pot garden, and the other half to be prepared and sown with flax seed; every minister to have 2 acres, and every school-master to have 1 acre, for flax; and the seed for all these acres to be given them, upon the condition that the same quantity of flax-seed shall be sown every year at their own proper expence.

The sheriff of every county where such township is, may take the care of it, and administer justice by his deputy.

That when any families come to settle in these townships, all the untaken up, or unemploy'd acres shall be a common good for the use of those who shall be there settled, until the whole shall be employed.

The long island, above 100 miles in length, the isles of *Skay, Mull, and Islay*, about 100 miles in circumference each, and the main land from *Saro-head to Cantire*, about 200 miles, have not one town; and half the way of the latter, being to the point of *Arduamurzen*, is a very rugged coast and country. Yet there are several fine lochs or lakes, and these places might be very commodious and proper for settlements.

As to the proper situation of such townships, they ought to be chiefly upon the sea-shore or near it, or at the head of the said lochs, on account of navigation for transporting their manufactures; and a fishery to live on.

The said 10000 acres of land, lying in such remote uncultivated places, might be purchased at a small expence, and all of it in a short time may be employ'd and improv'd, so as to render every year a profit to the nation, more than the whole purchase and charge in making the establishment.

These settlements being made chiefly upon or near the shore, at the head of lakes, will excite the fishery, as the flax which they grow will lead them to spinning and making of linnen: Also these may be proper places for miners, labourers for the woods, and other business, which will induce tradesmen to settle amongst them.

One great motive for this care of the extremities of the nation, is, that if any evil lies

lurking there, it may sometimes endanger the principal parts: We have had in our time instances of it, particularly in the late unnatural rebellion, when the capital was put into a panic and consternation that will not soon be forgot; to prevent the like for the future, and the immense charge occasioned by it, is worthy the care and attention of the public.

And this mention of the rebellion leads me to suggest a fund for the above purposes, to wit, the forfeited estates in *Scotland*, which, as they are to be vested in the crown, may be charged with 2000 l. per Annum, for the ministers and schoolmasters stipends; also for what may be necessary to accomplish the rest of this proposal.

Of the ill Effects of a Root sold for Gentian, and found mix'd with it, in some Druggists Shops, by Dr BROCKLESBY, F. R. S.

MR Potts, a surgeon of *London*, and three women in *Buckinghamshire*, having been greatly disordered by taking a root, which happened to be among a parcel of *Gentian*, instead of it, *Dr Brocklesby*, F. R. S. thought it of public service to try the said root on some dogs, (tho' with reluctance to the giving them pain) that he might the better judge of its effects on the human species.

He laid his observations, on the 17th instant, before the R. S. which we shall give as near as we can in his own words.

—As two drams of *Gentian* infused in four ounces of boiling water, may be given in one dose, I decocted of this root grossly powdered half an ounce, in ten ounces of water, till two were evaporated, then let the infusion stand 6 hours. I gave half of it, stirring up the powder, to a young dog; he immediately foamed at the mouth, sickned and vomited up part of the dose, notwithstanding in less than half an hour he reel'd, had twitchings in his limbs, and after some time, the motion of his heart was irregular and intermittent, tho' strong; he was sleepy above an hour, but came (gradually) to himself in half an hour more, and eat victuals which before he refused. Two days after, the same dog took an equal quantity of *gentian*, infused in four ounces of water, but I discover'd no bad symptoms from it. It is ten days since he took the first infusion, and he continues well.

Another dog took above a dram in weight of the unknown root, finely powder'd, mixed with butter; it instantly produc'd a great quantity of foam from his mouth, vomiting, and in half an hour weakness of limbs and staggering, which lasted half an hour, and he then recover'd.

I try'd

y'd to give a larger quantity to a dog, but it being too much, like irritating medicines, caused so a vomiting as destroyed the effects a smaller quantity had produced. of the dogs had some loose stools taking it.

like experiments were made by *Pearce*, at *St Thomas's* hospital, had nearly the same events.

none of the dogs were killed by drug, but remain to appearance well, yet all apothecaries have sufficient reason to examine, very strictly, *gentian*, and to eject what they not genuine, as one of the wofore-mentioned to have taken this is since dead, and as *gentian* is of ernal use in medical compositions. wever the mistake has happened, difference is easily discoverable; root, for which we have not yet a, is of a greyish brown colour exly, more brown internally, and of it very resinous; most of it that e seen is about the thickness of a, tho' some of it is much larger, his a reason with several, for thinkhere are two sorts of it; and, in-

some pieces have a stronger and nauseous smell; which may be ocied only by a larger quantity of retained in them; for it all is of id pungent taste, and leaves a dryness in the tongue. The Dr added,

Following Account of the three women, sent by a gentleman from Hamden in Bucks, is the best I could give.

A pennyworth of a root, sold for *gentian*, was infus'd without ingredients, in half a pint of white and gave a tincture, which had flowing effects on three women in ove parish.

Mary Burgefs, aged 60 years, about ock in the morning, drank of this (the quantity uncertain) two hours vards she faltered in her speech, onvulsions of her hands, which the by-standers conclude her; for which reason they left her till 12, when she was much worse, ontinued speechless near 3 whole without knowledge of any body; g her illness she had a purging, since dead.

therine Woodward, aged 44 years, of the same wine about a tea spoonnd in a short time fell down speechid paralytic, and remained to near urs, and continued ill more than

a fortnight, with her under jaw convulsed, and bleeding at the nose and mouth at the beginning.*

Mary Diggins, aged 33 years, tasted a much less quantity of that wine, than the former had done, and tho' terrify'd at seeing her neighbour in that condition, she drank warm water and oil, and vomited, yet she soon reel'd and grew delirious, and lost the perfect use of her eye-sight, for a fortnight; her tongue was at first motionless, and she could not swallow any solids.

* See the like effect from laurel water, *Vol. xv. p. 309.*

A very dangerous CANCER cured by TAR WATER, in the person of Martin Mackrel, a poor labourer of the parish of Rumsley, in the County of Southampton, who works for the Right Hon Lord Visct. Palmerston.

[Communicated by a very learned and Rev. D.D. with the approbation of his lordship.

THIS poor man having been twice in *Winchester* county hospital, could get no cure for what the physicians agreed, was a true incurable cancer, there being several cancerous sores on his tongue, and many hard swellings in different parts of his mouth. He had a large tumor, as big as an egg, under his jaw; another of the same size on his upper lip, and several smaller, with a running sore on his cheek. He was greatly emaciated, and almost at death's door; he could take down nothing but liquors. By drinking tar-water, which he began to do in the beginning of last May, for some time, at first a pint, and then a quart a day, in a month's time, he found so great ease and benefit, that he could not only make use of his teeth, of the use of which the severity of the distemper had long depriv'd him, but could also make a hearty meal. He washed his mouth often with tar-water, and bathed the sores on his face and lips with it, as hot as he could well bear it. By this means all the running sores are healed up, the swellings gone, except a small hardness on his upper lip, which is scarcely discernable, and is decreasing, he still continuing to drink the tar-water, and intending to do it much longer.

The man has been in perfect health all this winter.

It is to be observed, for the encouragement of those who have desisted from tar-water, that during the progress of the cure, he had two violent relapses.

One

One was occasioned by a great cold, which was near being fatal to him, having brought on his distemper as bad as ever. The other happened thus: It being imagined, that as the man had always been accustomed to hard labour, if he was put upon some easy work, it might forward the cure: Accordingly the experiment was made, but had a quite contrary effect: for whilst he continued at work, the cancer increased; which was attributed to the inclining posture, that his employment required. This being perceived, he was ordered to desist; and upon leaving his work, the disorder was soon checked, and he continued mending.

The tar-water was prepared according to the Bishop of Cloyne's direction, by the Rev. Mr Beardsly of Rumsy, and the truth of this instance of the good effect of tar-water, may be depended upon.

* [This is very properly and candidly added, there having been other methods of preparing the tar, proposed by several ingenious men, but not approved by the bishop. On the contrary, his lordship thought it necessary to write against the acid recommended by A. Reid, Esq; but without naming him.] See the following

Extract of the Bishop of CLOYNE'S Treatise concerning the usefulness of Tar-Water in the Plague, of which there is cause to be apprehensive.

ACID of TAR, disapproved.

SOME persons having insinuated that the acid of tar, freed from the volatile oil, contains the whole virtue, and is, therefore, preferable to Tar-water, his lordship says, 'that it is his opinion, confirmed too by reason and experience, that tar being robbed of its volatile oil, can be no cordial; that, however the ends of chemists or distillers may be answered thereby, it seems not reasonable to suppose that the still should furnish a cooler and better medicine, than that which is commonly prepared, by the simple affusion and stirring of cold water: that besides, it must be a needless undertaking, instead of an easy try'd medicine, to introduce one more oporose and expensive, upon the supposition that tar-water being impregnated with volatile oil is caustick—which is a notorious mistake.'

As to the oil being ordered to be skimmed off, because dangerous 'this is also a mistake.—I myself (says his lordship) among many others, drank

' the tar-water for two years together, with its oil upon it, which never proved hurtful, otherwise than rendering the water unpalatable, which was the only reason of rejecting it.' Nor is there any hurt in using the tar a second time; I only fear'd that it would not have so much of the fine volatile parts.—When I could not get fresh tar, I used it a second time, without difficulty, and it pleased God thereby to recover from the small-pox two children in my own family.'

EXPLANATION of the Ten Figures on the Miscellaneous Plate.

NUMB. I. and II.

DESCRIPTION of a Weighing Engine of the best Sort, communicated, with the Draught, by Mr THO. YREMAN of Northampton, who has deliver'd an Estimate, in order to erect one of the like kind in the said Town.

I. THE upright section, vertically supported at the prick'd line.

II. The plan.

N. B. The same parts are mark'd with the same characters, in the plan and section, where they appear in both.

a a, &c. The sleepers, to carry the levers and the bridge.

b b, &c. The outward wall of the house, to be continued at discretion.

c c A hole in the wall under-ground, to let the levers into the cellar to the scale v.

d The end of the lintal laid over the hole, from

e e The jambs to support

f The wall to be continued.

g g g The frame of the bridge.

b b The hanking of the bridge.

i i The studs of wood on the under side of the main sleepers of the bridge, which, fac'd or cap'd with steel, rest upon the angled end of the lever.

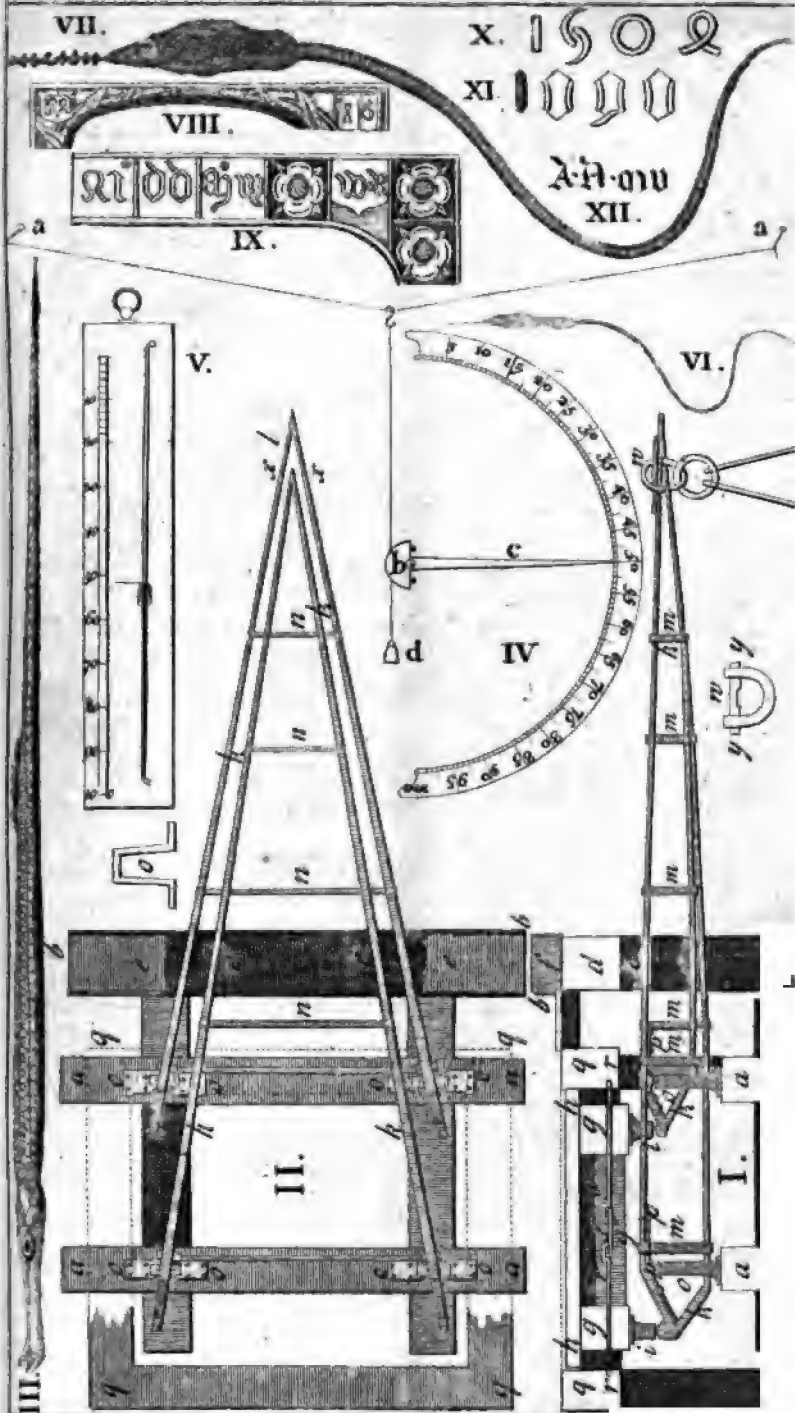
k k, &c. The levers, or beams composed of 8 bars of iron, 2 and 2, welded together at the ends, as they appear in the section; then the two longest and two shortest are screw'd together at y ends, as they appear at l.

m m Hoops, or short bars, by which the upper and lower beams are fastened together.

n n Bars, whose ends are screw'd or riveted to the sides of those mark'd m.

o o A sort of staples which, being nail'd or screw'd to the sleepers, and their upper ends faced w steel, and temper'd support the fulcrums of the beams.

p p The fulcrums, which are made to take



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take on and off, for the more convenient making, adjusting, or mending, if necessary.

q q A curb of wood, whose upper surface is even with the street, and within which the bridge, with its load, moves in the time of operation; round the inner edge should be plated with iron, so as to cover the space between it and the bridge, to keep stones or dirt from getting in. Part of this frame is supposed to be broken off, and the bridge itself left out of the plan, the better to shew the work beneath.

r r Bars, or hapses of iron, whose use is to keep the bridge from rubbing against the curb in weighing, one end of these hapses being let into notches made in the sides of the curb; the other ends hang in a staple in the sides of the bridge, as at

s The staple. See r r.

v The scale for weights to be put in, where every pound equals 14 upon the bridge.

w A loop to hang upon the levers, as at x x, where an angled point is raised for that purpose on both levers.

The upper part of the loops y y is made to take out.

Where the notch appears in the middle 'tis filed flat, for the fulcrums of the inner lever, but a little hollow'd for the fulcrum of the outer, in order to keep it in its place.

The excellency of this engine above other weighing engines, which hang the waggons up by chains, as at *Leicester, Cambridge, Nottingham, &c.* is, by not being obliged to take the horses off when they weigh, and the operation is performed in a tenth part of the time the others take up; it is also more durable, because the whole weight is supported upon 4 fulcrums, whereas the others have but one, consequently the delicacy of the points is preserved longer, which is of vast importance in the justness of the equilibra. Another convenience, or excellency, is, that no building is necessary to be beyond the fronts of other houses, if set up in large towns, which is the case of the others before-mention'd, and the old engine at *Birmingham*. Its use is to weigh coals, wood, hay, &c. in the carriage, and for turnpikes: Mr *Wyat* of *Birmingham* hath erected one there, others at *Shrewsbury* and *Liverpool*, and is now putting one up at *Worcester*. Yours, &c.

T. YEOMAN.

[Gent. Mag. MARCH 1748.]

EXPLANATION of FIG. IV. and V.
AN HYGROMETER, communicated by Mr
C. LAWTON, of the Northampton Society. [See Vol. XVII. p. 221.]

IN the *Philos. Trans.* N^o 479, p. 169, is described a weather cord, with part of a brass wheel and a rack, as contrived by Mr *Ardern* of *Norwich*. I thought it not only expensive, but requir'd to be made by a good hand, otherwise there will be some shake in the teeth of the wheel and the rack, which, together with the friction, will cause the index to move irregularly.

This put me in mind of making one in the following manner; which I think is an improvement on it, for it hath very little friction, and may be made for a small expence.

FIG. IV. is made thus: Take a semicircular piece of wood (b) which must be fixed to an index (c) also made of wood; on the edge of the semicircular piece of wood are two small grooves, into one of which is put the string which hangs from the cord, fastened to the side of the room by the nails (a a); in the other groove is put the string to which a plummet (d) is ty'd: but the whole, I believe, may be understood by seeing the cut. I think it will be proper to fix some lead to the semicircular piece of wood, that it may nearly balance the other end of the index.

FIG. V. is a piece of board, divided into the same number as the arch is divided into, with an index to slide on a wire; and this I set to the number that the index points to in the arch, that I may remember where it was when I looked at it.

P. S. It is scarce necessary to say, that the length of the string should be determined, and the index fix'd to the middle of the arch at 50, in a moderate or middle state of the air.

N. B. This hygrometer, or weather-cord may be fixed to the cieling of a room, by making the string which hangs down from the horizontal cord go over a pulley, which in some rooms may be more convenient, and not so subject to be put out of order.

C. L.

N^o III. is the shape and dimensions of a fish, found among some sprats, of which we had not seen a print. It is of a fine green (mackerel) colour, and call'd a *sea-admirer*. Looking for something about it, we found the following:

N^o VI. which represents an eyesucker, found of the same dimensions,

fix'd

fix'd by the snout to the eyes of sprats, in which as it appears to live, that name is given it by Mr *Baker* in the *Philos. Trans.* N^o 472. It is of a fine green colour, the head a light brown, in which are a pair of fine black eyes, and two holes forward, which seem to be its nostrils. A gut seems to go through it from the head to the *Anus*.

N^o VII. is the same seen through a magnifying glass.

FIG. VIII. is some antient carving on *Engish* oak plank, which was the top of a door way at Mr *Gulston's*, at *Widgel Hall*, or *Widdiball*, *Hertfordshire*. The characters were supposed to stand for 1016, M. being a *Roman* numeral, and the others *Arabian* figures. But the learned Mr *Ward*, Rhet. Prof. of *Græciam College*, *Publ. Trans.* No. 439, gives his opinion, that, as *Arabian* figures were not in use 'till about 1250, the two last should be read *J. G.* the name of the builder, or owner.

For the like reason he reads the date on FIG. IX. *Anno Dom.* 1233, *W. R.* carved on a chimney-piece at *Helmdon*, in *Northamptonshire*, which was before reckon'd to be 1133, also the date No. XI (found at *Colchester*) not 1090, but 1490, the second figure being an antient 4, only wanting the two descending oblique strokes from the 9, which was the antient 4, as in No. X, which is a date on the north side of *St John's Gate*, and supposed to stand for 1304 or 1504; but the figure next to 1 we cannot ascertain, as we have not seen it any where. —Mr *Ward* has given a great variety of antient figures in a table, but none like it.

The date N^o XII. which had been alter'd from the old carving, gives the learned gentleman most difficulty. It is on a gate at *Worcester*, and was commonly read 975, supposed to be in memory of King *Edgar*, who died in that year, a street leading to it being in some writings called *Edgar-street*, as *Ludgate-street* in *London*. —But, says he, neither the order of the characters, their shape, nor the oldest examples of *Arabian* or *Indian* figures, any where, do in the least countenance the said reading. —The learned *Roger Gale*, and *James West*, Esqrs, thought the figure taken for 9 might have been originally 99. *i. e.* M. and v. 1005, but Mr *Ward* leaves it to the curious.

[We have heard of making good ink, for the use of a country writing-school, of a decoction of the blue coraflower, whether with galls, or coppers, or other mixtur, is not remembered; but the following hint is of greater utility.]

From the *LONDON COURANT*, March 4.

A Gentleman (who signs *Simon Sparcaper*, from *Well Close Square*) communicates a fragment of a book, containing a discovery of great consequence, from which (he says) an industrious man may get an estate: It is by making a blue nearly as good as *Ultramarine*. He relates, that the fine iron-works before *Devonshire house* in *Piccadilly*, before it was burnt, were painted with *Ultramarine*, at 500 *l.* expence, to preserve them; which, when they were taken down, were as bright and as beautiful a blue as when first set up. A colour therefore to equal it will be a valuable acquisition.

To make a FINE BLUE COLOUR.

I Have a colour to describe, which I took from the great Mr *Boyle's* manuscripts, given me by my Lord *Carlton*, and proves a beautiful blue, and what I admire it for the more is, because the chief of the ingredients it is composed of may be easily had during four of the summer months, that is, the *cyanus*, or blue corn bottle-flower, which abounds in almost every corn field. It has two blues, one pale in the larger outward leaves, the other deeper, which lies in the middle of the flower; by rubbing this last, while it is fresh, so hard upon writing paper as to press out the juice, it will yield an excellent colour, which will not fade, as the experience of two or three years has shewed me.

The same day that people gather the flower, or the next, let them pick the middle part clean from the rest, and when you have a good quantity, press what juice you can from it, and by adding to that a little alum, you will have a lasting transparent blue, of as bright a staining colour as you would desire; and, in my opinion, it is not inferior in beauty to *ultramarine*.

If any object that it will be troublesome to make it, let him consider what pains there is in gathering and curing of *saffron*, which is sold at thirty shillings, sometimes 3 pounds per pound; but a blue, if it comes up to the colour of *ultramarine*, is worth four or five pounds per ounce, especially when it stains so well as this; therefore I think it worth while to have a piece of ground where no other thing but this corn-bottle, or *cyanus*, should be sown. As this flower is plentiful, so there may be seed enough gathered of it in a quarter of an hour, by one hand, to sow an hundred acres. —But how valuable are many things that we daily trample under foot! —Gather the flower (about the beginning of *June*, or in *July* or *August*; some you may find in *May*) for your immediate

diate work to make the colour of ; it must be dispatched as saffron is done, or it will lose its perfection. I do not see why these chives of flowers may not be cured in the same manner; they would certainly produce a much greater body of colour, and a tincture might be drawn from them with more ease than if we press them raw, or fresh from the field.

The way is to provide such a kiln as is used for curing saffron, within which make a small charcoal fire, which communicates an heat to the top of the kiln, which is covered with an hair cloth, and upon that lay four or five sheets of white paper such as for curing of saffron, then lay on the paper a parcel of the pickled flowers, till you have 5 thickness of 2 or 3 inches, laying them close and flat, with a knife, and sprinkle it with some thin gum-water, then cover the cake of flowers with two or three more sheets of paper, and lay upon them a board, with a little weight upon it, for a few minutes, then take off the board, and taking hold of all the papers, with both hands, turn your cake of flowers upon the kiln, and, when it is rightly placed, take off the upper papers, and sprinkle the cake again with some thin gum-water, and with a knife settle your cake of flowers, and lay on again your papers and board, with a weight upon it, for a minute or two, and then turn your papers again and again, till the flower-cake becomes united, and of the thickness of a cake of saffron; in this work you will find the flowers grow darker every time they are turned, till at length the cake will look of a deep blue, tending to black.

During this operation great care must be taken of the fire, that it does not scorch the flowers; let be gentle, and as constant as may be, which will be a sure way to bring your flower cake to a good colour. I would advise, in this case, that whoever attempts this should see the management of saffron, or read the accounts that are published of the curing it. The best artists are about *Chesterford and Littlebury in Essex*, tho' I think it can be of no great moment, since there is published a large account of its preparation in Mr *Bradley's monthly Treatise of husbandry and gardening*; and in the present case of the blue I have made the necessary alterations, and, I think, given what is sufficient for such as are acquainted already with the curing of flowers by kiln-drying.

I come now to speak of the culture of this valuable flower, for I must now so

call it, since I am well assured of its perfections. Every knob, or head of seed, must be opened before we set it, for each head contains a number of seeds; the preparation of the ground, for the reception of this seed, need not be more troublesome or expensive than common ploughing requires; which being done, sow the seed either at the end of *August*, which will come up soon enough to stand the winter, and blossom early the *May* following, or else sow it at the end of *March*, and it will begin flowering the following *June*. When the ground is fresh plowed at either of these seasons, sow the seed, and harrow it in with rushes, and it will presently come up.

In the choice of the seed I should observe, that it be gathered only in such fields where we are sure there grow no corn-bottles of any other colour but blue, and then one may expect all the plants, which rise from such seed, to produce blue flowers; but if they should be gathered in such place where there are varieties of them, we must expect various sorts, as white, red, or purple, although we are sure we gather the seed from such as were truly of the blue sort; for, according to the doctrine of the generation of plants, which has been explained to the world in a great many instances, if there is a red flower of the same tribe with this growing near it, the difference of colour will be so intermixed between both, that the seed of both will bring a variety from the principal depending of the colours of both.

Mr URBAN,

I Am very glad to see that Mr *Tate* has again made his appearance in your Magazine for *December*, as I had always a great value for his learned and ingenious dissertations, from which I own I have received much pleasure. But I must confess, that I am somewhat at a loss to comprehend that gentleman's hypothesis concerning the tropic of *Cancer* being the true equator on our globe, as he has asserted in his *New Theory of the Earth*, publish'd in your Magazine for *Aug.* 1744, and should be greatly oblig'd to him if he would favour me with an answer to the following objections.

1. How it is known that the earth attains the sun's equatorial line in *December*; and how is that line to be distinguish'd in the sun?

2. If the tropic of *Cancer* be equidistant from the poles of the world, how happens it that, when the sun comes to that line, we have not equal day and night?

3. From what geometrical principles can it be demonstrated, that a degree measur'd in *France* will make the earth appear a prolate spher.

SHIPS taken by the English, March 1748.

TO the account of taking the *Coent de Noailles* priv. by his majesty's ship the *Rainbow*, in our last p. 83, we have to add that the *Rainbow* also pursued and engaged two supposed rich East India ships from France, till her rigging and sails were much cut, 10 men killed, several wounded, and her foreyards carry'd away, so that they both got clear of her, to the great regret of the Captain and crew.

A small Gally, taken by Rich. Thompson of New Providence, who sitting her out, took a large Spanish ship, with a considerable quantity of glassers, and a cargo besides worth 50,000 l.

The *Brilliant*, from Turkey to Marseilles, with 90 bales of silk, carry'd by the *Reebuck* and *Lasoff* men of war into Leghorn; her cargo worth 60,000 l.

The *Marquis de Maurepas*, a small French priv. with 50 men, brought by the *Hawke* and *D. of Dorset* privateers into Dover.

The *Baltimore*, from Havre de Grace, last from Brest, br. by the *Falcon* to Plymouth.

A Fr. priv. of 12 car. 12 swivel guns, br. by the *Tryon*, Capt. *Arbutnot*, into Portland road.

Eight *Palaccas* destroyed by 4 English privateers, and two French ships, from Cadix to Marseilles, drove ashore by a sloop of war near the mouth of the Streights.

A rich Venetian ship, from Spain for Genoa.

The 2 French merchantmen, taken by the *Constantine*, as in our last, car. 12 and 10 guns, and 58 and 33 men, and were laden with linen and silks, value 30,000 l. *Gaz.*

A small French privateer of Martinico, out 8 days, and taken 2 prizes, taken by one of his majesty's sloops of war.

Two of the French fleet, that had escaped Adm. Hawke, carry'd by 1 merchant ships from Gibraltar into Virginia.

17 Fr. ships, richly laden from the Levant, taken by Adm. Byng's Squadron.

Two Martinico ships carry'd into Port Mahon.

A Dutch vessel with goods the property of the French, taken by a priv. of Flushing.

A Spanish ship with timber for Corunna, taken by a N. American privateer.

A French sloop with wine for Genoa, seized at a port near Savona.

A French ship, from Marseilles for Constantinople, with cloth, cas. into Port Mahon.

A Spanish ship with merchandize, and a great quantity of money, car. into Gibraltar.

A ship, from Nantes to the West Indies, carry'd into Bermudas.

A ship, from Bourdeaux to the West Indies.

The *Bon Frere*, 200 tons, 10 car. guns, and 45 men, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, with stores and provisions, taken by the *Speedwell* privateer of N. York.

The *Magnanime*, a French ship of war, of 74 guns and 686 men, commanded by the *Marquis d'Albert*, Chef d'Escale, which sailed from Brest, Jan. 13, O. S. in company with the *Alcide*, 64 guns, *L'Arc-en-ciel*, 54, and a frigate, which were to be join'd at Cadix, or the Cape de Verde Islands, by the *Conquerant* of 74, the *Contents* of 64, and *L'Ori flame* of 54 guns, from Toulon; in order to proceed to the East Indies. Returning (6 Brest to get new topmasts, which the had lost in a hard gale of wind, she fell in with the *Nottingham*, Capt. Harland 60 guns, and the *Portland*, Capt. Stevens 50 guns, to whom after 6 hours engagement she struck, having 45 men killed, and 105 wounded; the *Nottingham* 16 killed and 18 wounded; the *Portland* 4 w. *Gaz.* See p. 156.

The *Count de Maurepas*, a French priv. of 20 car. and 8 swivel guns, and 136 men. *Gaz.*

The *Tafon*, a French East India ship of 700 tons, 30 guns, and 180 men, from Port L'Orme to Pondicherry, with stores and ammunition, and 4 caics of silver, taken by his majesty's ship the *Salisbury*, Capt. Edgumbe, and brought into Plymouth. *Gaz.*

The *Union*, a Spanish register ship, 30 guns and 115 men, from the Havanna to Cadix, taken near the latter by his majesty's ship the *Bristol*, Hon. Capt. Montague. She had 360,000 registered dollars on board, besides cocoa, cochineal, Spanish snuff, and hides. *Gazette.*

The *Grand Biche*, a French priv. of 22 guns and 160 men, taken by his majesty's ship the *Bellona*, Capt. Campbell. *Gaz.* * She had reigned ever since the beginning of the war.

In the West Indies, a French priv. taken by his majesty's ship the *Ludlow Castle*, and 5 French privateers, by his majesty's ship the *Centaur*. *Gaz.*

The *Tercia*, a Spanish register ship, from the Havanna to Cadix, with 60,000 dollars in specie, besides a very rich cargo, taken by the *Tyger* priv. of Bristol, Capt. Seix.

A ship of 300 tons, and a Brig of 170 tons, both laden with cocoa, car. by a sloop and sloop of Bermudas into Kingston, Jamaica.

A sloop laden with cocoa and money, car. into ditto, by a sloop of that port.

A vessel of 300 tons, laden with cocon, brandy and plate, car. into ditto by the *Skeleton* privateer of 12 guns, Capt. Cock.

The *Queen of Hungary* priv. 2 car. and 16 swivel guns, taken by the *Monmouth*.

The *Harcux Paix*, from Bayonne for Martinico.

Two outward bound Martinico ships, taken by the *Grand Alexander* priv. of Bristol.

A French privateer of 18 nine-pounders, from Nantes for the W. Indies, taken by a brig. privateer near Bermudas.

A French dogger privateer which had lately done much mischief about Beachy Head, sent by the *Raven* sloop into Dover.

A French privateer, sent by the *Pallbone* privateer into Dover.

The *Philibert*, from Quebec to Martinico, taken by the *St Stephen*, Williams, car. into Antigua.

Four French privateers taken by Capt. Tyrrel, in a privateer of New York.

▲ French ship, laden with flower and beef, sent by the *Katherine* privateer into St Kitts; the same privateer, in company with the *Revenge* privateer, Capt. Troup, drove 4 French ships on shore at Martinico, where all the men were lost.

A Spanish privateer of great force taken by the *Trembleur* priv. of New York.

A ship of above 200 tons, for Brest, laden with planks, &c. taken by two privateers on the coast of France.

The *Hippeza n*, Saumet, from Roan, sent by the *Chesterfield* privateer into Dover.

The *Fortune*, Hefelbourg, from Bourdeaux for Norway, sent by the *Lark* priv. into Dover.

The *Colombe*, Cornoe, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the *Duke of Bedford*, a merchantman from Bristol, and carry'd into Jamaica.

The *Conquet d'Angleterre*, privateer of Calais, taken by the *Success* priv. of Folkestone, Capt. Hall, off Beachy Head, without resistance, tho' the force was equal, and sent into Dover.

The *Amitie*, *Reine Hester*, *Prelada de Comerat*, *La Couronne de Havre*, *L'Esperance*, *St Pierre*, *La Felicite*, and *Triton*, from France for Martinico, taken by the *Captain*, *Dreadnought*, *Dragon* and *Ludlow* men of war, and carry'd into Antigua; nine more of the same fleet are sent into Barbadoes, and one into Montserrat.

A French ship, from Alexandria for Marseilles, taken by the *Mermaid*, Mickle, arriv'd at Leghorn from Turkey.

The *Cesar*, Kirigoin, from Rochelle to St Domingo, sent by the *Alexander* and *Hawke* privateers of Bristol into Lima.

A French man of war, from Canada for Old France, taken after a smart engagement, by two sloops of war in St Laurence's bay.

A small French privateer brought into Portsmouth, by the *Blandford* man of war.

A ship of, and from Malta to Marseilles, car. by an English man of war into Port Mahon.

The *Amitie*, for San Domingo, car. into Antigua, by Capt. Johnson from Liverpool.

The *Adventure* for Martinico, taken by the *True Blue* privateer, Capt. Chip, and car. into Cork.

The *Mark Anthony*, Fulbin, fr. Rochelle for St Domingo, car. to Virginia, by the *Ulysses*, Hayden.

The *St Joseph*, the *Virgin de Montenero*, and the *Madona de Montenero*, all from Turkey for Marseilles, carry'd by his majesty's ships into Leghorn.

Two ships from the coast of Barbary for Marseilles, car. by the *Princessa* man of war to Cagliari.

RETAKEN. A snow from the West Indies; the *Mayflower*, Kilner, from Lancaster for Barbadoes; the *Charming Molly*, Young, from Antigua for London; the *Diamond*, White, from Cowes for Oporto; a sloop, sent into Jamaica; a ship, Capt. Campbell, car. into S. Carolina; 5 English vessels, but one lost, sent into New Providence; the *Griffin* snow, from Cork to the W. Indies; the *Levant*, Miller, retak. from the *G. Bigonia*; the *Exchange*, Nigh, from London for Guernsey; the *Hare*, Hill, from Jamaica for London; the *Lydda*, Tiffin, by a Dutch man of war; the *Archibald*, Crawford, from Virginia for London; the *Gracious Gally*, from Jamaica to Bristol; the *Hawker Packet*, from St Kitts to Jamaica, the mail had been thrown overboard; the *Exchange*, Fish, from London to Africa; the *Gule*, Murray, from Maryland for London; the *Fanny* of Scarborough, from N. America for London; the *Peggy*, Vavalor, from Cape Faro for Bristol, by the English sailors left on board, and carried into Antigua.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, March 1748.

THE *E Prosperity*, Walth, from Dublin for Barbadoes, carry'd into Bayonne.

The *Raven*, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, taken by a French privateer.

The *Norway Packet*, Dirks, a Danish ship, from London for Lisbon; and

The *Deare*, from Petersburg for London, both carry'd into Havre.

The *Colchester*, Durrell, fr. Rotterdam for London; and

The *Garonne* of Middleburgh, Decker, from Cork for Rotterdam, both car. into Dunkirk.

The *Sea-flower*, Mac Carty, from London to Oporto, carry'd into Galicia.

The *Blessing*, Gordon, from Rotterdam for Aberdeen, carry'd into Norway.

The *N. S. del Carmen*, De Cruz, from Dublin for Lisbon, carry'd into Brest.

The *Industry*, Collinson, from Cape Fear for Antigua, car. into Guadaloupe.

The *Industry*, Knowier; and the *Recovery*, Limeburner, both from London for Oporto, drove ashore to the Southward of Oporto, by a Spanish privateer, who got the former off, and carry'd her away, the other beat in pieces.

The *Widow*, White, from Philadelphia; and the *Mary*, Bostock, from Carolina, both for London, carry'd into Bayonne.

A ship, Capt. Kent, from Philadelphia for Cork, carry'd to Bayonne.

A ship, Capt. Woridale, from Carolina to Jamaica, carry'd into Leogane.

The *Martha*, Wilson, from Africa for St Kitts, with a snow and a brig. belonging to Liverpool, from Africa to America, carry'd into Guadaloupe.

The *Young John*, Clifton, from Leghorn to London, car. into Ceuta.

The *Serpent's Prize*, from Campveer for Leith, taken and ransom'd.

The *Hare*, Hill, from Jamaica for London, taken on the coast of Ireland, by a French privateer. Bayonne, Jan. 18. In five weeks past, near 50 sail of English ships have been brought into this port, their cargoes chiefly consisting of rum, sugar, fish, tobacco, beef, &c.

The *Stephen and John*, Bergson, for Philadelphia, and another ship taken by a Fr. priv.

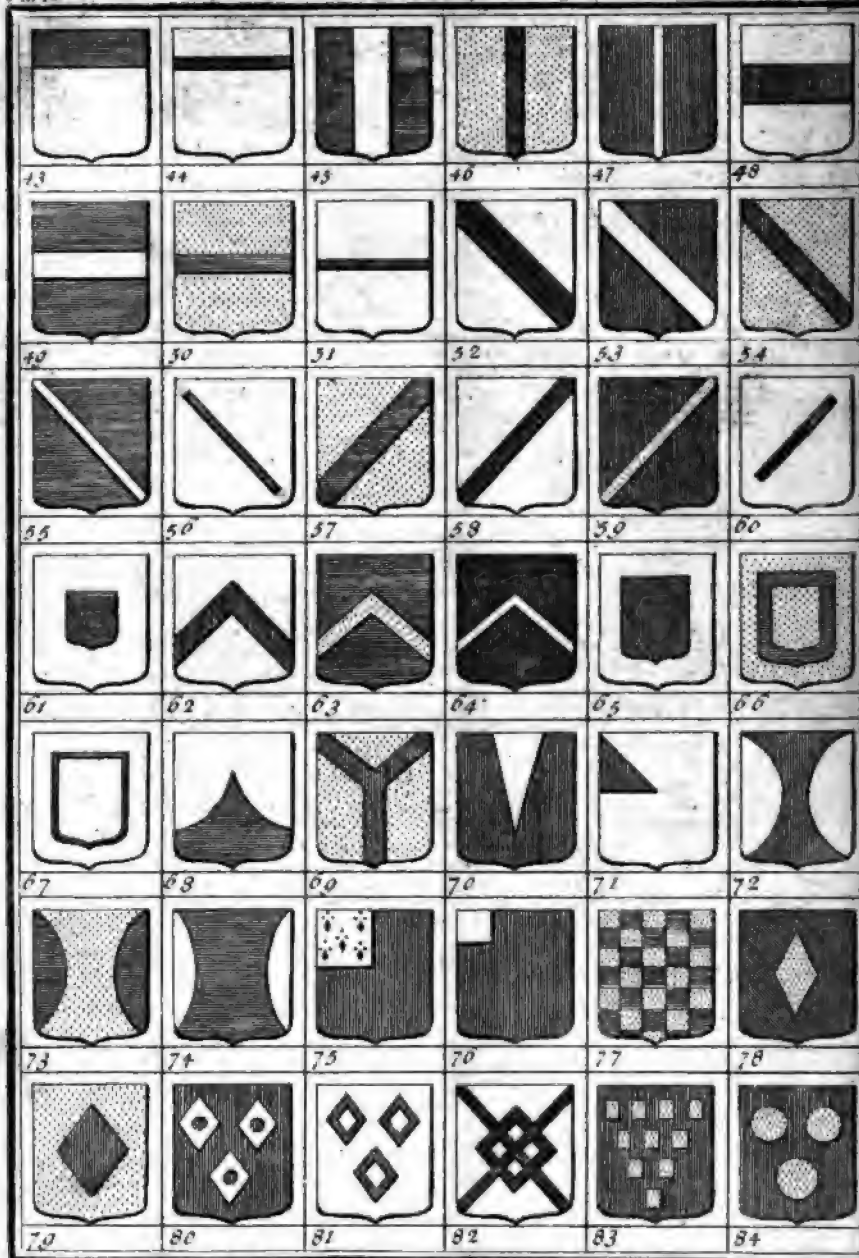
The ships of Capts Hall and Harper, from Philadelphia to Jamaica, car. into St Jago de Cuba.
 " Seven Dutch ships carry'd into Ostend, &c."
 The *Darling*, Diftin, from Newfoundland for Lisbon, carry'd into Bayonne.
 Two vessels, from Jerley for Newfoundland, carry'd into St Maloes.
 The , Carstens, from Venice, with silk, &c. carry'd into Breft.
 The *Emanuel*, Leon, from Glasgow to Rotterdam, carry'd into St Maloes.
 The *Phoenix*, Lupton, from St Kitts for N. England, carry'd into Martinico.
 A ship, from Rotterdam for Dublin, carry'd into Dunkirk.
 The *Anne*, Willion, from Philadelphia for Lisbon.
 The *Prosperity*, Walth, from Dublin for Barbadoes.
 The *Tyger*, Crown, from New England for North Carolina, carry'd into the Havanns.
 A Dutch ship, and an *English* ship, the last worth 300,000 livres, carry'd into Cherburgh.
 The *Harley* brig, Roberts, from Madeiras for Surinam, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Robert and Anne*, Gardner, from Newfoundland for Jerley; car. into St Maloes.
 The *Bermudian*, Mansell, from the Madeiras for Antigua; and
 The *Cramp* brig, from Jamaica for New England, both car. into Porto Rico.
 The ship of Capt. *White*, from the isle of May for Virginia, taken by a Fr. privateer.
 The *Trader's Success*, Capt. Anfel, from the Madeiras to Surinam, taken and ranfomed.
 The *Algarve*, Olding, from London to Faro, carry'd into Vigo.
 The *Boston Galley*, Clark, from London to Lisbon, carry'd by a Spanish priv. into Lisbon.
 A ship from London to Leghorn, carry'd into Cadiz.
 An *English* ship of 22 guns, from London to Leghorn, taken in the Bay of Biscay by a strong pr.
 " A *Swedish* ship from London to Leghorn, carry'd into Toulon."
 " The *Trinity*, Farnculy, from Zant for London, carry'd into Algiers."
 The *Williams*, Maitland, for Antigua, taken by a Fr. pr. between the Downs and Portsmouth.
 A vessel, from Cork to Holland, with 900 firkins of butter, carry'd by a small Fr. pr. to Bologne.
 The *Neptune*, Belgrade, from Carolina to Bristol, carry'd into the Havanna.
 The *Princess Caroline*, Gordon, from Aberdeen for London, taken and ranfom'd for 1100 l.
 The *Prosperity*, Young, from Philadelphia for Gibraltar, carry'd into Algesira.
 " The *Madena del Rosario*, Smiche, from Cephalonia for London, blown up in an action with an Algerine near Gibraltar."
 The *Betty Gally*, Dolman, from Jamaica; and the *Resolution*, Hill, from Carolina, both for London, taken by a French letter of marque ship; the former sent for France, and the *Reso*. ranf.
 The *Lowther*, Bowman, from London, and a vessel from Biddesford, both for Virginia, taken by the *Concord* privateer of Granville.
 The *John and William*, . from Cape Fare for Bristol, taken by a Fr. priv. and lost.
 The *Jennet*, Findley, from Rotterdam for Dundee, carry'd into Dunkirk.
 The *Sally* of Bristol, from Newfoundland for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Barbadoes Merchant*, from S. Carolina for London, taken and ranfom'd for 2500 l.
 The *Charming Sally*, Meredith, from Cork for Georgia, carry'd into Bayonne.
 The *Triumph*, Hilton, from New York for London, taken by a privateer.
 The *Nancy*, Roberts, from Newfoundland for Eustatia; the *three Friends*, Evenden, from Boston for Nevis; the *Hopewell*, Colhoun, from Annapolis for Barbadoes; the *Africa*, Wall, from Africa; the *Prince Charles*, Macartney, from Boston; the *John*, Irwin, from Virginia for St Kitts; the *Frederick*, Wooland, from Antigua for Nevis; the *Tryal* privateer; the *Ruth*, Menany, from Antigua; the *Frere*, from Barbadoes for Carolina; the *Mommouth*, from New-York for Eustatia; the *Industry*, Beadle, from Newfoundland; the *Sarah*, Sherborn, from Piscataway; the *John and Margaret*, Bagnel, from Boston for Antigua; the *Prosperity*, Harris, from Jamaica for Boston; the *John and Mary*, Dyer, for London; the *Oflavia*, from New London for Antigua; the *Isabella* privateer; the *Elizabeth*, Prentice, for Esquebo; and a Schooner, Gordon, from Surinam for Cape Breton, all carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Lovely Sarah*, Edmonds, from Carolina for Jamaica, carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.
 The *Clarendon*, Hide, from Jamaica for London, taken by the *GrandGrant* priv. of Granville.
 The *Betty*, Hore, from North Carolina for London, taken by a St Maloes privateer.
 Two Scotch vessels taken by two French privateers off Buccanefs on the Scotch coast.
 A small ship, from Virginia for Scotland, taken by a Calais privateer, and afterwards lost.
 Lost or taken of the Portugal outward bound fleet; the *Tring Galley*, Dornford; the *Seaflovers*, *Industry*, *Recovery*, *Robert*, *St George*, and *Duke of Cumberland*; a brigantine, Hicks, of Portsmouth; a sloop, Green, from Topsham; a ship, Bowell, from Cwres; the *Cranbury*, Guillaume; and the *Diamond*, afterwards retaken.
 A ship from Leghorn to Savona, with 3000 sacks of corn, taken by the Genoeefe, and proved a seasonable relief to them.
 The , Peterson, from Smyrna to Rotterdam, carry'd into Breft.
 The , Toppus, from Stockton to Rotterdam, carry'd into Ostend.
 " The *Treuveit*, from St. ebastians, carry'd into Port Passage."
 The *Martin*, Dutell, from Colchester to London, carry'd into Dunkirk.
 Three sloops in ballast, from Amsterdarn to Ipswich, taken and ranfomed.
 The *Norsewich*, Tufts, from St Kitts for New England, car. by a Fr. priv. into Port le Prince.
 The , Wingstone, from Carolina; and the , Fowler from Boston, both carry'd into Cape Francois.

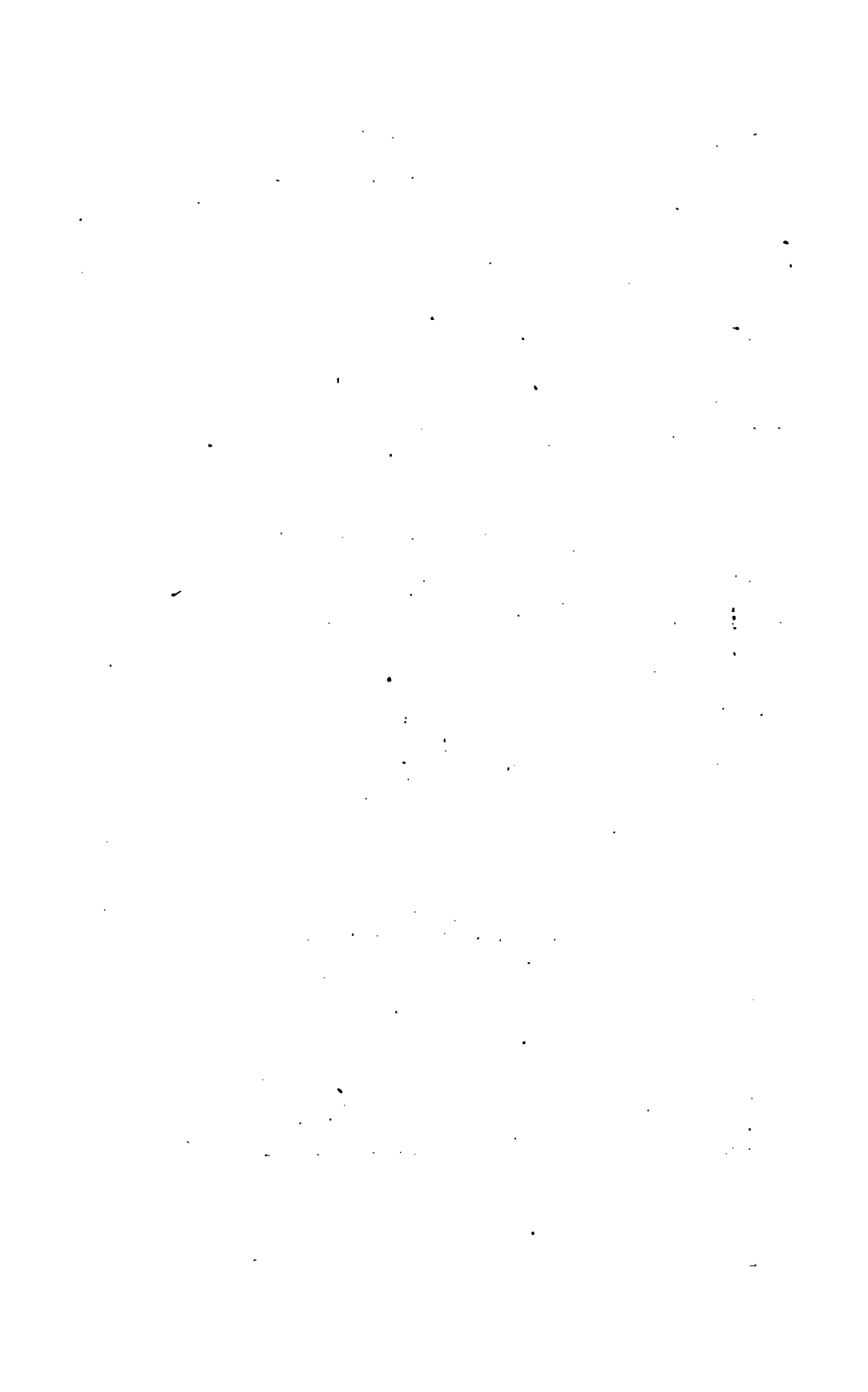
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It includes a detailed description of the data collection process, from identifying sources to gathering information, and the subsequent analysis of the data to identify trends and patterns.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the results of the data analysis. It presents a series of charts and graphs that illustrate the key findings of the study. These results are then discussed in the context of the organization's overall goals and objectives.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and offers recommendations for future research and action. It highlights the areas where further investigation is needed and suggests specific steps that can be taken to improve the organization's performance.





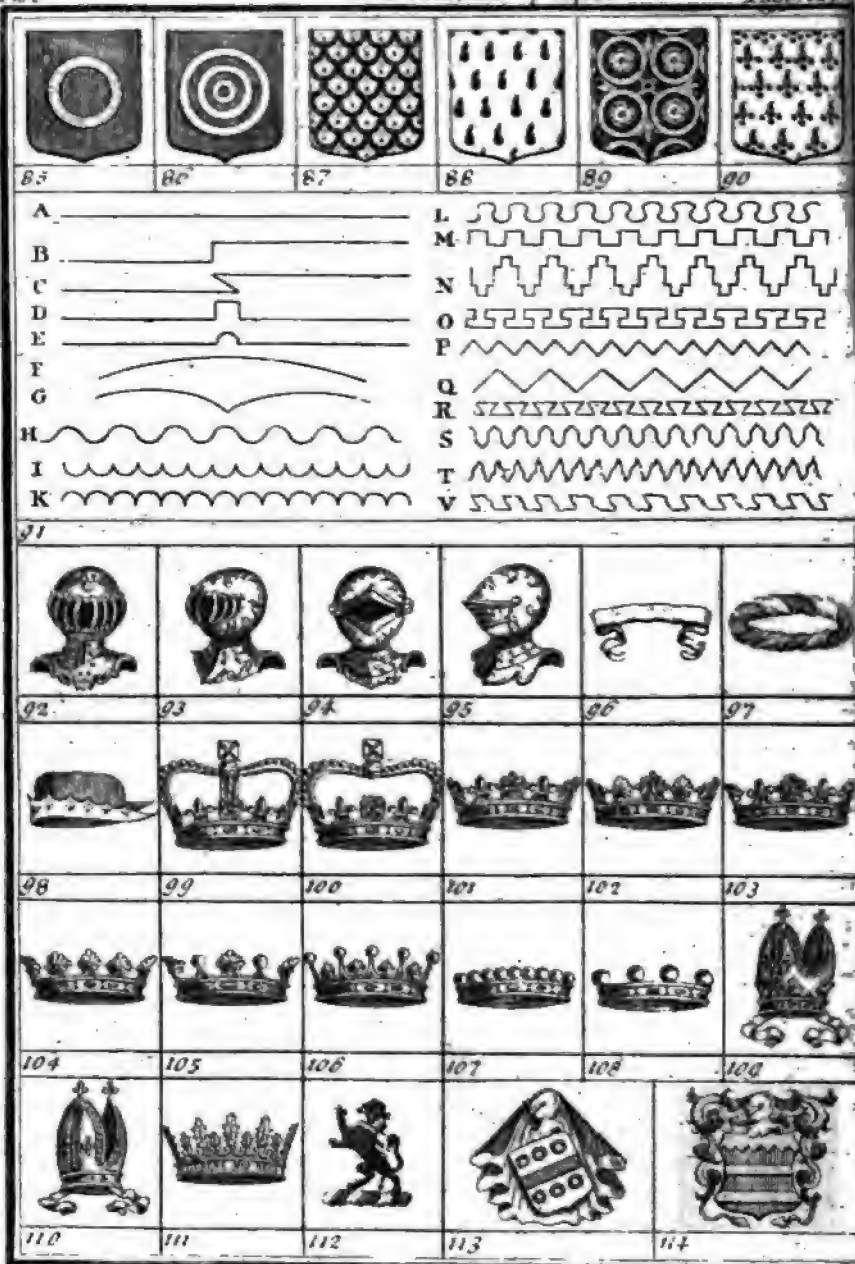


PLATE II. BEARINGS of COAT ARMOUR exemplify'd. [See p. 56.]

43. A chief, contains always one 3d of the field
44. A fillet, the 4th part of a chief.
45. A pale, containing always 1 3d of the field.
46. A pallet, half a pale.
47. An endorle, a 4th part of a pale, seldom born but when a pale is between 2 of 'em
48. A fess, contains one 3d of the field.
49. A bar, contains one 5th of the field.
50. A cloiet, half a bar.
51. A barrulet, half of a cloiet, or one 4th of a bar.
52. A bend, contains one 5th of the field if plain, one 3d if charg'd.
53. A bendlet, one half of the bend.
54. A garter, half of a bendlet.
55. A cost, in the plural cottises, half of a garter, never born alone.
56. A ribbon, of the same size as a cost, but the ends always coup'd or cut off.
57. A bend sinister,
58. A bendlet sinister, } the proportions as the
59. A scarp or scarf, } bend, &c. before.
60. A baton,
61. An escutcheon, contains the 3d middle part of the field.
62. A chevron, contains one 5th of the field.
63. A chevronel, one half of a chevron.
64. A couple-cloie, one half of a chevronel, but never born single.
65. A bordure, contains one 5th of the field.
66. An orle, one 10th of the field.
67. A tressure, half of an orle.
68. Entre en point.
69. A pale, or cross-pale.
70. A pile.
71. A giron, seldom born less than six.
72. Two flanches, } less in proportion, but al-
73. Two flaquers, } ways of the same form.
74. Two voiders, }
75. A quarter, always one 4th of the shield.
76. A canton, one 3d of the chief.
77. Checks.
78. A fustil.
79. A lozenge.
80. Three lozenges pierced.
81. Three mascles.
82. A fret.
83. Ten billets.
84. Three besants.

From the JACOBITE JOURNAL.

The Genealogy of a Jacobite.

THE devil begot sin, sin begot error, error begot pride, pride begot ignorance, ignorance begot blind zeal, blind zeal begot superstition, superstition begot priest craft, priest-craft begot lineal succession, lineal succession begot indelible character, indelible character begot blind obedience, blind obedience begot false worship, false worship begot infallibility, infallibility begot the pope and his brethren in the time of Egyptian darkness, the pope begot purgatory, purgatory begot auricular confession, auricular confession begot

(Gent. Mag. MARCH 1748.)

renouncing of reason, renouncing of reason begot contempt of the scriptures, contempt of the scriptures begot implicit faith, implicit faith begot carnal policy, carnal policy begot unlimited passive obedience, unlimited passive obedience begot non-resistance, non-resistance begot oppression, oppression begot faction, faction begot patriotism, patriotism begot opposition to all the measures of the ministry, opposition begot disaffection, disaffection begot discontent, discontent begot a tory, a tory begot a Jacobite on the body of the whore of Babylon, when she was deem'd past child-bearing.

The Weekly Journals of this Month are pretty much taken up with private alterations.

THE Jacobite Journal having mentioned Porcupinus Pelagius, author of the *Episcopade* (see p. 77) with contempt, and supposed him also to write the *Old England Journal*, Mr Pelagius begs room of *Argos Centoculi* to pay his respects to the press informer, as he calls Mr Trotplaid, whose character he describes at a great length to this effect in *Old England*, March 3. "A needy vagrant, who long hunted after fortune, lived on kept mistresses, scored deep at taverns, burrough'd in private places, among the flat caps of the town, stood bully for them, and p—x'd them all round, abus'd his benefactors in the administration of public affairs, from the state to the stage, hackney'd for book-sellers and news papers; lampoon'd the virtuous, ridicul'd all the inferior clergy in the dry unnatural character of parson Adams, related the adventures of footmen, and wrote the lives of thief-catchers, bilked every lodging for 10 years together, and every alehouse and every chandler's shop in every neighbourhood, defrauded and reviled all his acquaintance, and meriting and possessing universal infamy and contempt."

The writer in the *Daily Gazetteer*, under the Title of the Fool, † being also provoked by the Jacobite Journal, has some reflexions on a four-footed politician, who has lately appeared with anals. He supposes Mr Trotplaid to be Balaam's als, and to speak to his master thus—*Am't not I thine als, thy drudge, thy tool, &c?* carrying on the parody *secundum Balaam*. The *London Evening Post* also charged Mr Trotplaid with a design against the liberty of the press.

On the other hand, Mr Trotplaid

R treats
† Whole essays are publish'd in 2 volumes.

treats *Argos*, the *London Evening Post*, and the *Fool*, with an air of negligent superiority, declaring they can do neither good nor ill. But in order more effectually to defeat the views of the *Remembrancer*, whom he proclaims (March 26) a dangerous enemy, because a writer of some abilities, he lays aside his ass, and his character of a Jacobite, renounces irony, which he says is not generally understood, or relish'd, and formally engages this potent antagonist, charging him with having for hire, and against his conscience, deserted a party which he formerly defended, at this dangerous and important crisis, when our very being as a nation is at stake; a conduct which, he says, deserves the most opprobrious name; tho', in his opinion, a writer does not deserve a flagitious character, who, if denied encouragement by one set of men, seeks it from another at their expence, and even uses a little *art* in blackening his adversary, when the change of a ministry is the most that can be feared as the effect, and a regard is had to decency in the use of the means.

As to *Porcupinus Pelagius*, Mr Trotter ridicules his scurrility in the following paragraph of the proceedings of his Court of Criticism. "One Porcupine Pillage came into the court, and crying out, I am the author of the *Caulis-decade*, *Processionad*, *Triumvirade*, *Piscopade* and *Old England*, threw a great shovel full of dirt at his honour, but luckily none of it hit him; he was immediately seized, brought to the bar, and severely reprimanded by the court."

The *Old England*, March 26, makes some reflections on the late subscriptions being given to creatures of power, who are not able to pay them, which has ruin'd public credit, and wishes that a list of them was publish'd, that it may be seen how the fancy'd favours were dispos'd of; he adds, that it would be just to order the sale of their estates, or sale of their places, to discharge the money subscribed.

A short Account of a Voyage to Siberia, published in Latin at Petersburg, by M. GMELIN, Professor of Chemistry and natural History. It is a large and beautifully printed, entitled Flora Sibérica, containing 220 pages, and 50 Plates of Plants, &c.

THE EMPRESS ANNE, having formed the glorious project of at-

taining, not only a political, but philosophic knowledge of her whole dominions, by sending persons of learning and genius into the remotest part of that vast country, M. de l'Isle, M. de la Croix, M. Gmelin, and M. Muller were chosen for the journey. Nothing less was proposed, than to sojourn ten years in a country, almost every where desert, extremely cold, and only casually peopled by some vagrant nations, hating the Russians, who keep them at a distance, by garriçons of *Cossacks* properly disposed.

Their fatigues and dangers far exceed all that the French academicians suffered in the North, both by the length of their journey, and the nature of the country. It cost M. de l'Isle his life, and M. Muller his health. M. Gmelin, of a more robust and sprightly constitution, struggled thro' equal hardships with safety, and now enjoys the pleasure of having compleated the most extraordinary expedition that, perhaps, was ever undertaken. Ample and extensive orders procured these adventurers, escorts, carriages, provisions, and every accommodation which the country afforded. Several painters accompanied them, a miner and huntmen were in their retinue, and whatever could assist them in the discovery of natural curiosities, and facilitate their undertaking was bestowed upon them, with the largest liberality, and far exceeded all that was provided for the French and Tournefort expeditions.

They set out on the 8th of August, 1733, and arrived in Siberia towards the end of that year; in 1734, M. Gmelin traversed the boundaries of Irtyz to the Obi, the Tom, and even the frontiers of the *Calmuks*. He passed the great lake of Baikal in 1735, and visited the countries beyond it, towards the borders of China. He passed the years 1736 and 1737 about the river Lena, which he followed as far as 62 degrees N. The year 1738 was spent in reconnoitring the countries of *Angaza* and *Targusez*, 1739 and 1740 about *Tenijci*, which M. Gmelin traced to 66 degrees N. and in the country adjacent to the Obi. In 1741, he made the vast tour of *Baraba*, *Sebinca* and *Wagai*, that of the province of *Ijel* in 1742, and towards the end of 1743, he returned to Petersburg, after a journey of 9 years and an half.

This gentleman, who gave very early proofs of his ability, was the son of a chemist of *Tubingen*, and followed the late M. *Diderich* his preceptor, professor of anatomy, to the academy of Petersburg.

terburg. With some curious parts of his work we shall occasionally entertain our readers.

MR URBAN,

I Was much pleased to see in your *January* book, p. 12. the laudable resolution of the magistrates of *Reading* for putting in force the *new act* of parliament against profane cursing and swearing, and no less that the country printers took that, among other passages, from you. I hope that the magistrates in other places will follow the example. But I can't help lamenting that the *act* is not more universally known. It is order'd indeed to be read *four times* a year in every church in the kingdom, and perhaps it may be so in some few places; but I have the strongest reason to believe that many of the clergy themselves are ignorant that the *act* of *William III.* is repeal'd, and *another* pass'd in its stead. Nor do I see how this or any *new act* can become known in remote country places, unless the government should think proper to send the *act*, or a proclamation containing what is enacted, to every parish, in the manner they do the *orders of council* relating to the *distemper'd cattle*. Till this is done, much reformation cannot be expected from it.

It is surprizing that our laws are not promulgated as soon as enacted. By neglect of the sheriffs' publishing a proclamation, as injoin'd by the *act* against smugglers, one came off at his trial. The like ignorance might be pleaded with regard to many other laws, for the justices of peace, and those who are to punish the breach of laws, are, for the most part, the only persons that are made properly acquainted with them; for though our country news-printers would charitably inform the adjacent counties, they are deterr'd from it, by the supposed exclusive privilege of his majesty's printer. If such privileges are his right, I cannot think them reasonable: I therefore humbly propose that he be compensated for the giving it up, by the benefit of printing and publishing a proclamation of the substance of every *act*, to be dispersed as other proclamations at his majesty's expence; for I cannot apprehend why the poor should not know the advantage or penalty of our laws, as well as the rich; or, indeed, why a sort of tax should be laid on the rich by every *act* that is pass'd.

Many rich men have, at their decease, left large sums to purchase libraries of *Latin*, *Greek*, and other learned books for public use.—With submission, this is an insatiation like travelling to see foreign countries, and remain ignorant of our own. It would be greater charity to erect county libraries of the laws of the kingdom, since I am credibly inform'd, that very few private gentlemen can afford to buy the whole, and if a poor freeholder would purchase two or three *acts* of parliament, which he wants to be satisfied in, he must buy 5 or 6 others, that do not concern him.—Poor freeholder! said to be governed by laws not made without his consent,—but, in reality, an utter stranger to them, and it is not allowed to inform him at the cheapest rate. *Yours, &c.*

An Account of the good Effects of Musk in Medicine, by Dr WALL of Worcester, &c.

Being call'd to a patient at *Berkeley*, I was desired by Mr *Malpas*, apothecary, to visit a poor man. I found him afflicted with a terrible hiccup, which had continued on him four days, without a minute's intermission; so that he had had no sleep all this time. His pulse was exceeding quick, small, and unequal; the blood, which had been (in large quantities) taken from him, was covered with a prodigiously thick buff-coat; his urine limpid; his face of a leaden hue, and ghastly; his extremities cold, and covered with a clammy sweat; and, whenever the hiccup return'd (which it did at almost every inspiration) the hypochondria were strongly convulsed, and drawn upwards. I order'd him a bolus, compos'd of musk, nitre, crabs eyes, of each 12 grains; camphor, 2 grain; mithridate a sufficient quantity; to be taken immediately, and repeated in eight hours, taking a spoonful or two of *Fuller's* julapium, occasionally.—He had no sooner swallowed the bolus than his hiccup stop'd: In less than an hour he broke out into a general breathing-sweat, and fell into a quiet sleep, which lasted six or seven hours, when he awaked much refreshed. The hiccup never return'd again, but the man soon recover'd.

A gentleman who had been 11 days ill of a petechial fever, and quite delirious, had a hiccup so frequent and so loud, that I heard it at the bottom of the stairs; which, on taking the like bolus, left him in two minutes, and in a few days he went abroad.

Mr *Carter's* daughter, of *Berkeley*, about 7 years of age, had a fever and strong convulsions; she could scarce swallow, so that every hour they expected her death, her joints being quite inflexible. As there was no giving her any medicine by the mouth, I order'd 12 grains of musk, ground with oil and sugar, to be mixt with some thin broth, and thrown up by way of clyster, to be repeated after 3 hours. In an hour's time the convulsions abated, and the second clyster intirely removed them; the child gradually recovered its understanding and speech, and is now perfectly well.

Dr *Mackenzie*, by the same medicine, cured a young lady, who had a terrible hiccup at every inspiration. See *Phil. Transf.* No. 174.

Dr *Wall* mentions two persons cured by musk of a hydrophobia, from the bite of a mad dog. The dose 26 grains of musk; of native cinabar and fine vermillion 24 grains each.

A. *Roid*, Esq; relates the cure of two persons just at the point of death, from the gual distemper, by a like dose; also several others who received surprising benefit by musk, among them his own daughter. [See the said *Transf.* also *Miscellaneous Correspondence*. No. VIII. where the several doses, &c. are enumerated.]

QUERY.

How by sawing a wooden bar almost half thro', to render it more difficult to break.

The

*The CONQUER'D STREPHON. Sung by Mr HEEMSKIRK.**Set to Musick by Mr DAVIS.*


Strephon with na - tive freedom blest, No passion long could
more: No gentle flame glow'd in his breast, Nor e - ver
thought of love. When'er he view'd the
shining fair, 'Twas coldly and un - charm'd, Nor shape nor feature
nor an air His i - cy bo - som warm'd.

Oft did he bid his fellow swains
Of dang'rous Love beware,
And often in unhallow'd strains
Profan'd the tender fair.
But *Venus*, zealous to assert
Her honour without stain,
Bid Love prepare a chosen dart
To wound the savage swain.

Now *Strephon* loves the coldest maid
That ever gave despair;
The earth is nightly all his bed,
His cov'ring the cold air.
Pygmalion thus, as poets write,
Was doom'd, by sentence just,
For like profaneness and despite
To love a marble bust.

EPITAPH for the Tomb of a Gentleman, who, from a small beginning, became rich, and was very charitable to people in distress.

YE sons of Industry! learn, hence, to know,
How far in fortune patient Hope will go.
By false degrees, on Honour's rais'd ascent,
Slow climbing Care, at last, will reach Content.

Yet, ah! when up, forget not Want below;
But stretch your helpful hand to distant Woe.

So rose the man, whose dust inhumes this place;
So, gain'd with honour, and so gave, with grace;
Alive, unenvied; dead, unlost, he lies:

For, know, a Good Man's influence never dies.

MR URBAN,

As I am a constant purchaser of your Magazine I take leave to supplicate your *Urbanity* to transmit in your next Magazine the following piece of awkward compliment, by way of gratitude to the young gentlemen the *King's Scholars of Westminster School* in return for the pleasure I received from their performance of *Aqueductus*. Yours, &c. A. L. Q.

Alumnis Scholae Westmonasteriensis Regiis, Personis IGNORAMI Dramatis.

(Sec p. 36.) January 25, 1747:8

VIdi centennum plus Comoediam,
Et inveni Risus non Inediam,
Ultimo laetus die Jovis
Cum pulchris Vestibus & novis
Ludicram satis & astutum,
Numeris cunctis absolutam:
Actorum totum laudo Chorum,
(Nor QUIN nor GARRICK goes before 'em)
Nec puto me laudare nimis—

Exempli Gratia *Inprimis*

L'Acteur tres bon Ignoramus,
For Law and Latin eke so famous,
A me habet grand Commendamus.
O miscellum Amatorem

Quam jure horres Geldatorem!

Nam plane est male fortunatum

Legistam mori intestatum:

Sederis in Statu magis tristi

Si non sis STUDENS AERIS CHRISTI,

Non ambulas rectus in Curia,

Mulctatum ad dices esse injuriâ;

Utrunque spernas ignorantes,

Insultos *Universitates*.

Salutem multam gratus dico

Tibi, qui Tricas vendis, TRICO.

Ut votis fallax petis SURDAM!

Cum potius maritares Merdam;

(Quam cito Amori HAEC attrahat,

Spartam & quam nacta est, probe ornat!)

Quot monstros Facies facitatas,

Quot Tricas etiam intricatas

Et quot Angustias superatas!

Quam varias solers lites struis!

Nec tandem victor poenas luis.

Meritis Dî respondeant

Et sis SOCIUS TRIN: COLLI: CANT:!

Sed multum Risum dabat CUPES,

Qui non est en verité un *†* Bupes

Mais un Apôtre bon comme va sur deux pies.

Nam bibit, cantat, fornicatur,

In brevi exacte modernatur,

Carnalis Frater dicit CORA,

Un parfait Anglois Bibliopola!

Fervente in CUPES lenis Ollâ

Est Uxor vera mera POLLA;

Dum Nummos affert in Crumena

Magister regnat sine Poenâ;

Sed Meretrices clam dispositas

Cito odorata est Curiositas;

Quam stridula vociferatur!

Quam muliebriter rixatur!

Nec Verbis solum altercatur;

Nam inhorjat sane frequens plagas—

I. flebiles triumphos agas—

M. ministria' CUPES, Uxor PÔLLA?

Meminitin' O! Si frangat Colla?

In Aure nonne adhuc Verba tonant,

In Dorso nonne plagae sonant?

* Grace BURNS; Anglice Booby.

Scortaris-audax? En injuriam

In Furia non quæres Furiam.

O mellita ipia mella

Quam bellè ludit ROSABELLA!

Puellulus pene Puella.

Legistam quam ludificatis,

Cum Ignoratum exorcifatis.

(Ludit Omnes amabiliter,

Nec Unus quidem pueriliter)

Dullmanni multi sunt Legistae,

Legistae multi Gallicifac

Has Nugas nimium prolongarem,

Si personas omnes memorarem;

Et Versus fuitiles & leves,

Opinor, debent esse breves;

Hi Rythmi Vobis Macaronici

Parum adulantur non Gnathonici,

Nam secundum Sceniorum Artes

Scito omnes performâstis partes;

Credite, Veniâ non egetis,

Sed Laudem plurimam meretis,

Si Laudi est Vobis modis miris

Maximis placuisse Viris.

Magnae erit Voluptati nobis

Jam non displicuisse vobis.

AN ODE to VENUS. By a Lady.

G Oddeſs of the gods above,
Queen of beauty, queen of love,
Venus, ever young and fair,
Lovely Venus! hear my pray'r!

If Adonis, charming boy,
Ever touch'd thy breast with joy,
Give me pow'r to rule the bold,
Teach me art to warm the cold.
Form'd with ev'ry pow'r to please,
Faultless shape, and graceful ease,
Blooming cheek, and laughing eye,
Where the loves in ambush lie,
Like Adonis, Damon charms,
Give him goddess to my arms!
Give to sigh that careless breast,
In those eyes be love express'd,
All thy languors, all thy fire,
All thy pleasing pains inspire!
Thee, bright queen, let Petworth own!
Petworth's groves to thee are known,
Make my fav'rite youth thy care,
Lovely Venus! hear my pray'r.

ROSALIND.

On reading the Verses intitled, Cause and Cure of the Distemper among the Cattle. See p. 38.

THE canting priest, by int'rest fir'd,
The cause of heav'nly wrath enquir'd,
Found horned cattle, with concern,
Brought nothing to the parson's barn!
For this, he says, the judgment's sent,
And, this supply'd, heav'n will relent,
Hear him, ye British parliament!
Consign the horns, to sooth his pride,
So Aaron's brow was dignify'd.

OXON.

PHILANDER.

PROLOGUE,

Intended to have been spoken on the Revival of the Distress'd Mother, for the Benefit of Mr BARRY, but omitted through some Misunderstanding. Written by Mr ROLT.

SNatch'd from the waste of full two thousand years,

The *Trojan* matron claims your *British* tears;
A widow'd mother, and a captive queen,
With heart-ennobling sorrow swells our scene:
The wretched prince's, lovely in her woe,
From Nature's Spring bid: kind compassion flow;
Nor blush to weep; hide not the gushing tear,
Nor stifle the soft sigh; 'tis virtue here
To give them vent; oh! 'tis the soul refin'd!
An emanation of the noblest mind!

Since *Greece* inglorious dropt her Attic lyre,
Extinguish'd her hero's and her poet's fire;
Far as the vagrant muses wing'd their way
They wildly warbled forth the tragic lay;
Where'er their laurels bloom'd, in ev'ry tongue,
The wife of *Hector* was divinely sung.
When *Philip's* son in *Susa's* court, design'd
Amid his martial toils to sooth the mind,
Fix'd on this tale, his glorious triumph slept,
And, in his pride, the royal victor wept.

Livia, who shar'd imperial *Cæsar's* bed,
At this sad story droop'd her pensive head;
For *Priam's* daughter drew the painful sigh,
While lucid *Pity* trembled in her eye.
'Twas great, 'twas noble!—Thus when heroes
The tender grief that dignifies the fair; [share
When thus the fair indulge the graceful tear,
Such souls proclaim divinity is there.

Since *Homer* sung, *Andromachæ* has been
But half a mourner, and but half a queen;
'The *Grecian*, *Roman*, and the *Gallie* line
'Too faintly copy'd from the great design:
But when our *British* Bard superior rols,
In melting notes he sung the matron's woes;
Strung his soft lyre to a majestic tone,
And in full lustre the bright figure shone:
The conscious *Britons* loud applause rung,
And wrapt in wonder on each accent hung;
E'en gracious *Anna* left her regal throne,
Join'd their acclaim, confirm'd the Bard's renown.

Ye generous circles! *Britain's* noblest pride!
Attend; be here your sense of virtue try'd:
Think that our scenes your parent's pity drew;
Let lines that melt in theirs your hearts subdue:
'Twill be a justice worthy *Britain's* fame,
A justice worthy of your poet's name;
A justice due to his declining age,
A justice worthy patrons of the stage:
When, while our pleasing scene attention draws,
Oh! crown your poet's labours with applause.

MR URBAN,

I send you a specimen of an English translation of a poem, by Mr Haller, a physician of Switzerland, on the immutation of human virtue; it is written in High Dutch, and has passed three editions. I propose to publish the above, with notes, if this introduction is favourably received.

YE sinful virtues which I priz'd too long,
Still with false lustre blind the gazing throng!

Still court, still win, still glory in the praise,
The deceitful tribute which loud Folly pays!
Snatch the specious mawk, apply'd with care
To hide deformity with all that's fair,

Severe I come, with Truth's pervading ray,
Where *Swift* and *Holbe* have mark'd the glorious way,

Invalde the shrine where Vanity and Pride,
Your gorg'ous idols, guard on either side.
High heav'n with heroes daring mortals crowd,
Around whose deeds still hovers Error's cloud,
Let Truth approach, before her radiance fly
The vapours gawdy with the various dye;
The naked character surpris'd we trace,
And the slave rises in the hero's place.

Some novel fav'rite when the million hail,
With backward steps his nakedness they veil.
This age, each virtue decks the hero-saint;
The next, some god's bright form he takes in paint;

To all succeeding times with reverence known,
And e'en his sup'ries stand engrav'd in stone.
In vain his life the flatt'ring tale bely'd;
His varnish'd faults the flow'rs of rhet'ric hide;
In all his follies sophistry displays
Some latent virtue to reward with praise.

Say, what was *Socrates*, whose wondrous page
Admir'd, rever'd, descends from age to age;
Tho' wife, voluptuous, deaf to Reason's call,
Great was his genius, but his virtue small:
While moral precepts to the world he gave,
Those precepts spurn'd, he stoop'd to Vice a slave,
His soul lascivious sunk in soft excess,
His *Grecian* breast his head was wont to prest,
He danc'd with *Phebus*, and his fancy caught
Infernal fires, while modesty he taught.

Behold the man whom oracles attest,
Of men at once the wisest and the best!

There are, 'tis true, who bridle loose desire,
Blush for their kind, and mourn a man their fire.
More grave than owls, with reverence be it told,
The pious *Simon* on a stone grows old,
Thence, the disdain, looks down on earthly things,
And all the joys that wealth or honour brings.

MR URBAN,

London, Mr 4 5, 1748.
I have remark'd your nice taste in regard to poetry, and thinking the annexed will be an encouragement to a future correspondence, from
Yours &c.

PHILOMATHES.

To be put under MILTON's Tomb in Westminster-Abbey.

FROWN not, ye royal shades, that *Milton's* name
Among your sacred tombs a place does claim,
Great *Branswick* reigns, whose throne 's on freedom rais'd,
He, like *Augustus*, can hear *Cato's* praise'd.

Ad Duces Gulielmum EPIGRAMMA.

TRES olim insignes circa tria munera belli
Præ reliquis valuit tollere Fama duces;
Pyrrhus castra locat, *Fabius* cunctatur, apertos
Hostes *Marcellus* cominus ense ferit.
Tus icis castra locare, morari, hostemque ferire,
Dux *Gulielme*, trium quod fuit, unus habes.

ANSWER to the EPIGRAPH p. 92.

THREE five persons that answer the enigma quite thro',

A father and son must be the first two;
Two sisters their wives; and then for the other,
The son must be father, his wife her own mother.

[Answer'd also by MARIA of Wisbech]

S I R
Complaining lately to a poetical friend, in the words of Horace,

*Sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno
Membranam possas*——

he challenged me to give him a subject, tho' ever so dry, and he would attempt to write upon it. Accordingly, in wagery, I gave him a T——d, not much expecting to hear any thing more of it; but two days after I receiv'd the following. Yours, J. R.

The T——D.

Humbly presented to the Teeth of Mr R.

Inter ster cora Ennii aurum reperi.

MY hard-bound muse, with straining and with pain,
With more than child-birth throws, alas, & voids
Her stiff and filthy excrements, accepts
The subject with affection fond, a kind
Of love maternal, and thus tunes the song:

O T——D! how highly art thou priz'd by man!
The common standard thou, by which he rates
The worth of what deserves his best regards.
Equal with thee the courtier holds his friends,
The man of pleasure her who made him happy,
The saint his species, moralist his god,
And Virtue all, unprofitable guest!

The choicest viands that luxurious art
Invents, are all for thee: thee to produce
Bend the full tables at the costliest banquet.
To gain materials for thy fabric, man
Wears out his life in labour; thou'rt the end
Of all: an emblem thou how vain the toils,
The pleasures, honours of the world below.
Full oft we see thee lift thy curling pipe,
Proud, o'er the grave of those who once were
Careful and serv'd—a tribute freely paid [prais'd,
When Flatt'ry's dumb, and from the mould'ring
tomb

Time tears the trophy, and blots out the name;
Thyself a trophy, which the *Carian* queen,
Who fondly eat her husband, once prefer'd
Before the loftiest monument of stone;
The grand Mausoleum she reeking, chose
To raise an humbler pyramid of T——D.

The greatest, proudest, and the fairest, design
Their visits to thy shrine, thy rites perform
Daily and gladly too. The monarch there
Low-bending bows the knee, nor kings alone,
But e'en immortals think thee worth regard;
For, of the Gods, as ancient bards have sung,
Some were gold-finders, scavengers were some.

Thou, in thy passage thro' the human frame,
Not idle nor malevolent, impart'st
Beauty and strength, the glow of rosy health,
And force elastic of the fleshy limb.
When ripe for other state, thou art discharg'd
Miles *emertus*; and in regard

Of this thy bounty, with what caution we
Shun to deface thy form with foot profane,
And turn disgust'd from who trample thee!

Nor yet thy pow'r of doing good departs,
Phabus his influence joining, thee we find,
In herbs and fruits unnumber'd, spread the field;
Whence future t——ds shall phoenix-like proceed,
Born of thy ashes, and a second time
Our bodies pass; for what is all our food
But revolting t——d, fulfilling still [dame
The circle mark'd by heav'n? The dainties
May thus the beggar's t——d, in herbs or fruits,
Disguis'd, to her nice mouth convey, and there

Chew with high gust, and from refection sweet
Rise with new life, and bless the rich repast.

Nor food alone is t——d, but balsam too,
Lenient to wounds and swellings, if the nose
Have public spirit, and can bear small ill
For other member's greater good; hence nam'd
By grateful *Hoar*, with reverence, *pilgrim's salve*.
More yet thy praise my muse intended, but—
My subject works another way—it must be so—
I sit uneasily—I'm in haste—let's see—
I want—oh, here—oh no—this filthy sheet
I dawb'd already—grafs must do for fodder.

VERSES from the Jacobite Journal, address'd to the immortal Mr CARTER, by True-Blue of Manchester, who upbraids Mr Tret-plaid with discrediting the Story of Christopher Lovell. (See p. 13.)

O may some poet rise, in future times,
Worthy to sing thy praise, that soaring high
Above th' *Aonian* mount, or sky-dipt top,
Or *Snowdon's* brow, that, if compar'd, would make
Pindus a wart; thence, on *Miltonian* wing
Mounting aloft, may reach the stars of heaven,
And there inscribe thy never-dying name;
That as the greater bear, so call'd of old,
Was chang'd by moderns to the *Charles's wain*,
The kisser may be call'd from thee the *Cart*;
There may'st thou roll within thy narrower orb,
Attendant and regardant; nor e'er set,
Nor setting, fall beneath the ocean's brine,
As the blind *Grecian* bard divinely sings
Self-taught. There may'st thou ever shine, to
guide

The *British* sailor o'er th' *Atlantic* deep,
Homewards returning from each distant clime,
And point his course out to his native strand;
Where safe arriv'd, he jocund kays on shore,
Roaming in search of wine and buxom lads,
His solace, from long wat'ry way return'd.

Whilst *Thames* does flow, whilst *Salween's* chalky
gills [quon

Do brave the ocean's surge; whilst she reigns
Among the sea-girt isles, so long secure
Thy name, thy honour, and thy praise shall last;
But never from thy patrons' praise disjoin'd.
Prince of historians, to thy greater worth
The ancient *Greek*, of history stor'd the fire,
Relinquish his title; and he too,
Oleus' son, his everlasting claim.
Great *Lozy*, bowing low, shall own thee far
His greater: e'en *Gutery* himself, tho' loth,
Reluctant tho', must yield.—*Cap'tam pater optime
vires defunct*——

To a Fan return'd to Miss —— after having been broken in a Dance.

GO, partial emblem of my heart!
And tell *Clarinda* how I smart!
Say, "I, in justice can't complain;
"I've broke the heart of many a swain."

S I R,

If you'll propose the following from *Ausonius*, for a translation in a digest, you'll oblige.

Yours, &c.

*Infelix Dido, nulli bene nupto marito
Hec percontat fugis, hec lugubre parat.*

Historical Chronicle, *March 1748.*

*Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland,
dated Feb. 29.*



WE have had some extraordinary events in our neighbourhood, which can't as yet be accounted for. On Jan. 25, the river *Teviot*, for two miles before it joins the *Tweed*, stopped its current, and its channel became dry, leaving fishes, &c. on dry ground, many of which were taken up by the country people, and sold at *Langiotin* and other places. It continued in this condition for the space of nine hours, and when it began to resume its course, it began gradually, till it run as usual again; but in no greater quantity from its stopping, as might be expected. How to account for this phenomenon we know not; for there are no mines of any sort, or any other cavities in the whole country; and if the waters had been stopp'd by any rising of that part of the ground by an earthquake, they would have been heaping up in such quantities, in a minute's time, that upon the ground's descending, the whole country must have been overflowed.—On *Febr. 19* the river *Kirtle* was dry for six hours, leaving fishes, &c. at the bottom. This alarmed the whole country, inasmuch that Sir *Wm Maxwell*, who lives within 500 yards of it, and many rode with him along the banks of the river, and saw it dry for 7 miles, but could not find out the cause of the water's stopping. And on *Feb. 23*, the river *Eske* itself stopped its course, and the channel was quite dry (except some deep holes, where the water could not get out) for the space of six hours, to the admiration of the whole country; the more so, because this large river is as rapid as most in England.

Extract of a Letter from the Nottingham at Sea, lying to under a mizen, bad weather, Feb. 6, 1748.

Sunday, Jan. 31, 1748, being under command of rear Admiral *Hawke*, in company with the *Kent*, *Culloden*, *Anson*, *Augusta*, *Centurion*, *Gloucester*, *Portland* and *Tavistock*, by break of day we spy'd a sail to leeward.—The admiral ordered us and the *Portland* to chase; after a long chase, the *Nottingham* came up with her, and fir'd several guns to bring her to, but she paid us no

respect. We then run up close along side, and began a vigorous attack; she then brought to, hoisted a *French* jack, gave us a broadside, and a brisk firing ensued, which continued two hours hot on both sides, and then the *Portland* came up. We open'd for her to advance and breast the enemy, which she did, exchang'd one broadside, and then to our surprize, and the enemy's encouragement, sheer'd off; we immediately renew'd the battle, found her as hot as ever, but it being our good fortune to disable her in her masts and sails, she began to retreat, we followed her so close, she was obliged to rally and fight us a third time. We now having several killed and wounded, our running ropes and standing rigging, almost all cut away, our bottom so shatter'd with the enemy's shot, that the pumps could scarce keep her up, the battle seem'd doubtful, at last the *Portland* bore down again and engag'd almost an hour, and then fell off, we stood for the *Portland*, and consulted in what manner we should renew the battle; the enemy observing us in council, and seeing us bear down together, more formidable, as more in concert than before, struck just as the day was gone.—To our great satisfaction, we found our prize to be the celebrated *Magnanime* of 74 guns (26 of them brass) 700 men, being without dispute the best ship in Europe, and had she not lost all her top-masts in bad weather, we and the *Portland* could never have taken her. The *French* declare this was the last push they had for *Pondicherry*.—The *Nottingham* was engaged in all 6 hours 15 minutes, † had 16 men killed and 18 wounded, and the *Portland* but four wounded. Yours, &c.

† This agrees with the gazette acco. p. 126.
TUESDAY, March 1.

Nine deserters, who had entred into the *French* service, were brought from *Gravefend*, under a strong guard to the *Savoy*.

Prince *Henry*, youngest son to the Pr. of *Wales*, by some accident in the nursery, had the misfortune to break his thigh, but the same was immediately set, and he was in a fair way to be well.

FRIDAY 4.

The foot-guards draughted out of the several regiments were shipp'd at the Tower for *Flanders*.

SATURDAY 5.

Upon an inquest by a commission of Chan-

Chancery, the Marquis of *Annandale* was found a lunatic, and incapable of governing himself and his estate, and that he had been so from the 12th of *December 1744.*

TUESDAY 8.

Twenty five sail of transports, with troops and artillery, sailed from the *Nore* for *Flanders.*

At the Opera, a woman with child, being over the stage, stepping on the sound board it broke, and she fell down just before the stage box, and dy'd on the spot.

WEDNESDAY 9.

Two waggons of money, taken on board the *Japon*, were brought to the Bank.

FRIDAY 11.

At *Hertford* affizes, *Tho. Bibby* was convicted of robbing the *Chester* mail, in company with *King Parkinson*, who dy'd in *Newgate*, and *Wm Bibby* his brother. (See Vol. xvii. p. 341-2.) He was afterwards hung in chains near *St Albans.*

MONDAY 14.

A person was apprehended, being charged with raising scepters on, and gilding of shillings and sixpences, to make them pass for gold. The shillings used to be sold, when made like a guinea, for 8 shillings, and the six-pences for 5 shillings.

John and *Thomas Prior*, smugglers, were committed to *Maidstone* goal, on a strong suspicion of breaking into the said goal, on the 17th of *Nov.* last, and rescuing *Samuel Prior* their brother. (See Vol. xvii. p. 541.)

FRIDAY 18.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *Samuel Chilvers*, and *Robert Scott* for smuggling; *Wm Stevens* and *Francis Hill* for a burglary; *Wm Whurrer*, a soldier, for the murder of a sailor, who had but one arm, on *Finsbury* common (where he was afterwards hang'd in chains) *John Parkes* for forgery.

SATURDAY 19.

Mr Springer, an officer of the customs, in *Suffex*, was carry'd away by a gang of smugglers, and put aboard a vessel near *Brighthelmston*, to be sent to *France*, and two persons that were going to be evidence for the king, against the rioters at *Pool*, are missing, suppos'd to be kill'd.

The *Jews* synagogue, in *Duke's Place* was broke open on the 28th ult by one *Jeremiah Lee*, a *Jew* (since apprehended) and robb'd of plate, vestments, &c. value 300 *l.*

TUESDAY 22.

An order of council concerning cattle was issued, containing a great number of regulations to be observ'd after *April 8*, which are to be read in every church, chapel, &c. Among the rest, a list of infected places is to be fixed up in the markets and highways, for public information.

(*Genl. Mag.* MARCH 1748.)

THURSDAY 24.

The following address was presented to his majesty by his grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* and his clergy.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the archbishop, bishops, and clergy of the province of *Canterbury* in convocation assembled, beg leave to approach your royal throne, and to renew those professions of fidelity and obedience to your majesty, which we have often solemnly made, and which proceed from fix'd and unalterable principles in our hearts.

Your majesty's paternal care of your kingdoms exerted in the vigilant defence of 'em against the encroachments of an ambitious foreign enemy, and the wicked and traitorous attempts of domestic ones, in your strict adherence to the laws, and your wise concern and provision for the regular and equal administration of them, in your merciful and generous use of your prerogative, in your preservation of our established church (the purest model of ecclesiastical government) consistently with the rights and liberties of all your subjects, and in a most extensive attention to every thing that can make us a flourishing and happy people, is the subject of our daily observation and daily praise. By such a conduct your majesty has justly attain'd that sovereign rectree of affection and reverence to your royal person, which is the true glory of the king, and the firmest support of his throne.

It was matter of the utmost satisfaction to your faithful clergy, and afforded them the most comfortable prospect of your happy reign, that, at the beginning of it, your majesty was pleas'd to give them the most early assurances of your firm resolution to maintain the church of *England*, and to secure to us the free profession of our most holy religion. Your majesty has kept your royal word, and we cannot sufficiently express our thankfulness for that constancy and zeal with which your majesty has protected the protestant cause, both in your own dominions, and wherever else it is protected.

We take the present opportunity, by your gracious permission, to assure your majesty, that it is our steady resolution to do every thing within the compass of our profession, and which may be in our power, to make your government easy, and your reign glorious; and, as the best testimony of our sincerity towards God, and the surest method of drawing down his blessing on the arms and councils of your majesty, we will make it our business, as it is our duty, to explain the doctrines, live up to the rules, and copy the temper of your majesty's religion; the natural means of preserving and exalting a christian nation, and if God for our sins does not suspend those good effects of stopping the mouth of infidelity, and checking the spirit of that licentiousness, which abounds to the dishonour, and tends to the ruin of our country.

It is a maxim taught us by experience, which will, we trust, for ever secure your majesty, and your descendants, in the possession of this imperial crown, that the people of Great Britain can never be free and happy, but under this limited monarchy, administer'd according to our laws and constitution, and in keeping clear of the yoke of that corrupted and intolerable religion, which is not more repugnant to the gospel of christ, than it is to the natural rights and interests of men.

May the good providence of God, sir, ever protect your sacred person; may your reign be long and prosperous, and may there never be wanting in your royal family, a race of princes, who, after the example of your majesty, shall be the defenders of our faith, and the guardians of our civil liberties against all the attempts of popery and arbitrary power.

G His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,

THESE affectionate assurances of your duty and fidelity to me, and of your zeal for my government, give me great satisfaction. I have nothing more at heart, than the preservation of the protestant interest, both at home and abroad; and it shall continue to be my particular care to protect and support the church of *England*, as by law established, and the religious and civil rights of all my people.

S

His

FRIDAY 25.

His majesty went to the house of peers with the usual state, and gave the Royal assent to the following bills *vis.*—for granting an aid of fourshillings in the pound to his majesty, by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1748.—for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.—To prohibit insurance of the ships belonging to France, and on merchandises or effects laden thereon, during the present war with France.—To indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.—To complete an undertaking for furnishing the inhabitants of the several places of *Stratford, West-Ham, Bow, Bromley, Mile-End and Stepney*, and other places adjacent with water.—For naturalizing *Anthony Andre* and *David Andre*.—And to several road and private bills.

About 1 in the morning, a fire broke out at Mr *Eldridge's* (who with his wife, two daughters, and a journeyman were burnt, and his lodger Mr *Coat*, kill'd by jumping out of window) a peruke-maker in *Exchange Alley, Cornhill*; which burnt with great fury for 10 hours, and consumed almost all the houses in the said alley, and *Birchin lane*, with the stately row of buildings in *Cornhill*, from *Change Alley* to *St Michael's Alley*, among which were several noted coffee-houses and taverns, five bookellers and many other valuable shops in *Cornhill*.—Some accounts make the number of houses destroy'd 160, but by the plan just published it appears to be no more than 80, and 14 or 15 damaged. (See p. 104.)

TUESDAY 28.

At a court of common council a motion was made, That the court of Lord mayor and aldermen, be empowered to permit as many non-freemen in the building business, to be employ'd in rebuilding the houses destroy'd by the late fire in *Cornhill*, as to them shall seem necessary; any law, to the contrary notwithstanding: Which, after a small debate, was resolv'd in the affirmative.

A bill for regulating druggists, and to prevent any but apothecaries making up medicines, has been rejected by the house of commons.

At the assizes at *Chester* not one single bill of indictment was offer'd to the grand jury; a case never known before, nor ever like to happen hereafter.

His majesty's sloop the *Lizard* was cast away on the rocks of *Scilly*, and the whole crew perished.

The *Modeste*, a French East India ship, taken by *Ld Anson*, was burnt by accident at *Portsmouth*.

The lords of the Admiralty have contracted for building 6 ships of 20 guns, to be called the *Stork*, *Porcupine*, *Serpent*, *Unicorn*, *Vulture* and *Lion*.

WEDNESDAY 31.

From *Jamaica*, that Commodore *Cornelius Mitchell* had been try'd and mulcted five years pay, and judged incapable of serving again in the navy.

A Sir *John Douglas* is bail'd out of the *Tower*, his sureties in 2000 *l*, each, and himself in 4000 *l*.

The *East India* company are raising three companies, each 180 men, to send to their settlements in the *E. Indies*.

I R E L A N D.

A proclamation is issu'd forbidding the exportation of grain, or any other provisions to any hostile country, with a reward of 100 *l*. to any who shall discover any master of a ship or merchant so offending.

On the 7th inst, the B. of *Harrington* laid the first stone for the charter school near *Clontarf* in *Fingal*, which is called the King's royal charter school.

S C O T L A N D.

A petition of the heritors and freeholders of the shire of *Argyle* was sent up to the house of commons, praying for a new valuation of their lands, in order to the right ascertaining the several quotas of the land tax.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

Feb. 26. *THE* Prince of *Orange*, delivered of a son, who is called the Count de *Baren*. On his birth a medal was struck, with the heads of the Prince and Princess of *Orange* on one side, and on the other the Genius of the republic sitting in state, with her lap full of *Oranges*, and a parcel of wither'd flowers under her feet, with a Dutch distich, in *English* thus:

The *Orange* cheers the heart, and charms the There let the fading lillies stink and die. [eye. His majesty gave 100 guineas to the messenger, and received the compliments of the court on the joyful occasion.

29. Countess of *Essexham*,—of a son.MAR. 13. Lady of Sir *Sidney Russell*,—a son.29. Wife of *Charles Sheffield*, Esq;—of a daughter at *Buckingham* house.20. The Wife of *Wm Aislaby*, Esq;—of a daughter.22. Lady of Sir *James Saunderson*,—of a son and heir.

G A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748.

MAR. 1. *Walter Arnold*, Esq; lately come from *Portugal*, was marry'd to Miss *Lydia Aston* of *Lincoln's-Inn-fields*, with 15,000 *l*.

3. Sir *Wm Steward* of *Maiden-hall*, *Bedfordshire*,—to Miss *Amelia Collison* of *Bond-st*.

Michael Bridges of *Huntingdonshire*, Esq;—to Miss *Stranchope* of *Derby*, an heiress.

Ld Vill. *Hilborough* of *Ireland*,—to lady *Margaret Fitzgerald* after to the B. of *Kildare*.

5. Hon. *George Compton*, Esq; member for *Northampton*,—to Miss *Payne*, niece to

George Payne, Esq; secretary to the commissioners of taxes.

7. **Stephen Avershore** of Gloucestershire, Esq; — to Miss Catherine Bateman of Kensington.

13. **Ralph Cook** of Suffolk, Esq; — to Miss Sally Allard of Old Broad-street, 15,000 l.

15. Rt Hon. Earl of Marchmont, — to Miss Crumpton of Hatton Garden.

Rt Hon. Ld Arson, — to Miss Yorke, daughter to the Ld Chancellor.

20. **George Fenham**, Esq; lately arriv'd from Jamaica, — to Miss Eliz. Norton of Tooting. Surrey, only daughter of Peter Norton, Esq; who lately dy'd in the E. Indies.

Hon. **George Carpenter**, only son to Ld Carpenter, — to Miss Clifton, niece to the E. of Grantham.

22. **Philip Dighton** of the county of Durham, — to Miss Joanna Hebert.

23. Ld Viscount Trentham, eldest son to Earl Gower, — to lady Louisa Egerton, daughter to late Duke of Bridgewater.

Rt Hon. Marquis of Hartington, eldest son of the D. of Devonshire, — to the Lady Charlotte Boyle, only daughter to the E. Burlington.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

Feb. **John Ashfordby**, Esq; at Chestnut, Hertfordshire.

24. Sir **Richard Loxinge**, Bart. He left 2000 l. to be let out at interest for the use of the Dublin society, for 21 years; 600 l. to the lying-in hospital; 1000 l. to the incorporated society for charity schools; 200 l. to the infirmary of Inn's Quay; 200 l. to the hospital for incurables; 200 l. to bind out protestant boys to protestant masters; and an estate of 93 l. per Ann. for instructing poor children in the Protestant religion.

Adm. Hagar at his seat in Huntingdonshire.

Frymer Bond, Esq; near Red-lion-square.

Tho. Pitt, Esq; younger brother to George Pitt, Esq; member for Wareham.

29. **Tho. Swanyn**, Esq; a S. Sea director.

Kellond Courtenay, Esq; memb. for Huntingdon.

MAR. 1. **Wm Donaldson** of Kenardie, Scotland, a commissioner of the alienation office.

Mrs Brook, aunt to the Earl of Bristol.

Miss Greville, 4th daughter of Ld Broske.

John Day, Esq; alderman of Bristol.

Mr Pawlett, surgeon general to the army.

7. Count **Traun**, governor of Transylvania, and field marshal, famous for his military actions in Italy and Germany. A stone, weighing 3 ounces and half, was taken out of his bladder.

8. **Wm Herber**, M. of Powis; his title of Marquis is extinct, but his estate and some of his titles descend to Ld Herbert of Chisbury.

9. **Tryton Archer**, Esq; of Surrey.

10. **Edw. Flower** of Maryland Point, Esq; **Wm Fazakerly**, Esq; eldest son of Sir Wm Fazakerly, formerly chamberlain of London.

Tho. Cartwright, Esq; member for Northamptonshire, and the oldest in the house of commons, being cho'en in 1711.

12. Col. **Wilson**, formerly of the foot-guards.

Dr **Wintringham**, physician at York.

13. Lady of the Bp of Oxford.

Luke Bayham, Esq; of Red-lion street, Hol-

bourn, aged 88. Dying a batchelor, he left a large fortune to charitable uses.

14. Rt Hon. **George Wade**, Esq; field marshal of his majesty's forces, Lieut. Gen. of the ordinance, and of his majesty's privy council, aged 80. His first commission bore date, Dec. 26, 1690, whence he rose under four succeeding princes to the highest honours of his profession. In 1704 he was made Adjutant Gen. with a brevet of Col. by Ld Galloway; 5 years after was honour'd with a letter from the emperor, and a commission of Major Gen. In 1724, he commanded in Scotland, and made the roads thro' the Highlands. In 1744 he commanded the allies in the Netherlands, and the army in Yorkshire in the late rebellion. He dy'd worth above 100,000 l.

Lady of Sir **Watkin Williams Wynn**, Bart.

17. **David Allen**, Esq; in the Strand.

Miss Southwell, only daughter of Ed. Southwell, Esq; member for Bristol.

18. **Ralph Bridge**, Esq; an eminent land-surveyor in Fleet-street.

20. Rev. Dr **Samuel Patrick**, usher of the charter-house school, and editor of *Hedric's* lexicon, and *Ainsworth's* dictionary.

Tho. Erving of Bucks, Esq;

21. Rev. Mr **Harris**, prebendary of Winchester, aged 63, of the small pox. Dr **Coates**, an eminent physician, and member last parliament for Tamworth.

22. **William Hodgson**, Esq; in Southampton-Buildings, Holborn.

Norris Wood, Esq; at Knightsbridge.

23. Relict of Ld Viscount Pawlett.

Fra. Jennings of Suffolk, Esq; aged 91.

24. **Simon Hatton**, Esq; of Wiltshire.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1748.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

First Regiment of GUARDS.

John Passlow, Esq; Capt. of a company.

Edw. Sandford, **Jn Boscarew**, **Gio. Townsend**, **Wm Brown**, Esqrs, Captains. **Edward Wynne**, Capt. Lieut. **Jn Allen Martin**, **Roseland Alston**, **Wm Style**, Lieuts; **Rob. Brudenell**, — **Townsend**, — **Onslow**, Ensigns.

Second Regiment of GUARDS.

John Harrington, Esq; Capt. of a company.

John Tebmat, Capt. Lieut.

Third Regiment of GUARDS.

James Stuart, Esq; Lieut. Col.

John Scott, 1st Major; **Jn Waldegrave**, 2d.

Court Knevis, **Jn Pridaux**, Capt. & **James Halyburton**, Capt. Lieut. **Martin Sands**, Lieut.

Duke of Cumberland's DRAGOONS.

Evelyn Chadwick, Lt Col. **James Otway**, Maj.

Wade's (now **Howard's**) **Dragon Guards**.

Francis Otway, Lieut. Col.

E. of Ancom's Regiment of FOOT.

Joseph Derby, Esq; Capt. of a company.

Preston, Esq; Capt. Lieut.

Col. **Tho. Murray**'s Reg. of FOOT.

Cecil Forrester, Esq; Major.

Wm Browning, Capt. **Wm Hinglit**, Capt. Lt.

In **Pepperel's** Reg. of FOOT.

James Francis Mercer, Lieut. Col.

Captal Blomey, Major; **Warren Johnson**, Capt. of a company.

In Lee's Reg. of Foot.

Tto. Gage, Esq; Major.

Lieut. Gen. Blakeney's Foot.

Richard Talbot, Esq; Lieut. Col.

Lafcelles's Reg. of Foot.

Wm Rickson, Esq; Capt. of a company.

In his majesty's own Reg. of Welch Fusiliers, commanded by Gen. Hulse.

Wm Hickman, Esq; Lieut. Col.

Lt Gen. Handasyd's Reg. of Foot.

Rich. Ridley, Esq; Capt. of a company.

Henry Whitely,—Lieut. Col. of *Ld Cobham's* dragoons, in room of

John Jordan, Esq;—Col. of a Reg. of machines, in room of

George Beauclerk, commonly call'd *Ld Geo. Beauclerk*, Col. of a Reg. of foot, in room of

Lieut. Gen. *Howard*,—Col. of the 3d Reg. of dragoon guards, in room of Gen. *Wade*, dec.

Rob. Ellison, Esq;—Lieut. Gov. of the Island of *Cape Breton*, in room of Lt Col. *Hobson*.

David Middleton, surgeon,—Surgeon Gen. to his majesty's forces, in room of Surgeon *Pawlett*, dec.

John Mordaunt, Esq; Major Gen. of his majesty's forces,—Col. of his Reg. of Dragoons, in room of

Major Gen. *Bligh*,—Col. of his Reg. of horse, lately commanded by *T. Wentworth*, dec.

Edw. Pole, Esq;—Col. of a Reg. of foot, lately Col. *John Fother's*.

John Owen, Esq;—Lieut. Col. of *Mordaunt's* Reg. of dragoons

Sir *John Ligonier*, Kt of the Bath, and Gen. of horse,—Lieut. Gen. of the Ordnance, in room of field marshal *Wade*, dec.

John Waite, Esq;—Lieut. Gov. of *Pendennis* castle, in room of Brig. Gen. *Houghton*, d.

James Coltrane, Esq;—judge advocate and clerk of the courts martial in *Scotland*.

Rich. Walters, Esq;—commissary general of stores, provision and forage to all his majesty's forces abroad.

From other Papers.

Lord *Apsburnham*, appointed a Lt of the bedchamber, in room of Earl *Cowper*.

Capt. *Arthur Nicholls*,—commander of the *Hare* sloop of war, 16 guns.

Lieut. *Darrah*,—Capt. of an arm'd vessel.

Capt. *John Montague*, member for *Huntingdon*,—of the *Greenwich*, of 50 guns.

Capt. *Douglas*,—of the *Derwick*, 70 guns.

Capt. *Stanhope*,—of the *Fougoux*, a *French* capture, 66 guns.

Capt. *Townsend*,—commodore and commander of the ships at *Fishing*, in room of

Rob. Mackell, Esq; member for *Wesbury*,—a *Rear Adm.* of *Great Britain*.

Commodore *Wibb*,—commander in chief of his majesty's ships at the *Nore*.

Charles Watson, Esq;—commodore of the squadron to be sent to *Newfoundland*, &c.

Thos. Lewis, Esq; member for *Stroudwater*, &c.—Barack master general for *Scotland*, in room of General *Gresh*, dec.

Nichols, Esq;—paymaster of the forces in *Ireland*, in room of *Thos. Orby Hunter*, Esq; who ret'd.

Mr *Hale Wortham* of *Keyston*, attorney,—a master extraordinary in Chancery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR *Liste*, Bp of *Asaph*, translated to the see of *Norwich*, in room of Dr *Goach*, translated to the see of *Ely*.

Theophilus Lowe, clerk, M. A. appointed a prebendary of *Windsor*, in room of

Wm George, D.D. one of his majesty's chaplains,—to the deanery of *Lincoln*, in room of Dr *Tho. Cbeney*, late Dean of *Lincoln*, appointed Dean of *Winchester*, in room of Dr *Pearce*, made Bp of *Bangor*.

From other Papers.

REv. Mr *Morrison*, chaplain to the Prince of *Wales*, presented by his highness to the living of *Cranbrook*, *Cornwall*, 300 l. p. Ann.

Mr *Wm Dawson*, appointed rector of *Walbury*, *Yorkshire*.

Mr *James Pawsey*,—of *Melles*, *Suffolk*.

Mr *Herne*,—of *Stokeley*, *Norfolk*.

Mr *Charles Buckle*,—of *Anmer*, *Norfolk*.

Mr *Combe*,—of *All Saints*, *Lancaster*, 200 l. p. A.

Mr *Harris*,—of *St Stephens*, *Nottingham*.

Dr *Cannon*,—rector of *St Peters* near *Richmond*, *Yorkshire*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr *Newcombe*, son of Mr *Newcombe*, master of *Hackney* grammar school,—rector of *St Mildred* in the *Poultry*, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Floyer*, fell. w. of *Wadham* college,—rector of *Esber*, *Surrey*, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *John Dent*,—vicar of *Auderley*, *York*.

Mr *John Wills*, by dispensation,—vicar of

Thorpe, *Surrey*, besides *St Bride's*, *London*.

Mr *Jn Wainwright*,—of *Wilton*, *Northampton*.

Mr *Hudson*,—of *Gillingham*, *Cornwall*.

Dr *Crane*, rector of *Hardingstone*, *Northamptonshire*, and of *Sutton* and *Perton*, *Bedfordshire*,—prebendary of *Woffham*.

Dr *Wilson*, rector of *Fulham*,—prebendary of *Westminster*, in room of

Dr *Hume*,—residential of *St Paul's*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place. | Elected. | In room of .

Derby, *John Stanhope*, a place, rechose

Huntington, *John Montagu*, *Kellond Courtenay*

Bath, Sir *John Ligonier*, Gen. *Wade*, dec.

Ld Ossulston, return'd for *Northumberland*, not

Mr *Allgood*, who petitions against an undue election.

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

Nathan Dell of *Snowhill*, *London*. turner.

Robert Dennis of *Whitechapel*, col. a maker.

West Diers of *St Georges*, *Southwark*, distiller.

Robert Sigcoe of *Market Harling*, *Norfolk*, vintner.

Wm Kelson of *Bradford*, *Windsor*, tailor.

Thomas Everit otherwise Thomas William Everit of *St Clement*, *Danes*, dealer.

John Smith of *Totten*, *Hampth*, timber merchant.

John Peter Gorgo of *Green Justice Lane*, merchant.

Rich. Gil of *Whitby*, *York*, mariner.

Alexander Bell of *Little Warwick*, taylor.

Philip Church of *Whitechapel*, dealer.

Jeremy Pearce of *Highgate*, taylor, confactor.

Joseph Wildman of *St Dunstons* in the *West*, bricklayer.

Jo es Bailey of *Bermundsey*, sur. &c. mager.

Wm Thorood of *Danbury*, *Essex*, shoekeeper.

Edward Legg of *Froxted*, *Wiltshire*, dealer.

RUSSIA.

ON Feb. 13. the *Russians* passed the frontiers of *Lithuania* in their march for *Germany*. They are very fine troops, observe a most exact discipline, and pay ready money for whatever is furnished them. To facilitate their passage, they make use of small sledges, on which they put their arms and baggage, and which two men draw after them with little trouble. They advance 4 *German* leagues (above 16 miles) a day, and are expected near *Warsaw* the 14th Instant O. S. As these troops, after they are out of *Poland*, will not meet with any bread baked in the manner of their own country, the maritime powers have engaged 50 bakers from the valley of *Maggia*, who understand the baking of *Bastard* (the name the *Russians* give their bread) as long as they continue in the service of the allies.

On the March of the RUSSIAN Auxiliaries, 1748.

Long-look'd for comes at last!—th' unfreezing pole

Breaks her bald eagle, and awakes, to soul.

O'er trackless wilds, with snow-furmounting feet,

Roads, to bought blows, the furry vet'rans beat.

Arm'd but for stipend, not allied, but paid,
The moving market sells its martial aid.

So, modern *Prudence*, waging war by tale,
O'er sense of *Praise*, bids sense of *Price* prevail.
Nor fame, nor faith, nor vengeance, move sup-
ply :

For glorious SUBSIDY, we live and die.

Bribes battling Bribes embroil each bleeding coast ;

And he who buys his valour triumphs most.

O, soul of PETER ! now, sustain thy fame.

No venal muster mock'd thy dreaded name.—

From death's dark hall, to day's dim'd pro-
spect rise :

O'er thy chang'd country, roll thy guardian eyes.

Round the flow'rig legions gleam thy awful shade,

With DANTZICK's bloody banners, high dis-
play'd :

March 'em, to meet French fire, there, quench'd,
biste—

And tread it out in blood—to blaze no more.

URBANUS.

SWEDEN.

By the accession of *France*, as a principal contracting party, to the treaty of alliance between this crown and *Prussia*, his most christian majesty promises not only to observe the treaty of subsidy concluded in *June* last for 7 years, but to pay to this court a considerable sum of money after 3 years. Mean time, ad-
vices arrive at *Stockholm* of insurrections in several provinces, occasion'd by some new taxes impos'd by the late diet ; one

of the deputies of which, on his return home, had been murder'd by the mutineers.

PRUSSIA.

The king, intent on improving the marine at *Stetin* [capital of *Pomerania*] has granted divers advantages to all persons that shall build ships there, and allowed great privileges to a society of merchants, to whom he will advance a considerable sum, if he finds their stock too small. [See p. 65.]

Mr *Mitchel*, agent for his majesty, has deliver'd a Memorial to the D. of *Newcastle*, demanding the restitution of two ships belonging to *Stetin*, laden with wine from *Bordeaux*, lately brought into *Dover* by the *Pr. of Orange* and *Salamander* privateers ; and another vessel laden with corn, belonging to the subjects of *Prussia*, which the *Sackville* privateer lately took in *Ramsgate Road*, whither it had been driven by a storm.

ITALY.

There arrived lately at *Genoa* an arm'd felucca, with *French* officers, and dis- patches for the D. de *Richieu* ; soon after 14 vessels more, with 1200 soldiers, besides officers ; and *March* 1. 2000

French and *Spaniards* landed from *Monaco* ; so that there are actually in this city and its territories 25 *French* and 14 *Spanish* battalions, with 8000 regular troops of the republic, exclusive of independent companies, the militia, and armed peasants. General *Nadaffi* had made an attempt to surprise *Voltri*, where was a great magazine, but was repuls'd with considerable loss. The revolt in *Sardinia* is said to be very alarming, and that the rebels, to the number of 6000 men, are encamped very advantageously, and have demanded succours from *Spain*.

Adm. *Byng*, has at last caused a number of brigantines, galliots, and other small vessels, to be arm'd for intercepting those bound for *Genoa*, which are continually passing to nigh the coast that his large ships of war could not come near them, has taken 7 *French* barks, and will probably now prevent further succours from *France*.

FRANCE.

The interruption of commerce by the *English* has multiply'd bankruptcies in *Marseilles* and *Bordeaux*, and the trade to the *East* and *West* Indies, which has already suffer'd very much by captures, will doubtless be more deprest'd by the prohibition of insurance in *England*, and the importation of *French* manufactures of any kind into *Ireland*.—Upon say-

ing

ing some new duties, among which were 1*d.* a pound on tallow. 2*d.* on hair-powder, 2*d.* a pound more on white wax, and 18*d.* a ream on all writing paper, and in proportion on all other paper, the parliament of *Paris* made an humble remonstrance, to which the king answer'd, 'It is always with regret that I load my people with new impositions, but as necessity obliges me to it, to obtain for them the benefit of peace, it is my will and pleasure that my parliament proceed instantly to register the edict.'

HOLLAND and BRABANT.

The joy for the birth of a young Pr. of *Orange* was heighten'd by the news of an advantage, which was look'd upon as a lucky omen at the beginning of the campaign. The brave Gen. *Maddick*, who had intercepted two or three small convoys to *Berg-op-Zoom*, having advice that a very large one, which had been 6 weeks in preparing, was to set out in the night of the 14th N. S. for that place, he obtained of Pr. *Lewis* of *Walferbantle* a reinforcement; and after a fatiguing march, posted his parties to intercept it so advantageously, that a body of the garrison of *Berg-op-Zoom*, headed by the deputy governor count *Faux*, coming out to take him in the rear, was first defeated, and the governor, with about 900 of his men, taken prisoners. He then attacked the convoy in 2 places, soon broke and almost cut to pieces five squadrons posted to sustain the enemy's infantry, which were then dispersed among the great number of waggons, of which many were taken, and the greatest part destroy'd, the peasants having fled with their horses. But a large detachment of the garrison of *Antwerp* coming up, the general thought fit to retire, carrying off 2 pieces of cannon, with the deputy governor, two other field officers, 41 officers, and other prisoners, making in all 937 men; the slain and wounded of the enemy being computed at a much greater number: the general had but 12 men killed, and little more than 100 wounded and missing. Great numbers of horned cattle, hogs and sheep, with a large quantity of salt meat were taken.—*French* accounts say, That great part of the convoy got into *Bergen*; however, provisions there were so scarce, that bread was 8*d.* per lb. and fresh meat 12 or 14; 6*d.* was the common price of an egg, and that too very often before it was laid; the inhabitants lived on roots, and whatever vegetables they could pick up in the fields.

The deputies of *Utrecht* have presented the Stadtholder, in a very fine gold box, the act for making his office hereditary in his family; but the magistrates of *Groningen*, delaying to do the same, the populace plunder'd the house of an obnoxious burgo-master, and threw his goods into the street, at which his highness seem'd much offended. The government is more active than ever to push on the war against the common enemy by sea and land, and proper orders have been dispatched to both *Indies* for that purpose.—Tho' the ministers of the contending powers are at length assembled at *Aix* with seemingly pacific designs, and great civilities have passed between them, the negotiations, if not quicken'd, are like to be disturbed by the storm of war, which seems ready to burst upon *Maastricht*, within the hearing of the plenipotentiaries; tho' perhaps, if the allies are not too inferior in number, as usual, a battle may decide the fate of that place, we hope, with better event than 3 years ago of *Tourney*.

By a convention sign'd at the *Hague*, Jan. 20, N. S. it was agreed by the allied powers; that as the means for obtaining a peace may not prove effectual, they will bring an army into the field, by the first day of *May* at farthest, of 192,000 men, in order to stop the progress of the *French* in the *Netherlands*, and recover what is lost. The Empress queen is to furnish 60,000; the King of *Great Britain* 66,000; and the States General 66,000, besides garrisons, also 10 or 12 ships of war, to join the *English* fleet, for ruining the *French* commerce.

The Empress is also, exclusive of garrisons, to have an army of 60,000 men in *Italy*, a list of the battalions and squadrons to be deliver'd the 1st of *March*.

The better to enable her imperial majesty to furnish her contingent; his *Britannick* majesty is to pay her a subsidy of 400,000 *l.* one 4th on signing the convention; two 4ths within a month after the ratification, and the last when it appears that the 120,000 men are complete, deduction to be made out of it, in proportion to any deficiency; also to pay 300,000 *l.* on the same terms to the King of *Sardinia*, who is to have the command of the armies in *Italy*, and to furnish 30,000 men exclusive of garrisons.

The States Gen. are to pay an additional subsidy of 30,000 *l.* sterling, deducting out of it what is already advanced to the Empress's troops, and for the wages of watermen, &c.

Bill of Mortality

Day	BANK	India	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Cent.	Lottery	Cent.	Island	B. Cr.	Ward	Ther.
1	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
2	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
3	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
4	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
5	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
6	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
7	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
8	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
9	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
10	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
11	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
12	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
13	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
14	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
15	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
16	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
17	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
18	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
19	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
20	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
21	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
22	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
23	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
24	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
25	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
26	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
27	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
28	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
29	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944
30	117117	158	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944	944

The subsequent days for the payment of 10 per cent. on the new fabrication are April 22, May 24, June 21, July 21, August 23, September 20. The first deposit of 101. per cent. was on December 12, and all money that is advanced before the days appointed to have 5 per cent. interest from the day of payment till *Mitcheins* next, when they commence 4 1/2 per cent. per ann. payable half yearly.—The receipts for the above annuities 1748, is delivering at the Bank. Lot Tickets 91.160.

A Bank dividend declared of 2 and a half per Cent. for the half year ending at Lady day next.

Day	Ward	Ther.
1	29.65	63
2	29.67	63
3	29.69	63
4	29.71	63
5	29.73	63
6	29.75	63
7	29.77	63
8	29.79	63
9	29.81	63
10	29.83	63
11	29.85	63
12	29.87	63
13	29.89	63
14	29.91	63
15	29.93	63
16	29.95	63
17	29.97	63
18	29.99	63
19	30.01	63
20	30.03	63
21	30.05	63
22	30.07	63
23	30.09	63
24	30.11	63
25	30.13	63
26	30.15	63
27	30.17	63
28	30.19	63
29	30.21	63
30	30.23	63

Within the walls 181

Without the walls 529

In *Mid.* and *Surr* 918

City & Sub. *H'dl.* 626

Weekly Mar. 1. 2254

602

8. 597

15. 499

22. 506

2254

Wheat Peck Load 11. 5d.

Wheat 23 to 30s. per qr

Barley 13s. to 15s. per qr

Oats 9s. to 12s. per qr

Hops 4s. to 5s. 10d.

Feb. 23. 10 Mar. 20

Chitred

Males 589 } 1444

Females 553 }

Buried 1167

Males 2544

Females 1600

Under 2 Years old 1524

Between 2 and 10 — 1524

5 and 20 — 1524

10 and 20 — 53

20 and 30 — 152

30 and 40 — 249

40 and 50 — 268

50 and 60 — 268

60 and 70 — 164

70 and 80 — 124

80 and 90 — 74

90 and 100 — 10

100 and 101 — 10

2254

The subsequent days for the payment of 10 *per cent.* on the new subscription are *April 22, May 24, June 25, July 27, August 23, September 20.* The first deposit of 101, *per cent.* was on *December 12.* and all money that is advanced before that days appointed to have 5 *per cent.* interest from the day of payment till *Michaelmas* next, when they commence 4. *per cent.* *per ann.* payable half yearly.—The receipts for the above annuities 1744, is delivering at the Bank. Lot-Tickets 9*l.* 15*s.* A Bank dividend declared of 2 and a half *per Cent.* for the half year ending at *Lundy day* next.

Wheat Peck Loaf 15. 5 lb
Wheat 28 to 30.5. per qr
Barley 38. to 45. per qr
Oats 98. to 128. per qr
Hops 41. to 51. 100 lb

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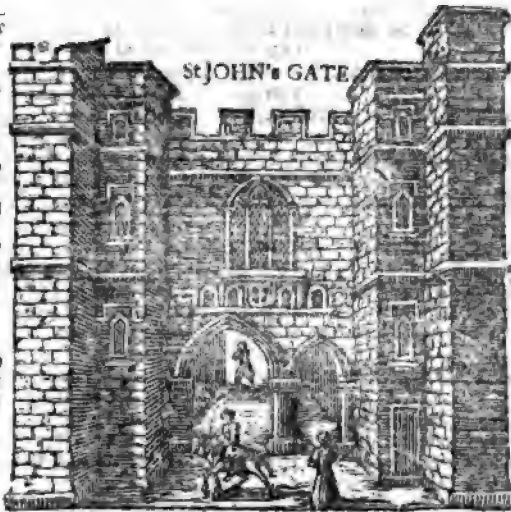
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Lange Bayler
 Capt'n of Four
 Craftsmen
 Daily Abber-
 tiser.
 St James, &
 Denning West
 London & Den-
 ning West
 Gen. Denning
 West
 Daily Oze-
 tiser
 Gen. Abber-
 tiser
 Westhamster
 To trial
 Old England
 Den. & Grant
 Wharfedale
 No 4
 Jacobine To.
 & men-1 cau-
 cer



York 1, Westp
 2, Dublin 3;
 Edinburgh 2
 Bristol 3
 Glasgow 2
 Belfast 2
 Worcester
 Gloucester
 Manchester 2
 Birmingham 2
 Nottingham
 Exeter 3, Oxf
 2, Derby 2
 Ipswich 1,
 Reading 1, 2
 Leeds 2, Dover
 Newcastle 3
 Canterbury
 Oxford 1, 2
 Durham
 Newcastle-on
 Tyne 1, 2
 Bath
 Cambridge

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- II. DRYNESS of the northern rivers accounted for.
- III. Description of *Aix la Chapelle*.
- IV. PRIVATE anecdotes on Dr *Swift*.
- V. The vision of *Theodore* the hermit, from the Preceptor.
- VI. A new exposition of *Genesis* exploded.
- VII. OF an universal dark spice.
- VIII. Memoirs of the *Swedish* academy.
- IX. A late description of *Cheshire* and *Cambridge*, corrected.
- X. FURTHER sums voted for 1748.
- XI. EXPERIENCE of *New England* on taking *Cape Breton*, &c.
- XII. ON the spreading and cure of the distemper among the cattle.

XIII. THE preliminaries of peace sign'd.
XIV. ACCOUNTS of the present comets.
XV. Fortrets of *Musfricht* described.
XVI. SHIPS taken on both sides
XVII. ACCOUNT of a riot at *Bezon*.
XVIII. Gov. *Sbirry*'s letter, and resolutions of the council thereon.
XIX. ROMAN antiquities with cuts.
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XXI. POETRY. A song set to music. Love and friendship, an ode.—On Dreams.—A sailor's request.—Journal of an *Exeter* lady, &c.
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XXIII. BIRTHS, marriages, deaths, &c.
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N. B. *The Cheap remedy for the Stone in the Bladder, mentioned by the Lucas, in his letter lately published in the Transactions, and reprinted in Venus Papers, was in the Gentleman's Magazine for August 1746, p. 42.*

Remarks on a passage in a late

Inscription on Dr *Boulter's* tomb
P O E T R Y

Journal of a late siege

Epigram on M. *Saxe, Fr Englist.*—Translation of a stich on *Newton*.—On a mout drink, *Latin and Engl.* a query 164-5, *These inserted to oblige some new and correspondents, who doubt not seen the like translations ed, Vol. xvii. p. 194, see xi. p. 601, 663, and the p Vol. xvii. p. 587.*

A song set to music.—On P. reflections on *Russicus's* cure, &c.

The joys of conjugal love an ship.—Translations of *Ausf* stich.—Epigram on J. *Sa* On dreams.—*Hor. lib. i. oc* tated, to miss *B—ge.*—epigram

A sailor's request.—The jour *Exeter* lady.—*Horti Su* *Shakespeare*

HISTORICAL CHRON.

Lifts of *Bank* and *E. India* dire
Resolutions of the common cou
Advices from the *E. Indies*
Sums voted
Births, Deaths, &c.

FOREIGN HISTOR

Siege of *Maestricht*
Col. *de Salle*, a *French* agent, at
Preliminaries of peace
Stocks, Monthly bill
Register of books

N. B. *We have received an the letter on briefs in our last.*

ADVERTISEMENT

This day is published (price 2s.) a large sheet of imperial paper finely engraved, and fit for fr. to be bound for the pocket. (col

TABULÆ ILLUSTRÆ or the Paternal ARMS or BILLITY of ENGLAND, LAND and IRELAND; Ticks of their eldest sons, date creation, and a table for explanation. Corrected to this day.

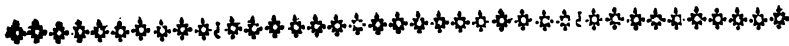
Printed for E. CAYE at St John



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For A P R I L 1748.



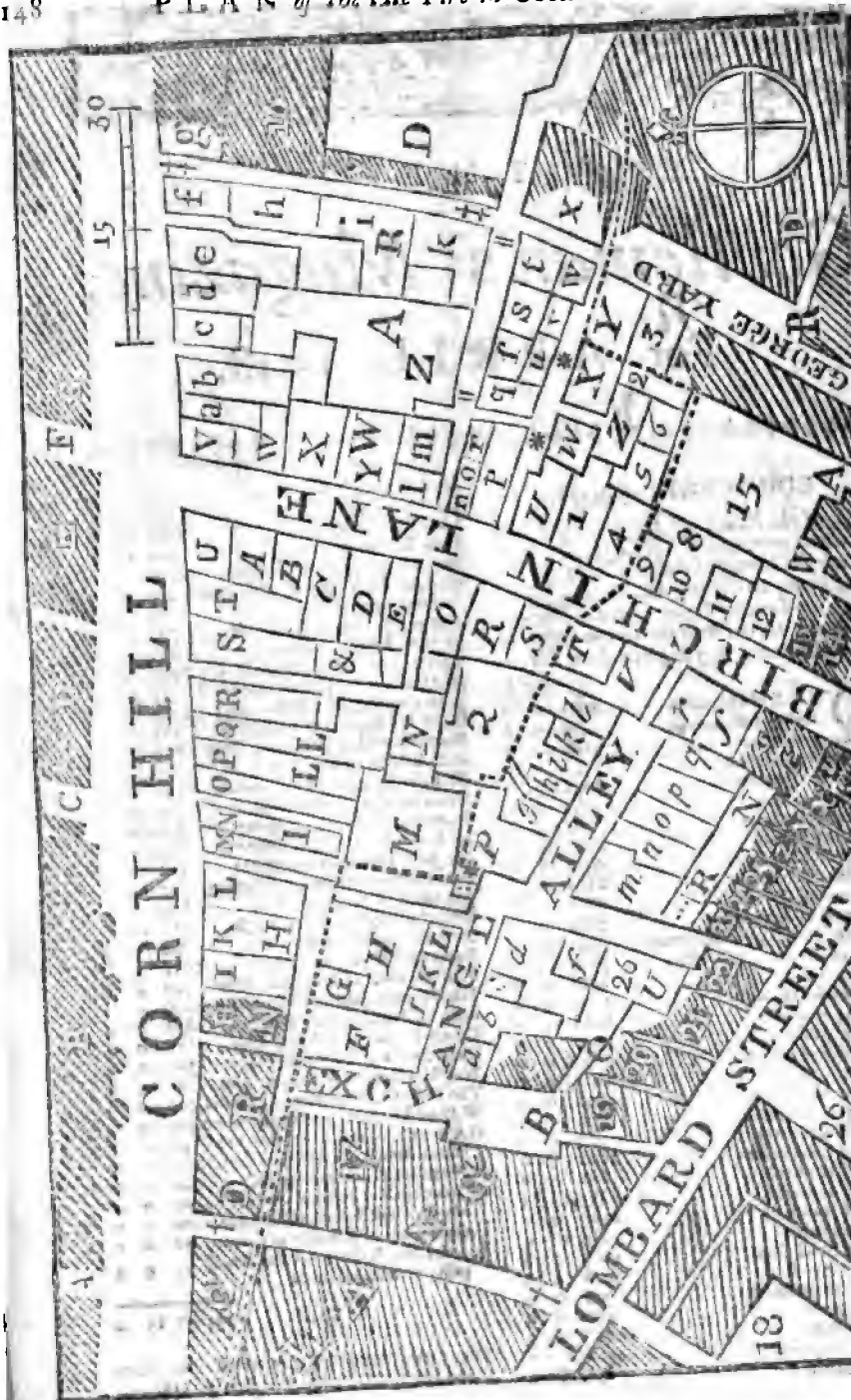
EDINBURGH, April 12.

List of the Names of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, and of the Clerks for List, whose Claims for Values of their Jurisdictions, or Offices, have been sustained by the Lords of Session; and of the Sums which their Lordships have declared in their Opinion may be given them, &c.

	£.	s.	d.
D U K E of Hamilton	3000	0	0
Duke of Buccleugh	3400	0	0
Duke of Gordon	5282	19	6
Dutchess of Gordon	25	9	10
Duke of Queensberry	6621	8	5
Duke of Argyll	21000	0	0
Duke of Douglas	5104	5	1
Duke of Athole	4023	18	4
Duke of Montrose	5578	18	4
Duke of Roxburgh	2100	0	0
Marquis of Tweeddale	2672	7	0
Marquis of Annandale	3000	0	0
Countess Dowager of Hoptoun	5000	0	0
Earl of Crawford's Trustees	3000	0	0
Countess of Errol	1200	0	0
Earl of Sutherland	1000	0	0
Earl of Rothes	6268	16	0
Earl of Morton	7240	2	0
Earl of Eglington	7800	0	0
Earl of Caillies	1800	0	0
Earl of Moray	4200	0	0
Earl of Strathmore	600	0	0
Earl of Galloway	321	9	0
Earl of Lauderdale	1000	0	0
Earl of Kinnoul	800	0	0
Earl of Loudoun	2675	5	9
Earl of Dumfries	2400	0	0
Earl of Finlater	1084	19	4
Earl of Braidalban	1000	0	0
Earl of March	3418	4	5
Earl of Marchmont	300	0	0
Earl of Stair	450	0	0
Earl of Bute	2186	9	3
Earl of Hoptoun	4563	16	1
Lord Salton	52	18	4

Lord Torphichen	134	12	6
Lord Biantyre	200	0	0
Lady Isabella Scot	1200	0	0
Lord Dalmeny	101	13	7
Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnew	4000	0	0
Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther	282	15	3
William Lord Bracco	82	2	1
Antonia Bracley of Cullairnie	215	0	0
Sir John Bruce of Kinross	243	13	8
Charles Bruce, Esq; his eldest Son	2000	0	0
Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochniel	83	16	4
John Campbell of Calder, Esq;	2000	0	0
David Carmichael of Balmedies	187	11	11
Robert Colvil of Ochiltree, Esq;	633	6	8
Archibald Douglas of Deanbrat,	1666	13	4
Dr Rob. Drummond of Cromlix	400	0	0
David Erskine of Dun, Esq;	500	0	0
Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigivar	400	0	0
Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant	900	0	0
Mr John Hamilton, Advocate	500	0	0
Pat. Hepburn writer in Edinburg	37	15	5
John Hay of Lawfield, Esq;	800	0	0
Heriot's hospital in Edinburgh	486	19	8
Sir Jam. Lockart of Carstairs	65	19	9
Roderick M'Leod of Cadbol	1911	5	6
Wm Maxwell of Nithsdale, Esq;	523	4	1
John Murray, jun. of Philiphaugh	4000	0	0
John Ogilvie of Airlie, Esq;	2800	0	0
George Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq;	3189	0	0
David Smith of Methven, Esq;	350	0	0
Wm Urquhart of Meldrum, Esq;	50	19	1
Tho. Bisset Cl. of the Regali. of Athol	400	0	0
W. Black Cl. of Reg. of Dumfermline	500	0	0
G. Clark Cl. of the Rega. Broughton	120	0	0
J. Halkerton Cl. of the Reg. of Culrofs	66	13	4
C. Hamilton Cl. of Bailliary of Carrie	200	0	0
G. Johnson Cl. of the Stewarty of Fife	100	0	0
J. Marshall Cl. of Bailliary of Cuninghame	400	0	0
P. Ogilvie Cl. of Regality of Coupar	50	0	0
J. and J. Smith Clerks of the Regality of Aberbrothock	13	6	8
Total	152237	15	4

The sums demanded amounted to above 600,000 l.—See Mag. for Dec. p. 556.



EXPLANATION of the References to the PLAN of the FIRE in Cornhill.

A Castle Alley	Q Jerusalem coff. ho. Worgan	f King's insurance office
B Royal Exchange	R Smith, barber	g Dearling, insurance office
C Swithins Alley	S Gray, stocking frame knitter	h Govans, insurance office
D E These houses damaged	T Glenn, barber	i Philpot, barber. A Empty
F Finch Lane	V Sword-blade coffee house	l Ward's insurance office
G This house took fire twice	U Fletcher, insurance office	m Young, woollen draper
H New Union coffee house	W Hankin, ticket porter	n Peckover, watch maker
I Cotton and Lambert	X Driver, baker	o Watson, hatter
K Atley, bookseller	Y Wilmer, hosier	p Cantison's insurance office
L Waltheof, bookseller	Z White-Lyon court	q Richard's insurance office
M Warren, stationer	Castle alley	r Willson, stationer
N Strahan, bookseller	* White-Lyon yard	f Richardson, cabinet maker
O Mrs Carter, milliner	† St Michael's alley	s Winsby, glazier
P Dep. Cleever, pewterer	†† Pope's head alley	t Tom's coff. house. w Emp.
Q Shipton, Tom's coffee house	... Fruit stall	w Budding, milliner
R Brotherton, bookseller	a Nicholas, woollen draper	x Vaughan
S Meadows, bookseller	b Hodges, shoemaker	y Sowerby, milliner
T Rainbow coffee house, and	c Widow Harrison	z Ironside, banker
Willcock, bookseller	d Vaughan, Haberdasher	1 Horrock, hardware man
U Sherwin, cabinet maker	e Yates, hosier	2 Mrs Atkins
V Legg, woollen draper	f Mrs Surraizin, milliner	3 Williams, fell after the fire
W Cock, eating house	g Scarcliff, optician	4 De Veer, toyman
X Pennsylvania, coff. h. Richards	h Knight's shoe warehouse	5 Lt Oldis, ticket porter
Y Late Martin, notary	i Cock and Lyon ale-house	6 Shepherd, ticket porter
Z London insurance office	k Guyther, barber	7 Boddens. 8 Sir J. Barnard's
& M. Cleens, insurance office	l Loan, notary	9 Scot, bookfeller
A Miles, attorney	m Marine coffee house	10 Sidebotham, button maker
B. Brent, tallow chandler	n Wells o Empty	11 Deacon's insurance office
C Hare, music shop	p Woolpack ale-ho. Baynham	12 Gadcomb, barber
D Paradise, shoe maker	q Owen, barber	13 Cole's coffee house
E Gunpowder office	r Winstanly, tayler	14 Binks, hatter
F Jonathan's, Mrs Price	s Barlow, chandler	15 St Edmunds the King
G Jones and Horsley	t Mrs Smith, barber	16 St Michael's church
H Swan, Mr Barton	u Weston's, elixir ware-house	17 Sam's coffee house
I Homer, insurance office	u v Empty	18 Post Office
K English, insurance office	w Elford's coffee house	19 Vere and Asgill
L N. I. Haink	x George and Vulture	20 Smith, saddler
M Three tuns, Roycraft	y Jamaica coffee house	21 Knight and Jackson, bankers
N Fleece, Cook	z Oldis, saddler a Langly	22 Martin, banker
O Kinnerley, Oilman	b Crown ale-house	23 Martindale, woollen draper
P Eldridge, barber	c Nelme, insurance office	24 Pope, laceman
* The powdering room were the	d Garraway's, Wilton	25 Belchier, banker
fire began : A fruit stall	e Baker's coffee house	

N. B. The white squares, houses burnt; those mark'd with //, houses damaged.

The above Plan is published on a Copper-plate, by M. Payne. Price 6d.

S I R,

IN looking over the papers of a gentleman lately deceased, I found several wrote in the following character, a specimen of which I send you, and hope from the rules laid down in your Magazine for March, April and May 1742, some of your ingenious correspondents will decipher it. Yours, &c. R. M.

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[These characters should stand all close without distances.]

Extract of a Letter sent us to undeceive the Public, with respect to a wrong Information lately published concerning Sizars, &c. at Cambridge.

THE author of the *Universal Mag.* for March, p. 100. Col. 1. in his Description of Cambridge University, says, 'The *Sizars* may receive some inconsiderable matter from their friends, or exhibitions left for that purpose, but are chiefly maintain'd at the charge of the foundation; and by the benevolence of the richer sort of their fellow collegians.'—

This is such a blundering account as no Cambridge man could possibly give, tho' it is dated from thence, as several of their letters made here are from *Holland*. First, the *inconsiderable matter* which a *Sizar* will have occasion for from his friends, if he has no exhibition, will amount to 40 l. per An. If he has an exhibition, it may save him 5 or 6 l. per An. few exhibitions are more; some but 50 s.—As to *Sizars* being chiefly maintain'd at the charge of the foundation, it is a gross mistake, for they are not upon the foundation at all. And as for the benevolence of their richer fellow collegians, I fear it amounts to very little. Every fellow commoner indeed has his *Sizar*, to whom he allows a certain portion of commons, or victuals and drink weekly, which may be worth 7 or 8 l. per An. but no money; and for this the *Sizar* is obliged to do him certain services daily.—He makes *Servitors* to be the same as *Sizars*, but they are very different, being indeed admitted *Sizars*; but when they accept of a *Servitor's* place, of which there are but five in *St John's* (the biggest college in Cambridge) they wait at table upon the scholars of the house, pensioners, and bachelors of arts, which the *Sizars* do not. A *Servitor's* place may be worth 14 or 15 l. per An.—Scholars of the house, which are the only ones upon the foundation (like the king's scholars at *Westminster*) he has wholly omitted. *Ibid.* he says, 'The bachelors of arts compleat their degrees the whole time of Lent, beginning on *As Wednesday*.'—This is *abominable*, for they fit for their degrees, and generally compleat them the first and second week after the *Epiphany*, excepting such as are stopp'd for insufficiency; and those usually get out on *As Wednesday*, or never, which is the end of all, and not the beginning.

P. S. I was for some time surprized at the assiduity which some bookellers have shewn in recommending the *Universal Magazine*; 'till I talked with one of better understanding, who thought himself obliged to give it a different character, though he had a half-penny in each book allowed to pervert his judgment, and gain his interest; which half-penny I accidentally saw given with one of them, in exchange for one of the other Magazines.—I know not why the readers should not have this allowance for *care and tract*, as in other heavy and dirty goods.

Mr URRAN, *Chester*, April 23.
THE following account of gross errors in the *Universal Magazine*, was sent to a

friend in town, who offer'd them to the *London*, and *Whitehall Evening Posts*, but they did not care to publish ought against that Mag.—Instead of publishing my paper, they communicated it to the proprietors, who pyrrated 2 or 3 observations, and inserted them in p. 118 of their last Mag. where they are pleased to honour me with the title of *their Correspondent*.—Several of your readers in this country, since no other method of redress appears, insist on your inserting it in your next.

REMARKS, &c.

THE compilers of the *Universal Magazine*, having, in Feb. and March, publish'd a description of *Chester*, I have pointed out some of their mistakes, tho' there are a great many others, which, for brevity's sake, I omit.

In describing the soil, they affirm that 'there is scarce a township in the whole shire free from moorish boggy earth;' whereas, it is well known, that there are a great number of townships, extensive demesnes, and large farms, with rich pasture, in this county, situated so remote from any of this *moorish boggy earth*, that they cannot have the advantages (given to them by that Magazine) of being supplied with turf for fuel.

When they mention the distances of some towns from the metropolis, *Stockport* is said to be 160 miles from *London*; *Altrincham* 181, and *Knutsford* 159; yet *Knutsford* was always computed to be but 4 miles from *Altrincham*, and *Altrincham* only 6 miles from *Stockport*. *Chester* and *Fradesham*, tho' in a parallel line from *London*, likewise are made to differ 20 miles in their respective distances from it, yet it was never reckon'd more than 7 miles between those two places.

They tell us that, 'in the ancient town of *Northwich* is an handsome church, with a fine roof, and semicircular choir.' I cannot say whether any pile in that neighbourhood will come up to this description; but as there is no church in *Northwich*, the inhabitants resort to the chapel in the adjoining township of *Witton*.

We are likewise told that *Middlewich* 'is a well-peopled ancient borough, and governed by burgeses.' But alas! this (no) borough is far from being populous, nor is it under any immediate authority, excepting that of the constable: store of salt is indeed made there; but a small quantity only by the gentleman named in that paragraph.

They give two churches to *Angleton*, but it has only a chapel, subject to the mother church of *Asbury*, a little mile off. *Macclesfield* church has not a spire steeple, but a handsome tower.

Their description of *Chester* informs us, 'that it was made a city by King Henry VIII.' but if we may credit some of our oldest historians, it was reputed and stiled a city above 1000 years before that prince's reign. It says too, that 'a legion of *Julius Caesar's* was placed here;' but that is an easy mistake, as *Julius (Agricola)* did first quarter Romans in *Chester*; for that general having conquer'd the remotest parts of *Norib-Wales*, (An. Dom. 80) station-

Station'd at *Chester*, the famous twentieth legion, *Alled Vaters and Vitrux*.

'Tis agreed that *Richard II.* erected (not enacted, as the Magazine terms it) the earldom of *Chester* into a principality, but we cannot allow that his successor, *Henry IV.* had a son call'd *Henry Halibur*, whom he appointed justice of *Chester*, as the Mag. asserts, but perhaps it means that valiant son of the Earl of *Northumberland*, who was killed at the battle of *Shrewsbury*, July 22, Anno 1403.

We are next told, that '*Chester* was not erected into an episcopal see till *Ann. Dom. 1541*.' King *Henry VIII.* did, indeed, remodel the diocese, but most of our historians and annalists mention the bishoprick and bishops of *Chester* in every reign from the conquest to the reformation, and though only one prelate presided over *Chester*, *Coventry* and *Litchfield*, yet *Chester* is first mentioned, as the leading see; and this is evident from a number of authorities, a very few of which shall be here quoted.

Malmesbury, speaking of the *Mercian* territories, says "Et in his est episcopus unus, et sedes est apud civitatem legionum (i.e. *Cestriam*) vel *Coventrianam*, vel *Litchfeldiam*."

Robertus Montensis mentions *Gerard Pucella's* being (*Ann. Dom. 1182*) elected "in episcopatum *Cestriensem*, qui episcopatus tres habet episcopales sedes, *Cestriensem*, *Coventrianam* & *Litchfeldensem*."

And *George Whitlock*, in his account of archdeacons, writes thus: "*Fuit quidem archidiaconus Cestrie omnium archidiaconorum diocesis Cestrienfis, Coventrenfis, & Litchfeldensis facile princeps ab initio*."

And, furthermore, *Marbam*, in his *Propulsion*, tells us, that *Adelfus*, bishop of the city of the colony of *legions* (the usual appellation of *Chester*) was present at the council of *Arles* in *France*, *Ann. Dom. 314*, which was almost 200 years before *Dubritius* was appointed the first archbishop of *Caerleon* in *South-Wales*.

They say there are *Eleven* parish churches in *Chester*, whereas we know of only *Nine*; and in describing the cathedral, they mention the tomb of *Henry IV.* who, after a long reign, and many victories, retired, became a hermit, and ended his days there: But surely this anecdote is only to be met with in the *Universal Mag.*

We are obliged to them for their pompous description of our *noble, very wide strong bridge* over the river *Dee*, consisting of *twelve very high arches*, tho' we can only count *seven*, and must besides own, that two of those are as low as any of their width ever were.

We are next told, that, 'the castle is supposed to be the work of *Hugh Lupus*.' That Earl, indeed, might make some additions, but it was a fortress above 900 years before his time; and the square tower on the left hand of the entrance into the upper wards was built by *Julius Agricola* before-mention'd, and was a part of the *Prætorium* of that general.

Two *burons* of our exchequer are mention'd, but we only know of *one haren*; nor did we ever hear of a fair at *Chester* in the month of *July*. Yours, &c. PHILEAS.

We have letters from other towns in *Chester* complaining of the injustice done them, particularly in fairs and markets, and adds, that, "Several gentlemen, upon reading such a description of their own county, have ordered their booksellers to send for no more of these Magazines."

ANOTHER Gentleman has sent an account of many errors and omissions in the map of *Chester*, publish'd by the *Universal Magazines*. These particulars we shall reserve for future use.—He goes on thus: 'In their account of *Chester*, p. 46. Col. 1. it is said to have been a province of the kingdom of the *West Saxons*; which is a gross mistake. Ibid. Col. 2. it is said to be bounded on the S.W. by *Derbyshire*. Pag. 53. Col. 2. they mention the monument of *Henry IV.* in such a manner, that the reader would be led to think it *Henry* the 4th of *England*; but he was Emperor of *Germany*, whose monument is at *Chester*.'

We are desir'd to acquaint the public with many more misinformations that occur in the *Universal Magazines of Knowledge and Pleasure*; but we desire to be excused at present, not having room for a hundredth part.

MR URBAN, See p. 167-77.

FOR the satisfaction of your astronomical readers, I send you the following places of the present comet, which, without further parade, they may rely upon, as deduced from observations taken with all due care, and with very exact instruments.

	Mean Time	Right Ascension	Di. from N. pole
	D H M	° ' "	° ' "
E April 21	12 12	347 43 51	36 25 27
	23 12	351 43 41	30 22 47
	25 12	356 16 55	24 46 00
	27 08 57	1 48 18	
	12 55	1 51 03	21 31 44

These are all the places I could deduce from the few observations the late unfavourable weather would permit me to take. Last night, thro' the boisterousness of the wind, I could not keep the instrument steady, but I plainly saw the comet between the flying clouds, notwithstanding the strong moon light; so that we shall not soon lose sight of it, if we know where about to look for it.

G London, April 29. Yours, &c. J. B.

MR URBAN,

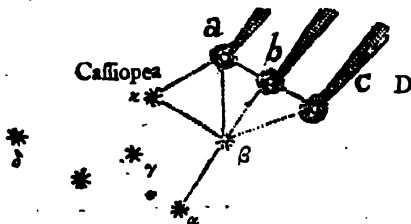
THE following figure is a true representation of the comet, as I have observed it, for three nights together, in its way over *Cassiopea*. Saturday, April 23, about 45 minutes past 2 o'clock A. M. I observed it at c to cover a small star, whose latitude in the *British Catalogue* is set down $54^{\circ} 4' N.$ and the longitude $23^{\circ} 54'$ of *Aries*. The 24th 15 minutes past 1, A. M. I observed it

it at b, exactly in a right line with the two stars mark'd α and β , as in the figure, and forming a right-angle triangle with β , and the star it had cover'd the night before. At half-an hour past 10 o'clock, the evening following, it form'd an equilateral triangle with β , and a star of the fourth magnitude, as mark'd α per diagram.

Its latitude when at b was nearly $55^{\circ} 24'$ N. and the longitude $28^{\circ} 12'$ of *Aries*. At c I found it to be in $2^{\circ} 50'$ of *Taurus*, with 56° N. latitude. The tail being very faint, and in the milky way, I could distinguish no more of it than about 5 degrees. Its motion, at the time of these observations, was nearly 3 degrees per day, and if the accounts we have had of it, can be depended upon, I judge it (tho' now geocentrically direct) to be a small retrograde Comet in its ascent from the sun, having but very lately past its Perigeeum.

St James's,
Apr. 26, 1748.

Yours, &c.
T. WRIGHT.



Dryness of the Northern RIVERS accounted for. See p. 136.

MR URBAN, *Curliffe, Apr. 16.*
THESE rivers, the *Kirtic, Elk, Liddale, Tiviot* and *Lin*, have their rise, and great part of their course among bleak and desolate mountains.

By the hot and dry weather in the last autumn, they were lower than ever known, and the earth was heated to an uncommon degree.

For this reason, although the snows in *Fro* were heaped on the mountains, by strong winds intensely cold, yet there was a ground thaw in the plains.

This constant drift of snow on the mountains, and intense cold of the air, consolidated the flakes in their descent, and a long succession of these congealed every standing pool, or mill-dam in the channel to the bottom.—So that the intermediate channel became dry.

But soon after the ice had reach'd the bottom of these pools, the ground thaw began insensibly to waste it away, and thus the waters of the river gradually

rose; tho' in *Elk*, which has but few pools no sensible increase of waters might ensue, as was the case.

But in *Lin*, which, tho' less than *Elk*, has more pools, a deep channel, and slow course, it was otherwise; for although, by the cause above assigned, the few fords that it has were pass'd by persons on foot, dry shod; yet within a few hours, there was so great a swell, that they were dangerous to horsemen.

The different courses of the freezing air, and the situation of the mountains, with respect to the several rivers, were the cause why this circumstance did not happen to all on the same day. And that several adjoining rivers did not freeze must be attributed to their running through a more level, and, therefore, a warmer country; and for the same reason some parts of the *Elk* might have little ice, as it is not all surrounded by mountains.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Description of the Imperial City of Aix LA CHAPPELLE See the plate.

WHOEVER was the founder of this city, the situation was certainly first chosen for its excellent springs, and this appears from its name in all languages, the Latins calling it *Aqua*, the Germans *Ack*, the Flemish *Aken*, and the French *Aix*, the elegant church (that with the dome, the two spires together being the town-house) dedicated to our lady of *Aix*, probably caus'd this place to be distinguished by the epithet of *la Chapelle*.

It stands in the duchy of *Fuliers*, and borders on that of *Limburgh*; the situation is agreeable, altho' it is surrounded by mountains; the air is good, and the prospect from the adjacent eminencies delightful, for the ascent is easy, cultivated and fruitful, and the summit is shaded with woods. The town does not appear to be inhabited in proportion to its extent, including within its circumference, which is of an oval figure, much garden, and some waste ground.

A small rivulet crosses it, not navigable, but the *Maie* and the *Rhine* furnish it with all the means of trade, and necessities of life. Upon the whole, for its situation, antiquity, dignity, the number and virtue of its hot springs, the magnificence of its baths, the natural and artificial beauties which surround and adorn it, the numerous and polite concourse of strangers, and the variety of amusements which they necessarily introduce, *Aix la Chapelle* may be justly deemed one of the most celebrated cities in *Europe*.

From the *Amusements of Aix* just published.

MR. URBAN,
As an authentic picture of that eminent person, Dean SWIFT, will be acceptable to those that are in any degree curious, I send you the inclosed

ACCOUNT of Dr SWIFT, collected from Mrs PILKINGTON's Memoirs.

Yours, G. F. A

HAVING had a strong ambition to be known to Dr Swift, as Dr Delany had recommended and introduced Mr Pilkington to him, I thought it hard to be excluded from the delight and instruction of such conversation; and having often remonstrated on that head, to no purpose, I at last told them (for I was pretty pert) 'that they were envious, and would not let me see the Dean, knowing how much I surpassed them all.' This set them laughing, and as they were to meet the next day at the Dean's house to keep the anniversary of his birth-day, I inclosed to Dr Delany the following lines:

To the Rev. Dr SWIFT. On his Birth-day.

While I the god-like men of old,
In admiration wrapt, behold!
Rever'd antiquity explore,
And turn the long-liv'd volumes o'er,
Where *Cato*, *Plutarch*, *Flaccus* shine
In ev'ry excellence divine;
I grieve that our degenerate days
Produce no mighty souls like these;
Patriot, philosopher, and bard,
Are names unknown, and seldom heard.
Spare your reflection, *Phœbus* cries,
'Tis as ungrateful as unwise;
Can you complain this sacred day,
That virtues, or that arts decay?
Behold in SWIFT reviv'd appears
The virtues of unnumber'd years;
Behold in him, with new delight,
The patriot, bard, and sage unite;
And know, *Ierne* in that name
Shall rival *Greece* and *Rome* in fame.

Dr Delany presented them to the Dean, telling him my saucy speech. The Dean kindly accepted of my compliment, and said 'He would see me whenever I pleas'd.' A most welcome message to me!

A few days after, he sent the Dr word, he would dine with him at *Deville*, and desired to meet Mr and Mrs Pilkington there: I obeyed this welcome summons, and a gentleman was so kind as to call on me to go with her; when we arrived, Dr Delany, the Dean, and Mr Pilkington were walking in the garden; we met them on a noble terrace, whose summit was crowned with a magnificent portico, where painting and sculpture display'd their utmost charms: the lady presented me to the Dean, who saluted me, and surprized me, by asking her, 'If I was her daughter?' She smiled, and said 'I was Mrs Pilkington.' 'What, says he, this poor little child marry'd! God help her, she is early engaged in trouble.' We passed the day in a most elegant and delightful manner, and the Dean engaging Mr Pilkington to preach for him at the cathedral the Sunday following, gave me alo, with the rest of the company, an invitation to dinner. As the

[*Gent. Mag.* APRIL 1748.]

communion is administered every Sunday in this antique church, dedicated to St *Patrick*, the first prelate who taught the gospel in Ireland; I was charmed to see with what a becoming piety the Dean performed that solemn service, which he had so much at heart, that he wanted not the assistance of the Liturgy, but went quite thro' it without ever looking in the book. Another part of his behaviour on this occasion was censured by some as favouring of *papery*, which was, that he bowed to the holy table; however, this circumstance may vindicate him from the wicked aspersions of being deemed an unbeliever, since 'tis plain he had the utmost reverence for the Eucharist. Service being over, we met the Dean at the church-door, surrounded by a crowd of poor, to all of whom he gave charity, excepting one old woman, who held out a very dirty hand to him; he told her, very gravely, 'That tho' she was a beggar, water was not so scarce but she might have washed her hands.' And so we marched, with the silver verge before us, to the deanery-house: when we came into the parlour, the Dean kindly saluted me, and without allowing me time to sit down, bade me come and see his library; Mr Pilkington was for following us, but the Dean told him merrily, he did not desire his company; and so he ventured to trust me. 'Well, says he, I have brought you here to shew you all the money I got when I was in the ministry, but don't steal any of it.' 'I won't indeed, Sir, says I;' so he opened a cabinet, and shewed me a parcel of empty drawers; 'Bless me, says he, the money is flown;' he then opened his bureau, wherein he had a great number of curious trinkets of various kinds, some of which he told me, 'were presented to him by the Earl and Countess of *Oxford*; some by Lady *Masham*, and some by Lady *Betty Germain*;' at last coming to a draw, fill'd with medals, he bade me chuse two for myself; but he could not help smiling, when I began to poize them in my hands, chusing them by weight rather than antiquity, of which I was not then a judge.

The Dean amused me in this manner 'till we were summoned to dinner, where his behaviour was so humorous, that I cannot avoid relating part of it: he placed himself at the head of his table opposite to a great pier glass, so that he could see in the glass whatever the servants did behind him: he was serv'd entirely in plate, and with great elegance; but the beef being over-roasted put us all in confusion. The Dean called for the cook-maid, and ordered her to take it down stairs and do it less; the maid answer'd, very innocently, 'that she could not.' 'Why, what sort of a creature are you, says he, to commit a fault which cannot be amended?' And turning to me he said very gravely, 'That he hop'd, as the cook was a woman of genius, he should, by this manner of arguing, be able in about a year's time to convince her she had better send up the meat too little than too much done;' charging the men servants, 'Whenever they imagined the meat was ready, they should take it 'spit and all, and bring it up by force, pro-

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missing

missing to aid them, in case the cook resisted.' The Dean then turning his eye on the looking-glass, spy'd the butler opening a bottle of ale, and helping himself to the first glass, he very kindly jumbled the rest together, that his master and guests might all fare alike. 'Ha! friend, says the Dean, thurp's the word, I find; you drank my ale, for which I flut two shillings of your board-wages this week, for I scorn to be out-done in any thing, even in cheating.' Dinner at last was over to my great joy, for now I had hope of a more agreeable entertainment.

The Dean thank'd Mr *Pilkington* for his sermon: 'I never, says he, preach'd but twice in my life, and then they were not sermons, but pamphlets.' I asked him, 'what might be the subject of them?' he told me, 'they were against *Wood's* half pence.'—'Pray, Madam, says he, do you smook?'—'No indeed, Sir, says I;—'Nor your husband?'—'Neither, Sir:—'Tis a sign, said he, you were neither of you bred in the university of *Oxford*; for drinking and smocking are the first rudiments of learning taught there; and in those two arts no university in *Europe* can out-do them.'—'Pray, Mrs *Pilkington*, tell me your faults;—'Indeed, Sir, I must beg to be excus'd, for if I can help it, you shall never find them out;—'No, says he, then Mr *Pilkington* shall tell me.'—'I will, Sir, says he, when I have discovered them.'—'Pray, Mr Dean, says Dr *Delany*, why will you be so unpolite as to suppose Mrs *Pilkington* has any faults?'—'I'll tell you, reply'd the Dean; whenever I see a number of agreeable qualities in any person, I am always sure they have had ones sufficient to poize the scale.'—I bowed, and told the Dean 'he d.d me great honour.' And in this I copied Bp *Berkley*, whom I have frequently heard declare 'That when any speech was made to him, which might be construed either into a compliment, or an affront, or, that (to make use of his own words) had two handles, he always took hold of the best.'

The Dean then asked me, 'if I was a queen what I should chuse to have after dinner?' I answer'd 'Your conversation;—'Pooch! says he, I mean what regale;—'A dish of coffee, Sir;—'Why then I will so far make you as happy as a queen, you shall have some in perfection; for when I was chaplain to the E. of *Berkley*, who was in the government here, I was so poor I was obliged to keep a coffee-house, and all the nobility resorted to it to talk treason.' I could not help smiling at this odd declaration, but had such an awe on me, that I durst not ask him, as I long'd to do, what it meant? The bottle and glasses being taken away, the Dean set about making the coffee, but the fire scorching his hand, he call'd to me to reach him his glove, and changing the coffee-pot to his left hand, held out his right one, ordering me to put the glove on it, which accordingly I did, when taking up part of his gown to fan himself with, and acting in character of a proud lady, he said, 'Well, I don't know what to think; women may

be horeft that do such things, but, for my part, I never could bear to touch any man's flesh—except my husband's, whom, perhaps, says he, she with'd at the devil.'

Mr *Pilkington*, says he, you would not tell me your wife's faults; but I have found her out to be a d——n'd insolent, proud, unmannerly slut:—'I look'd confounded, not knowing what offence I had committed.'—Says Mr *Pilkington*, 'Ay, Sir, I must confess she is a little saucy to me sometimes, but—'what has she done now?'—'Done! why nothing, but sat there quietly, and never once offered to interrupt me in making the coffee, whereas a lady of modern good breeding would have struggled with me for the coffee-pot, till she had made me scald myself and her, and made me throw the coffee in the fire, or perhaps at her head, rather than permit me to take so much trouble for her.'

This raised my spirits, and as I found the Dean always introduc'd a compliment with an affront, I never afterwards was startled at the latter (as too many have been, not entering into his peculiarly ironical strain) but was modestly contented with the former, which was more than I deserved, and which the surprize rendered doubly pleasing.

By this time the bell rang for church; and Dr *Delany* and Mr *Pilkington*, who with myself were now all the company (for the rest departed before the coffee was out) were oblig'd to attend the summons: but as there is no service in the cathedral, except evening-prayer at six o'clock, I chofe rather to attend the Dean there, than go to hear another sermon; by this means I had him all to myself for near three hours, during which time he made me read to him the annals of the four last years of Queen *Ann*, written by himself; the intention of which seem'd to be a vindication of the then ministry and himself, from having any design of placing the pretender on the throne of *Great Britain*: It began with a solemn adjuration that all the facts therein contained were truth, and then proceeded in the manner of Lord *Clarendon*, with giving the particular characters of every person whom he should have occasion to mention; amongst whom, I remember, he compar'd Lord *Bolingbroke* to *Petranius* (one who agreeably mingled business with pleasure). At the conclusion of every period, he demand'd of me, 'Whether I understood it?' for I would, says he, have it intelligible to the meanest capacity, and if you comprehend it, 'tis possible every body may.' I bow'd and assured him I did. And indeed it was written with such perspicuity and elegance of style, that I must have had no capacity at all if I did not taste what was so exquisitely beautiful.

The bell rang for evening-prayer, to which I accompanied the Dean, and on our return to the deanry house, Mr *Pilkington* and I were for going home, but the Dean told us, 'he gave us leave to stay to supper;' which from him was a sufficient invitation. The Dean then pulled out of his pocket a little gold runlet, in which was a bottle-screw, and opening a bottle of wine, he decanted it off; the last glass being muddy,

muddy, he called to Mr Pilkington to drink it ;

‘ For, says he, I always keep some poor parson to drink the foul wine for me :—Mr Pilkington entering into his humour thanked him, and told him, ‘ He did not know the difference, but was glad to get a glass at any rate :—’ Why then, says the Dean, you shan’t, for I’ll drink it myself : why p—x take you, you are wiser than a pauntry curate whom I ask’d to dine with me a few days ago ; for upon my making the same speech to him, he told me he did not understand such usage, and so walk’d off without his dinner. By the same token, I told the gentleman who recommended him to me, that the fellow was a blockhead, and I had done with him.’

The Dean then missing his golden bottle-screw, told me very sternly, ‘ He was sure I had stolen it :—’ I affirm’d very seriously, ‘ I had not ;—’ Upon which he looked for it, and found it where he himself had laid it ; ‘ ‘Tis well for you, says he, that I have got it, or I would have charged you with theft.’ ‘ Why, pray, Sir, should I be suspected more than any other person in the company ? ’ ‘ For a very good reason, says he, because you are the poorest.’

There now came in, to sup with the Dean, one of the oddest little mortals I ever met with : he formerly wrote the *Gazetteer* ; and, upon the strength of being an author, and of having travelled, took upon him not only to dictate to the company, but to contradict whatever any other person advanced, right or wrong, till he had entirely silenc’d them all : and then, having the whole talk to himself (for, to my great surprize, the Dean neither interrupted nor shewed any dislike of him) he told us a whole string of improbabilities, such as, ‘ That each pillar of St Peter’s at Rome took up more ground than a convent which was near it, wherein were twelve monks, with their chapel, garden and infirmary.’ By this account, every pillar must take up, at least, half an acre, and considering the number of them, we must conclude the edifice to be some miles in circumference. No one present had ever been at Rome, except himself, so that he might tell us just what he thought proper.

I took notice, that, before this dogmatical gentleman, the Dean was most remarkably complaisant to Mr Pilkington and me, and at our going away, the Dean would hand me down all the steps to the coach, thanking us for the honour of our company, at the same time sliding into my hand as much money as Mr Pilkington and I had given at the offering in the morning, and coach-hire also, which I durst not refuse, lest I should have been deemed as great a blockhead as the parson who refused the thick wine.

It has been a matter of dispute amongst the learned, whether *England* or *Ireland* had the honour of giving to the world this admirable person ; ‘tis probable posterity may contend this point as warmly as the seven cities of *Greece* did the birth-place of *Homer* ; and tho’ in reality ‘tis of no great importance where a man is born, yet as the *Irish* are the eternal ridicule

of the *English* for their ignorance, I am proud *Hibernia* had the happiness of producing this brilliant wit, to redeem the credit of the country, and to convince the world a man may draw his first breath there, and yet be learned, wise, generous, religious, witty, social and polite.

The account I have frequently heard the Dean give of himself, was, that he was born in *Hoy’s-Alley*, in *Warburgh* parish, *Dublin* ; his father was a lawyer, and returning from the circuit, he unfortunately brought home the itch with him, which he had got by lying in some foul bed on the road. Somebody advised him to use mercury to cure it, which prescription cost him his life in a very few days after his return. The Dean was a poshumous son to this gentleman, but, as he said, came time enough to save his mother’s credit. He was given to an *Irish* woman to nurse, whose husband being in *England*, and writing to her to come to him, as she could not bear the thoughts of parting with the child, she very fairly took him with her, unknown to his mother, or any of his relations, who could learn no tidings either of him or her for three years, at the end of which time she returned to *Ireland*, and restored the child to his mother, from whom she easily obtain’d a pardon, both on account of the joy she conceived at seeing her only son again, when she had in a manner lost all hope of it, as also, that it was plain the nurse had no other motive for stealing him but pure affection, which the women of *Ireland* generally have in as eminent degree, for the children they nurse, as for their own offspring.

I believe the Dean’s early youth did not promise that bright day of wit which has since enlightened the learned world. Whilst he was at the university of *Dublin*, he was so far from being distinguished for any superiority of parts or learning, that he was stopp’d of his degree as a dunce. When I heard the Dean relate this circumstance, for I set down nothing but what I had from his own mouth, I told him, I supposed he had been idle ; but he affirmed to the contrary, assuring me he was really dull ; which, if true, is very surprizing.

I have often been led to look on the world as a garden, and the human minds as so many plants, set by the hand of the great creator for utility and ornament. Thus some, we see, early produce beautiful blossoms, and as soon fade away ; others, whose gems are more slow in unfolding, but more permanent when blown ; and others again, who, tho’ longer in arriving at perfection, not only bless us then with shade and odour, but also with delicious wholesome fruit.

But, to return, Altho’ it is not in my power to give a succinct account of the Dean’s life, neither have I any intention to attempt it, yet I believe I am better qualified to do it than most of those who have undertaken it, as they were absolute strangers to him, and relate things upon hearsay. The Dean, for the latter part of his life, contracted his acquaintance into a very narrow compass ; for, as he was frequently deaf, he thought this infirmity made him troublesome, and therefore kept no company but such

as he could be so free with as to bid them speak loud, or repeat what they had said; and as he was like another *Nishtar*, full of days and wisdom, so like him he was pretty much upon the narrative, than which nothing could be more delightful to me, as pleasure and instruction flow'd from his lips. His words

*Drew audience, and attention still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air.* MIL.

I remember in one of these periodical fits of deafness, for they returned on certain seasons on him, he sent for me early in the morning; he told me, when I came, he had found employment for me, so he brought to me out of his study a large book, very finely bound in Turkey leather, and handsomely gilt; 'This, says he, is a translation of the Epistles of *Horace*, a present to me from the author, 'tis a special good cover; but I have a mind there should be something valuable within side of it;' so, taking out his penknife, he cut out all the leaves close to the inner margin. 'Now, says he, I will give these what they greatly want,' and put them all into the fire. He then brought out two drawers fill'd with letters:—'Your task, Madam, is to paste in these letters, in this cover, in the order I shall give them to you; I intended to do it myself, but that I thought it might be a pretty amusement for a child, so I sent for you.' I told him, I was extremely proud to be honoured with his commands:—'But, Sir, may I presume to make a request to you?' 'Yes, says he, but ten to one I shall deny it.'—'I hope not, Sir, 'tis this;—' 'My I have leave to read 5 letters as I go on?' 'Why provided you will acknowledge yourself amply rewarded for your trouble, I don't much care if I indulge you so far; but are you sure you can read?'—'I don't know, Sir, I'll try.' 'Well, then, begin with this:—' It was a letter from Lord *Bolingbroke*, dated six o'clock in the morning; it began with a remark, how differently that hour appeared to him now, rising cool, serene, and temperate, to contemplate the beauties of Nature, to what it had done in some former parts of his life, when he was either in the midst of excesses, or returning home sur'd with them; so he proceeded to describe the numberless advantages with which Temperance and Virtue bless their votaries, and the miseries which attend the contrary course. The epistle was pretty long, and the most refin'd piece of moral philosophy I ever met with, as indeed every one of his were, and I had the unspeakable delight of reading several of them.

Nor can I be at all surpris'd that Mr *Pope* should so often celebrate a genius, who, for sublimity of thought, and elegance of stile, had few equals. The rest of the Dean's correspondents were, the Lady *Majbam*, the E. of *Oxford*, Dr *Atterbury*, Bp *Burton*, Id *Bathurst*, Mr *Addison*, Archdeacon *Parnell*, Mr *Congreve*, Mr *Pulteney*, Mr *Pope*, Mr *Gay*, Dr *Avenant*; a noble and a learned set! So my readers may judge what a banquet I had. I could not avoid remarking to the Dean, that notwithstanding the friendship Mr *Pope* profess'd to Mr *Gay*, he could not forbear a great

many satirical, or, if I may be allow'd to say so, envious remarks on the success of the *Beggar's Opera*. The Dean very frankly own'd, he did not think Mr *Pope* was so candid to the merits of other writers as he ought to be. I then ventur'd to ask the Dean, whether he thought the lines Mr *Pope* address'd him with; in the beginning of the *Dunciad*, were any compliment to him? viz.

O thou! whatever title please thine ear.

'I believe, says he, they were meant as such, but they are very stiff;—' Indeed, Sir, said I, he is so perfectly a master of harmonious numbers, that, had his heart been the least affected with his subject, he must have writ better: How cold, how forc'd are his lines to you, compar'd with yours to him!

• *Hail! happy Pope, whose generous mind.*

Here we see the masterly poet, and the warm, sincere, generous friend; while he, according to the character he gives of Mr *Addison*, *dawns with saint praise*.—'Well, reply'd the Dean, 'I'll shew you a late letter of his:—' He did so, and I was surpris'd to find it fill'd with low and ungentleman-like reflections, both on Mr *Gay*, and the two noble persons who honoured him with their patronage after his dis-appointment at court. 'Well, Madam, said the Dean, what do you think of that letter?' (seeing I had gone quite thro' it)—'Indeed, Sir, return'd I, I am sorry I have read it; for it gives me reason to think there is no such thing as a sincere friend to be met with in the world.'—'Why, reply'd he, authors are as jealous of their prerogative as kings, and can no more bear a rival in the empire of wit, than a monarch could in his dominions.'—'But, Sir, said I, here is a *Latin* sentence writ in *Italian*, which, I suppose, means something particular; will you be so kind to explain it?' 'No, reply'd he, smiling,—'I'll leave that for your husband to do:—I'll send for him to come and dine with us, and in the mean time we'll go and take a walk in *Naboth's vineyard*.'—'Where may that be, pray Sir?'—'Why, a garden, I cheated one of my neighbours out of:—'When we entered the garden, or rather the field, which was square, and enclosed with a stone wall, the Dean ask'd me how I lik'd it:—'Why, pray, Sir, said I, where is the garden?'—'Look behind you,' said he; I did so, and observed the fourth wall was lined with brick, and a great number of fruit-trees planted against it, which being then in blossom, look'd very beautiful.—'What are you so intent on?' said the Dean:—'The opening bloom, Sir, which brought *Waller's* lines to my remembrance:—

Hope waits upon the flow'ry prime.

'Oh! reply'd he, you are in a poetical vein; I thought you had been taking notice of my wall; 'tis the best in *Ireland*; when the masons were building it (as most tradesmen are rogues) I watch'd them very close, and as often as they could, they put in a rotten stone, of

• See Swift's *Libel on Lord Carteret*.

of which, however, I took no notice, 'till they had built three or four perches beyond it; now, as I am an absolute monarch in the Liberties †, and king of the mob, my way with them was to have the wall thrown down to the place where I observed the rot en stone, and by doing so five or six times, the workmen were at last convinced it was their interest to be honest;—'or else, Sir, said I, your wall would have been as tedious a piece of work as *Penelope's* web, if all that was done in the day was to be undone at night:—'Well, answer'd he, I find you have poetry for every occasion; but as you can't keep peace with me in walking,' for indeed I was not quite so light then as I had been 4 months before, 'I would have you sit down on that little bank, till you are rested, or I tired, to put us more upon a par.'

I seated myself, and away the Dean walk'd, or rather trotted, as hard as ever he could drive. I could not help smiling at his odd gait, for I thought to myself, he had written so much in praise of horses, that he was resolved to imitate them as nearly as he could: As I was indulging this fancy, the Dean returned to me, and gave me a strong confirmation of his partiality to those animals; 'I have been considering, Madam, as I walked, said he, what a fool Mr *Pilkington* was to marry you, for he could have afforded to keep a horse for less money than you cost him; and that, you must confess, would have given him better exercise and more pleasure than a wife:—Why you laugh, and don't answer me—is not it truth?'—'I must answer you, Sir, with another question; pray how can a bachelor judge of this matter?' 'I find, said he, you are vain enough to give yourself the preference;' 'I do, Sir, to that species here; to a *Houynbm*. I would, as becomes me, give place. But, Sir, 'tis going to rain;—'I hope not, said he, for that will cost me sixpence for a coach for you (this garden being at some distance from the house). Come, haste, O how the tester trembles in my pocket!' I obeyed, and we got in a doors just time enough to escape a heavy shower.—'Thank God, said the Dean, I have saved my money; here, you fellow, (to the servant) carry this six pence to the lame old man that sells ginger-bread at the corner, because he tries to do something, and does not beg.'

The Dean shew'd me into a little street-parlour (where sat his house-keeper, a matron-like gentlewoman, at work). 'Here, says he, Mrs *Brent*, take care of this child (meaning me) while I take my walk out within doors.' The Deanry-house has I know not how many pair of back-stairs in it, the preceding Dean who built it being, it seems, extremely fearful of fire, was resolved there should be many ways to escape, in case of danger.

The Dean then ran up the great-stairs, down one pair of back-stairs, up another, in so violent a manner, that I could not help expressing my uneasiness to the good gentlewoman,

left he should fall, and be hurt; she said, 'It was a customary exercise with him, when the weather did not permit him to walk abroad.'

I told Mrs *Brent*, 'I believ'd the Dean was extremely charitable.'—'Indeed, Madam, reply'd she, no body can be more so; his income is not above 600*l.* a year, and every year he gives above half of it in private pensions to decay'd families; besides this, he keeps 500*l.* in the constant service of industrious poor; this he lends out 5*l.* at a time, and takes the payment back at 1*s.* a week; this does them more service than if he gave it to them entirely, as it obliges them to work, and at the same time keeps up this charitable fund for the assistance of many. You can't imagine what numbers of poor tradesmen, who have even wanted proper tools to carry on their work, have, by this small loan, been put into a prosperous way, and brought up their families in credit. The Dean, added she, has found out a new method of being charitable, in which, however, I believe, he will have but few followers, which is, to debar himself of what he calls the superfluities of life, in order to administer to the necessities of the distress'd; you just now saw an instance of it, the money a coach would have cost him, he gave to a poor man unable to walk; when he dines alone, he drinks a pint of beer, and gives away the price of a pint of wine; and thus he acts in numberless instances.'

My reader will, I hope, do me the justice to believe I was quite charm'd with this account of the Dean's beneficent spirit; I before admired him as a person of distinguished genius, but now I revered him as the angel of *Ireland*. The Dean running into the parlour, threw a whole packet of manuscript poems into my lap, and so he did for five or six times successively, till I had an apron full of wit and novelty, (for they were all of his own writing) and such as had not then been made public, and many of them, I believe, never will. Mr *Pilkington* coming, according to the Dean's desire, to dinner, found me deeply engaged, and sat down to partake of my entertainment, till we were summoned to table, to a less noble treat.—

'Well, Mr *Pilkington*, said the Dean, I hope you are jealous; I have had your wife a good many hours, and as she is a likely girl, and I a very young man (*Note*, he was upwards of threescore) you don't know what may have happen'd: though I must tell you, you are very partial to her; for I have not been acquainted with her above six months, and I have already discovered two intolerable faults in her; 'tis true, I look'd sharp, or perhaps they might have escaped my notice: Nay, Madam, don't look surprized, I am resolved to tell your husband, that he may break you of them.'—'Indeed, Sir, return'd I, my surprize is, that you have not found out two and fifty in half that time; but let me know them, and I will mend of them, if I can;—'Well, put in, says he, for I believe you can't; but eat your dinner, however, for they are

† Liberties belonging to the Dean.

'not capital.' I obey'd, yet was very impatient to know my particular errors; he told me I should hear of them time enough.

The things being taken away, 'Now, good Sir, said I, tell me what I do amiss, that I may reform;—' No, return'd he,—but I'll tell your husband before your face, to shame you the more :—In the first place, Mr *Pilkington*, she had the insolence this morning, not only to desire to read the writings of the most celebrated geniuses of the age, in which I indulged her, but she must also, forsooth, pretend to praise or censure them, as if she knew something of the matter; indeed her remarks were not much amiss, considering they were guess-work; but this letter of Mr *Pope's* she has absolutely condemn'd; read it (he did so) take notice of it, said the Dean; she would also have had me explain that *Latin* sentence to her, but I had some modesty, tho' she had none, you see. 'Why, Sir, said I, sure Mr *Pope* would not (especially to you) write any thing which even a virgin might not read.'—'Now, Mr *Pilkington*, said the Dean, is her curiosity at work, I'll be hang'd if she lets you sleep to night till you have satisfied it. But this is not all, she had the vanity to affirm, that she thought herself preferable to a horse, and more capable of giving you pleasure: Nay, she laugh'd in my face for being of a different opinion, and ask'd me how a bachelor should know any thing of the matter? If you don't take down her pride, there will be no bearing her.'

Indeed, Sir, said Mr *Pilkington*, 'tis your fault that she is so conceited; she was always dispos'd to be faucy, but since you have done her the honour to take notice of her, and made her your companion, there is no such thing as mortifying her.'—'Very fine, said the Dean, I have got much by complaining to you, to have all your wife's faults laid at my door.'—'Well, Sir, said I, all these misdemeanors may be included under the article of *Pride*; now let me know my other crime.'—'Why, said he, you can't walk fast; but at present I excuse you.'—'Well, Sir, if I can't mend my pride, I'll try to mend my pace.'—'Mr *Pilkington*, said he, I have a mind to clip your wife's wit.'—'Indeed, Sir, said I, that's death by law, for 'tis sterling.'—'Shut up your mouth for all day, *LeTTY*, said Mr *Pilkington*, for that answer is real wit.'—'Nay, said the Dean, I believe we had better shut up our own, for at this rate she'll be too many for us.' I am sure, if I was not proud before, this was enough to make me so.

The Dean guessed right, when he said I would not let Mr *Pilkington* sleep, till he had explained to me the *Latin* sentence in Mr *Pope's* letter; which, at my request, he did. And indeed none but such a wicked wit would have contrived to turn the words of our blessed Saviour, so as to make them convey a very impure, as well as a most uncharitable idea to the mind.

The Dean came to dine with us in our *Lilliputian* palace, as he call'd it; and, who could

have thought it? he just looked into the parlour, and ran up into the garret, then into my bed-chamber and library, and from thence down to the kitchen; and well it was for me that the house was very clean; for he complimented me on it, and told me, 'That was his custom; and that 'twas from the cleanliness of the garret and kitchen, he judg'd of the good housewifery of the mistress of the house; for no doubt but a slut would have the room clean, where the guests were to be entertained.'

He really was sometimes very rude, even to his superiors, of which the following story, related to me by himself, may serve as one instance amongst a thousand others.

The last time he was in *London*, he went to dine with the Earl of *Burlington*, who was then but newly married. My Lord being willing, I suppose, to have some diversion, did not introduce him to his lady, nor mention his name :—'Tis to be observ'd, his gown was generally very rusty, and his person no way extraordinary.——After dinner, said the Dean, 'Lady *Burlington*, I hear you can sing; sing me a song.' The lady looked on this unceremonious manner of asking a favour with distaste, and positively refus'd him. He said, she should sing, or he would make her. 'Why, Madam, I suppose you take me for one of your poor pauntry *English* hedge parsons; sing when I bid you.' As she said nothing but laugh at this freedom, the lady was so vex'd that she burst into tears, and retired.

His first compliment to her when he saw her again, was 'Pray, Madam, are you as proud as an ill-natur'd now, as when I saw you last?' To which she answered, with great good humour, 'No, Mr Dean, I'll sing for you, if you please.'—From which time he conceived great esteem for her. But who that knew him would take offence at his bluntness? It seems Queen *Caroline* did not, if we may credit his own lines, wherein he declares, that he

*With princes kept a due decorum,
But never stood in awe before 'em;
And to the present Queen, God bless her,
Would speak as free as to her dresser;
She thought it his peculiar whim,
Nor took it ill—as came from him.*

SWIFT on his own Death.

I cannot recollect that ever I saw the Dean laugh, perhaps he thought it beneath him; for when any pleasantry pass which might have excited it, he us'd to suck his cheeks to avoid risibility.——He frequently put me in mind of *Shakespeare's* description of *Cassius*.

*He is a great discerner, and he looks
Quite thro' the deeds of men—
Seldom he smiles, and smiles in such a sort
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spi-*

rit,

That cou'd be mov'd to smile at any thing.

Julius Cæsar.

I doubt not but the world will expect to hear from me some of the Dean's amours, as he has not quite escap'd censure, on account of his gallantries; but here I am not able to oblige my reader,

reader, he 'being too far advanc'd in years, when I first had the honour of being known to him, for amusements of that kind. I make no doubt but he has often been the object of love, and his *Cadenus* and *Vanessa* seem to assure us, that he was the favourite of one lady; but to speak my sentiments, I really believe it was a passion he was wholly unacquainted with, and which he would have thought it beneath the dignity of his wisdom to entertain. Not that I ever imagin'd he was an enemy to the fair; for when he found them docile, he took great pleasure to instruct them: And if I have any merit, as a writer, I must gratefully acknowledge it due to the pains he took to teach me to think and speak with propriety; tho', to tell the truth, he was a very rough sort of a tutor for one of my years and sex; for whenever I made use of an inelegant phrase, I was sure of a deadly pinch, and frequently receiv'd chastisement before I knew my crime. However I am convinc'd, had he thought me incorrigibly dull, I should have escaped without correction, and the black and blue favours I receiv'd at his hands were meant for merit, tho' bestow'd on me.

309.

*The VISION of THEODORE,
the HERMIT of Teneriffe, found in
his Cell.*

SON of Perseverance, whoever thou art, whose curiosity has led thee hither, read and be wise. He that now calls upon thee is *Theodore*, the Hermit of *Teneriffe*, who in the 57th year of his retreat, left this instruction to mankind, left his solitary hours should be spent in vain.

I was once what thou art now, a groveller on the earth, and a gazer at the sky; I traffick'd and heap'd wealth together, I loved and was favoured, I wore the robe of honour, and heard the music of adulation; I was ambitious, and rose to greatness; I was unhappy, and retired. I fought for, some time, what I at length found here, a place where all real wants might be easily supply'd, and where I might not be under the necessity of purchasing the assistance of men by the toleration of their follies. Here I saw fruits, and herbs, and water, and here determined to wait the hand of death, which I hope, when at last it comes, will fall lightly upon me.

Forty-eight years had I now passed in forgetfulness of all mortal cares, and without any inclination to wander farther than the necessity of procuring sustenance required; but as I stood one day beholding the rock that overhangs my cell, I found in myself a desire to climb it; and when I was on its top, was in the same manner determined to scale the next, 'till by degrees I conceived a wish to view the summit of the mountain, at the foot of which I had so long resided. This motion of my thoughts I endeavoured to suppress, not because it appeared criminal, but because it was new; and all change, not evidently for the better, alarms a mind taught by experience to distrust itself. I was often afraid that my heart was deceiving me, that my impatience of confinement rose from

some earthly passion, and that my ardour to survey the works of nature, was only a hidden longing to mingle once again in the scenes of life.—I therefore endeavoured to settle my thoughts into their former state, but found their distraction every day greater. I was always re-approaching myself with the want of happiness within my reach; and at last began to question whether it was not laziness rather than caution, that restrained me from climbing to the summit of *Teneriffe*.

I rose therefore before the day, and began my journey up the steep of the mountain; but I had not advanced far, old as I was, and burdened with provisions, when the day began to shine upon me; the declivities grew more precipitous, and the sand slid from beneath my feet; at last, fainting with labour, I arrived at a small plain, almost inclosed by rocks, and open only to the East. I sat down to rest awhile, in full persuasion that when I had recovered my strength, I should proceed on my design; but when once I had tasted ease, I found many reasons against disturbing it. The branches spread a shade over my head, and the gales of spring wafted odours to my bosom.

As I sat thus forming alternately excuses for delay, and resolutions to go forward, an irresistible heaviness suddenly surprised me; I laid my head upon the bank, and resigned myself to sleep: when methought I heard a sound as of the flight of eagles, and a being of more than human dignity stood before me. While I was deliberating how to address him, he took me by the hand with an air of kindness, and ask'd me solemnly, but without severity, '*Theodore*, whither art thou going?' 'I am climbing, answer'd I, to the top of the mountain, to enjoy a more extensive prospect of the works of nature.' 'Attend first (said he) to the prospect which this place affords, and what thou dost not understand I will explain. I am one of the benevolent beings who watch over the children of the dust, to preserve them from those evils which will not ultimately terminate in good, and which they do not, by their own faults, bring upon themselves. Look round therefore without fear, observe, contemplate, and be instructed.'

Encouraged by this assurance, I looked and beheld a mountain higher than *Teneriffe*, to the summit of which the human eye could never reach: when I had tired myself with gazing upon its height, I turned my eyes towards its foot, which I could easily discover, but was amazed to find it without foundation, and placed inconceivably in emptiness and darkness. Thus I stood terrified and confus'd; above were tracts inscrutable, and below was total vacuity. But my protector, with a voice of admonition, cried out, '*Theodore*, be not affrighted, but raise thy eyes again; the mountain of *Existence* is before thee, survey it and be wise.'

I then looked with more deliberate attention, and observed the bottom of the mountain to be of gentle rise, and overspread with flowers; the middle to be more steep, embarrassed with crags, and interrupted by precipices, over which hung branches loaded with fruits, and

among which were scattered palaces and bow-ers. The tracts which my eye could reach nearest the top were generally barren; but there were among the clefts of the rocks a few hardy evergreens; which, tho' they did not give much pleasure to the sight or smell, yet seemed to cheer the labour, and facilitate the steps of those who were clambering among them.

Then beginning to examine more minutely the different parts, I observed, at a great distance, a multitude of both sexes issuing into view from the bottom of the mountain. Their first actions I could not accurately discern; but as they every moment approached nearer, I found that they amused themselves with gathering flowers, under the superintendence of a modest virgin in a white robe, who seemed not over-solicitous to confine them to any settled pace, or certain track; for she knew that the whole ground was smooth and solid, and that they could not easily be hurt or bewildered.—When, as it often happened, they plucked a thistle for a flower, *Innocence*, so was she called, would smile at the mistake. Happy, said I, are they who are under so gentle a government, and yet are safe. But I had no opportunity to dwell long on the consideration of their felicity; for I found that *Innocence* continued her attendance but a little way, and seemed to consider only the flowery bottom of the mountain as her proper province. Those whom she abandoned scarcely knew that they were left, before they perceived themselves in the hands of *Education*, a nymph more severe in her aspect, and imperious in her commands, who confined them to certain paths, in their opinion, too narrow and too rough. These they were continually solicited to leave by *Appetite*, whom *Education* could never fright away, though she sometimes awed her to such timidity, that the effects of her preference were scarcely perceptible. Some went back to the first part of the mountain, and seemed desirous of continuing busied in plucking flowers, but were no longer guarded by *Innocence*; and such as *Education* could not force back, proceeded up the mountain by some miry road, in which they were seldom seen, and scarcely ever regarded.

As *Education* led her troop up the mountain, nothing was more observable than that she was frequently giving them cautions to beware of *Habits*; and was calling out to one or another at every step, that a *Habit* was ensnaring them; that they would be under the dominion of *Habit* before they perceived their danger; and that those whom a *Habit* should once subdue, had little hope of regaining their liberty.

Of this caution, so frequently repeated, I was very solicitous to know the reason, when my protector directed my regard to a troop of pigmies, which appeared to walk silently before those that were climbing the mountain, and each to smooth the way before her follower. I found that I had missed the notice of them before, both because they were so minute as not easily to be discerned, and because they grew every moment nearer in their colour to the objects with which they were surrounded. As

the followers of *Education* did not appear to be sensible of the preference of these dangerous associates, or, ridiculing their diminutive size, did not think it possible that human beings should ever be brought into subjection by such feeble enemies, they generally heard her precepts of vigilance with wonder; and, when they thought her eye withdrawn, treated them with contempt. Nor could I myself think her cautions so necessary, as her frequent inculcation seemed to suppose, till I observed that each of these petty beings held secretly a chain in her hand, with which she prepared to bind those whom she found within her power. Yet these *Habits* under the eye of *Education* went quietly forward, and seemed very little to encrease in bulk or strength; for though they were always willing to join with *Appetite*, yet when *Education* kept them apart from her, they would very punctually obey command, and make the narrow roads in which they were confined easier and smoother.

It was observable, that their stature was never at a stand, but continually growing or decreasing, yet not always in the same proportions; nor could I forbear to express my admiration, when I saw in how much less time they generally gained than lost bulk. Though they grew slowly in the road of *Education*, it might however be perceived that they grew; but if they once deviated at the call of *Appetite*, their stature soon became gigantic, and their strength was such that *Education* pointed out to her tribe many that were led in chains by them, whom she could never more rescue from their slavery. She pointed them out, but with little effect, for all her pupils appeared confident of their own superiority to the strongest *Habit*, and some seemed in secret to regret that they were hindered from following the triumph of *Appetite*.

It was the peculiar artifice of *Habit* not to suffer her power to be felt at first. Those whom she led, she had the address of appearing only to attend, but was continually doubling her chains upon her companions, which were so slender in themselves, and so silently fastened, that while the attention was engaged by other objects, they were not easily perceived. Each link grew tighter as it had been longer worn, and when, by continual additions, they became so heavy as to be felt, they were very frequently too strong to be broken.

When *Education* had proceeded in this manner to the part of the mountain where the declivity began to grow craggy, she resigned her charge to two powers of superior aspect. The manner of them appeared capable of presiding in senates, or governing nations; and yet watched the steps of the other with the most anxious attention, and was visibly confounded and perplexed if ever she suffered her regard to be drawn away. The other seemed to approve her submission as pleasing, but with such a condescension as plainly shewed that she claimed it as due; and indeed so great was her dignity and sweetness, that he who would not reverence, must not behold her.

Introduction, said my protector, be fearless, and

‘and be wise; approach these powers, whose dominion extends to all the remaining part of the Mountain of Existence.’ I trembled, and ventured to address the inferior nymph, whose eyes, tho’ piercing and awful, I was not unable to sustain. ‘Bright power, said I, by whatever name it is lawful to address thee, tell me, thou who presidest here, on what condition thy protection will be granted.’—‘It will be granted,’ said she, ‘only to Obedience. I am Reason, of all subordinate beings the noblest and the greatest; who, if thou wilt receive my laws, will reward thee like the rest of my votaries, by conducting thee to Religion.’—Charmed by her voice and aspect, I professed my readiness to follow her. She then presented me to her mistress, who looked upon me with tenderness. I bowed before her, and she smiled.

When Education delivered up those for whose happiness she had been so long solicitous, she seemed to expect that they should express some gratitude for her care, or some regret at the loss of that protection which she had hitherto afforded them. But it was easy to discover, by the alacrity which broke out at her departure, that her presence had been long displeasing, and that she had been teaching those who felt in themselves no want of instruction. They all agreed in rejoicing that they should no longer be subject to her caprice, or disturb’d by her documents, but should be now under the direction only of Reason, to whom they made no doubt of being able to recommend themselves by a steady adherence to all her precepts. Reason counselled them at their first entrance upon her province, to enlist themselves among the votaries of Religion; and informed them, that if they trusted to her alone, they would find the same fate with her other admirers, whom she had not been able to secure against Appetites and Passions, and who having been seized by Habits in the regions of Desire, had been dragged away to the caverns of Despair. Her admonition was vain, the greater number declared against any other direction, and doubted not but by her superintendency they should climb with safety up the Mountain of Existence. ‘My power, said Reason, is to advise, not to compel; I have already told you the danger of your choice. The path now seems plain and even, but there are asperities and pitfalls, over which Religion only can conduct you. Look upwards, and you perceive a mist before you settled upon the highest visible part of the mountain, a mist by which my prospect is terminated, and which is pierced only by the eyes of Religion. Beyond it are the temples of Happiness, in which those who climb the precipice by her direction, after the toil of their pilgrimage repose for ever. I know not the way, and therefore can only conduct you to a better guide. Pride has sometimes reproached me with the narrowness of my view, but when she endeavoured to extend it, could only shew me, below the mist, the bowers of Content; even they vanished as I fix’d my eyes upon them; and those whom she persuaded to travel towards

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‘them were incained by Habits, and engulfed by Despair, a cruel tyrant, whose caverns are beyond the darkness on the right side and on the left, from whose prisons none can escape, and whom I cannot teach you to avoid.’

Such was the declaration of Reason, to those who demanded her protection. Some that recollected the dictates of Education, finding them now seconded by another authority, submitted with reluctance to the strict decree, and engaged themselves among the followers of Religion, who were distinguished by the uniformity of their march, tho’ many of them were women, and by their continual endeavours to move upwards, without appearing to regard the prospects which at every step courted their attention.

All those who determined to follow either Reason or Religion were continually importuned to forsake the road, sometimes by Passions, and sometimes by Appetites, of whom both had reason to boast of the success of their artifices; for so many were drawn into bye paths, that any way was more populous than the right. The attacks of the Appetites were more impetuous, those of the Passions longer continued. The Appetites turned their followers directly from the true way, but the Passions marched at first in a path nearly in the same direction with that of Reason and Religion; but deviated by slow degrees, till at last they entirely changed their course. Appetite drew aside the dull, and Passion the sprightly. Of the Appetites, Lust was the strongest; and of the Passions, Vanity. The most powerful assault was to be feared, when a Passion and an Appetite joined their enticements; and the path of Reason was best followed, when a Passion called to one side, and an Appetite to the other.

These seducers had the greatest success upon the followers of Reason, over whom they scarcely ever failed to prevail, except when they counteracted one another. They had not the same triumphs over the votaries of Religion; for tho’ they were often led aside for a time, Religion commonly recalled them by her emissary Conscience, before Habit had time to enchain them. But they that professed to obey Reason, if once they forsook her, seldom returned; for she had no messenger to summon them but Pride, who generally betray’d her confidence, and employ’d all her skill to support Passion; and if ever she did her duty, was found unable to prevail, if Habit had interposed.

I soon found that the great danger to the followers of Religion was only from Habit; every other power was easily resisted, nor did they find any difficulty when they inadvertently quitted her, to find her again by the direction of Conscience, unless they had given time to Habit to draw her chain behind them, and bar up the way by which they had wandered. Of some of these, the condition was justly to be pitied, who turned at every call of Conscience, and tried, but without effect, to burst the chains of Habit; saw Religion walking forward at a distance, saw her with reverence, and longed to join her; but were, whenever they approached her, withheld by Habit, and ban-

quished

guished in sordid bondage, which they could not escape, tho' they scorned and hated it.

It was evident that the *Habits* were so far from growing weaker by these repeated contests, that if they were not totally overcome, every struggle enlarged their bulk, and increased their strength; and a *Habit*, oppos'd and victorious, was more than twice as strong as before the contest. The manner in which those who were weary of their tyranny endeavoured to escape from them, appeared by the event to be generally wrong; they tried to loose their chains one by one, and to retreat by the same degrees as they advanced; but before the deliverance was completed, *Habit* always threw new chains upon her fugitive; nor did any escape her but those who by an effort sudden and violent, burst their shackles at once, and left her at a distance; and even of these, many rushing too precipitately forward, and hindered by their terrors from stopping where they were safe, were fatigued with their own vehemence, and resigned themselves again to that power from whom an escape must be so dearly bought, and whose tyranny was little felt, except when it was resisted.

Some however there always were, who, when they found *Habit* prevailing over them, called upon *Reason* or *Religion* for assistance; each of them willingly came to the succour of her suppliant; but neither with the same strength nor the same success. *Habit*, insolent with her power, would often presume to parley with *Reason*, and offer to loose some of her chains if the rest might remain. To this, *Reason*, who was never certain of victory, frequently consented, but always found her concession destructive, and saw the captive led away by *Habit* to his former slavery. *Religion* never submitted to treaty, but held out her hand with certainty of conquest; and if the captive to whom she gave it did not quit his hold, always led him away in triumph, and placed him in the direct path to the temple of *Happiness*, where *Reason* never failed to congratulate his deliverance, and encourage his adherence to that power to whose timely succour he was indebted for it.

When the traveller was again placed in the road of *Happiness*, I saw *Habit* again gliding before him, but reduced to the stature of a dwarf, without strength and without activity; but when the *Passions* or *Appetites*, which had before seduced him, made their approach, *Habit* would on a sudden start into size, and with unexpected violence push him towards them. The wretch thus impelled on one side, and allured on the other, too frequently quitted the road of *Happiness*, to which, after his second deviation from it, he rarely returned. But if by a timely call upon *Religion*, the force of *Habit* was eluded, her attacks grew fainter, and at last her correspondence with the enemy was entirely destroy'd. She then began to employ those restless faculties in compliance with the power which she could not overcome; and as she grew again in stature and strength, cleared away the impediments of the road to *Happiness*.

From this road I could not easily withdraw

my attention, because all who travelled it appeared cheerful and satisfied; and the farther they proceeded, the greater appeared their alacrity, and the stronger their conviction of the wisdom of their guide. Some who had never deviated but by short excursions, had *Habit* in the middle of their passage, vigorously supporting them, and driving off their *Appetites* and *Passions*, which attempted to interrupt their progress. Others, who had entered this road late, or had long forsaken it, were toiling on without her help at least, and commonly against her endeavours. But I observed, when they approached to the barren top, that few were able to proceed without some support from *Habit*, and that those whose *Habits* were strong, advanced towards the mists with little emotion, and entered them at last with calmness and confidence; after which they were seen only by the eye of *Religion*, and though *Reason* looked after them with the most earnest curiosity, she could only obtain a faint glimpse, when her mistress, to enlarge her prospect, raised her from the ground. *Reason*, however, discerned that they were safe, but *Religion* saw that they were happy.

'Now, *Theodore*, said my protector, withdraw thy view from the regions of obscurity, and see the fate of those who, when they were dismissed by *Education*, would admit no direction but that of *Reason*. Survey their wanderings, and be wise.'

I looked then upon the road of *Reason*, which was indeed, so far as it reached, the same with that of *Religion*, nor had *Reason* discovered it but by her instructions. Yet, when she had once been taught it, she clearly saw that it was right; and *Pride* had sometimes incited her to declare that she discovered it herself, and persuaded her to offer herself as a guide to *Religion*, whom, after many vain experiments, she found it her highest privilege to follow. *Reason* was however at last well instructed in part of the way, and appeared to teach it with some success, when her precepts were not misrepresented by *Passion*, or her influence overborn by *Appetite*. But neither of these enemies was she able to resist. When *Passion* seized upon her votaries, she seldom attempted opposition; she seemed indeed to contend with more vigour against *Appetite*, but was generally overwheeled in the contest; and if either of her opponents had confederated with *Habit*, her authority was wholly at an end. When *Habit* endeavoured to captivate the votaries of *Religion*, she grew by slow degrees, and gave time to escape; but in seizing the unhappy followers of *Reason*, she proceeded as one that had nothing to fear, and enlarged her size, and doubled her chains without intermission, and without reserve.

Of those who forsook the directions of *Reason*, some were led aside by the whispers of *Ambition*, who was perpetually pointing to stately palaces, situated on eminences on either side, recounting the delights of affluence, and boasting the security of power. They were easily persuaded to follow her, and *Habit* quickly threw her chains upon them; they were soon convinced of the folly of their choice, but few of them attempted to return. *Ambition* led them

them forward from precipice to precipice, where many fell and were seen no more. Those that escaped, were, after a long series of hazards, generally delivered over to *Avarice*, and enlisted by her in the service of *Tyranny*, where they continued to heap up gold till their patrons or their heirs pushed them headlong at last into the caverns of *Despair*.

Others were incited by *Intemperance* to ramble in search of those fruits that hung over the rocks, and filled the air with their fragrance. I observed that the *Habits* which hovered about these soon grew to an enormous size, nor were there any who less attempted to return to *Reason*, or sooner sunk into the gulphs that lay before them. When these first quitted the road, *Reason* looked after them with a frown of contempt, but had little expectations of being able to reclaim them; for the bowl of intoxication was of such qualities as to make them lose all regard but for the present moment; neither *Hope* nor *Fear* could enter their retreats, and *Habit* had so absolute a power, that even *Conscience*, if *Religion* had employed her in their favour, would not have been able to force an entrance.

There were others whose crime it was rather to neglect *Reason* than to disobey her, and who retreated from the heat and tumult of the way, not to the bowers of *Intemperance*, but to the maze of *Indolence*. They had this peculiarity in their condition, that they were always in sight of the road of *Reason*, always wishing for her presence, and always resolving to return to-morrow. In these was most eminently conspicuous the subtlety of *Habit*, who hung imperceptible shackles upon them, and was every moment leading them farther from the road, which they always imagined that they had the power of reaching. They wandered on from one double of the labyrinth to another, with the chains of *Habit* hanging secretly upon them, till, as they advanced, the flowers grew paler, and the scents fainter; they proceeded in their dreary march without pleasure in their progress, yet without power to return; and had this aggravation above all others, that they were criminal, but not delighted. The Drunkard for a time laughed over his wine; the ambitious man triumphed in the miscarriage of his rival; but the captives of *Indolence* had neither superiority nor merriment. *Dijcontent* lowered in their looks, and *Sadness* hovered round their shades; yet they crawled on reluctant and gloomy, till they arrived at the depth of the recess, varied only with poppies and nightshade, where the dominion of *Indolence* terminates, and the hopeless wanderer is delivered up to *Melancholy*: the chains of *Habit* are rivetted for ever, and *Melancholy* having tortured her prisoner for a time, consigns him at last to the cruelty of *Despair*.

While I was musing on this miserable scene, my protector called out to me, 'Remember, *Theodore*, and be wife, and let not *Habit* prevail against thee.' I started, and beheld myself surrounded by the rocks of *Terrific*; the birds of light were singing in the trees, and the glances of the morning darted upon me.

WE copy'd the foregoing beautiful VISION from *The PRECEPTOR*, just published in two thick Volumes, 8vo, illustrated with copper plates, and sufficiently advertised in all the news-papers to raise in our readers a desire, often intimated to us, with regard to any considerable work, of seeing a specimen, without the trouble of going into a bookseller's shop.

This book, which is dedicated to Pr. George, is designed for the higher classes in schools, and for readers yet unexperienced in the sciences.—It is in twelve sections, or parts; on each of which the Preface expatiates, and then recommends to the reader the best authors on the subject.—We can give but a slight sketch from it.

PART I. is appropriated to the humble purposes of teaching to read, and *write*, and *write letters*; but in which no man needs to blush for having employ'd his time, if honour be estimated by use.

PART II. treats of *Geometry*; on the usefulness of which it is unnecessary to expatiate, in an age when mathematical studies have so much engaged the attention of all classes of men.

PART III. is on *Geography* and *Astronomy*, than which no studies afford more extensive, more wonderful, or more pleasing scenes.

PART IV. Of *Chronology* and *History*. It is not easy to live without enquiring by what means every thing was brought into the state in which we now behold it: or without finding in the mind some desires of being inform'd concerning the generations of mankind, that have been in possession of the world before us; and whether they were better or worse than ourselves; or what good or evil has been derived to us from their schemes, practices and institutions: Enquiries which *History* alone can satisfy; and *History* can only be made intelligible by some knowledge of *Chronology*.

PART V. Of *Rhetoric* and *Poetry*. These supply life with its highest intellectual pleasures, and in the hands of *Virtue* are of great use for the impression of just sentiments, and illustrious examples.

PART VI. gives rules for *Drawing*, with many examples on copper plates, which are well engraved. This art not only assists the apprehension, and relieves the memory, but happily supplies the defects of language, by enabling the eye to receive what cannot be convey'd to the mind any other way.

PART VII. Of *Logic*; or the art of arranging and connecting ideas, of forming and examining arguments; which is universally allowed to be an attainment in the utmost degree worthy the ambition of that being, whose highest honour is to be endued with Reason.

PART VIII. gives a specimen of *Natural History*, which, tho' small, may be sufficient to put the mind in motion, and excite a curiosity after the works of God.

PART IX. treats of *Ethics*, or *Morality*; one of the studies, which ought to begin with the first glimpse of Reason, and only end with life itself. Other acquisitions are merely temporary benefits, except, as they contribute to illustrate the knowledge, and confirm the practice of morality and piety, which extend their influence.

influence beyond the grave, and increase our happiness to endless duration. This great science, therefore, must be inculcated with care and assiduity, such as its importance ought to incite in reasonable minds.

PART X. is a discourse upon *Trade and Commerce*; the theory of which is yet but little understood, and therefore the practice is often without real advantage to the public.

PART XI. treats of *Laws and Government*, the knowledge of which, by peculiar necessity, constitutes a part of the education of an *Englishman*, who professes to obey his prince according to the law, and who is himself a secondary legislator.

PART XII. Having thus supplied the young student with knowledge, it remains now that he learns its application. For this purpose a section is added upon *human life and manners*; in which he is cautioned against the danger of indulging his *passions*, of vitiating his *habits*, and depraving his *sentiments*. From this part, as the crowning of all the rest, we have given the foregoing *Vision of Theodore*.

P. S. Tho' the compilers of the *Preceptor* have, without doubt, consulted the best authors, we take the liberty to remark, that if that part of their book was not printed off in *September* last, they should have corrected *Pliny's Letter to Tacitus*, from our Magazine for that month, p. 420-21. However, this hint may be of use against their second edition.

The new Explanation of Genesis i. 2. published in Feb. Mag. p. 58. answer'd.

THE author begins with telling us, that several writers of the first class are of opinion, that the apostasy and punishment of the rebel angels were revealed to our first parents in *Paradise*. This is a point I shall not take upon me to determine; but leave to an abler pen than either his or mine.

GEN. i. 2. *The Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters*. This Spirit, by the learned in the original language, is understood of the agent, created and put into motion by *Yehovah Elohim*: and tho' well meaning persons, from their want of knowledge in the *Hebrew*, have explained this of the Holy Spirit, yet sure that opinion is much safer than what this Gentleman hath advanced, who, tho' he may allow *Yehovah Elohim* to create, yet, according to his system, *Satan* was the former of this world. The Texts he produces out of the *New Testament*, to support his opinion, are not at all to his purpose; and how proper it is to say that *Moses* wrote conformable to *St Peter* and *St Jude*, I leave any one to judge.

The first place in which רוח אלהים (*Ruah Elohim*, the Spirit of God) is used, is *Genesis i. ver. 2.* where, I hope, he will acknowledge the word רע (rang, evil) is not annex'd. רוח (*Ruah*) may be, and is, used for *Air*, or *Spirit*, good or evil; but then the scripture always informs us which.—Thus 1 *Sam. xvi. 13.* we are told that רוח יהוה (*Ruah Yehovah*, the Spirit of the Lord) came upon *David*; and *ver. 14.* departed from *Saul*;

and that רע רוח (*Ruah rang*, an evil Spirit) troubled him; and *ver. 15* and *16.* *Saul's* servants sile it רוח אלהים (*Ruah Elohim rang*, an Evil Spirit from God).—This spirit is no less than five times mentioned in this chapter, and the epithet signifying evil but once omitted; so that I imagine our new explainer had not read this chapter with any sort of attention, as he mentions only three times.

How wide soever we have been in our opinions hitherto, we are agreed in one point, viz. That the Evil Spirit here mentioned, which troubled *Saul*, was undoubtedly *Satan*: And I hope I shall not be thought wanting in Christian charity, if I say, I fear the same Spirit has taken possession of this Gentleman, or such an explanation could not have come from him.

PHILOTHEUS.

S I R, Louvain, April 10, 1748.

THE French Epigram subjoin'd, as well as the English translation, have just fallen into my hands. The thought is worn threadbare: it serv'd formerly for the great *Turenne*, and, I believe, in your memory, M—— had some of the same incense offer'd him. But the application is nothing the worse for being old, if the rules of Epigram-writing had been observ'd, and in this I prefer the translation to the original. The poet is to celebrate his General's conduct and courage.—*Fier*, in the third verse, carries with it no great commendation, even in French: But let us suppose it in English to be brisk, brave, bold, stout, &c.—and in this point of view only the General stands, nothing of his conduct appearing. This fault is avoided in the translation: *In Saxa alone the foes of Gallia dread*. Besides, *fier*, brave, stout, anticipates *le héros du second*. *Le Tyrian valour*, is no surprize, when we have been told before, that he's a *murder* fellow. *Sou cher Saxon*, *Her dear Saxe*, or some other adjective that had no relation to his courage or conduct, would, I believe, have been better. Yours, &c. J. BEZINGTON.

Rome eut en Fabius un guerrier politique,
Cartage en Annibal eut un chef héroïque:
La France plus heureuse a dans ce fier Saxon
La tête du premier, & le bras du second.

Triumphant Rome to Fabius wisdom gave,
And lusty Caribage nam'd her leader brave;
In SAXON alone the foes of Gallia dread
The Tyrian valour, and the Roman head.
See Vol. xvii. p. 194.

MR URBAN,

HAVING never before seen any attempt to translate Mr Pope's celebrated *Dissert.* I was the more attentive to the *Louvain* Paraphrase of it, inserted in a late Magazine. *Flummus lucin* in bold and super-expressive. *Premi*, as it stands in the first line, is ambiguous, and therefore must come far short of that strong and striking contrast, which it ought to make to the last; or, indeed, properly speaking, it makes no contrast at all. *Antimus jocosus* is much too languid; we are infinitely more interested in hearing the divine *Fiat* directly pronounced, than we can be by a cool, indirect narrative. In short, the poetry is tolerable, but the sublime spirit, thro' over-cooking, is, I think, in a great measure, evaporated. Wherefore I had a mind to try, whether we could not better preserve this famous Spirit on

See Vol. XVIII. p. 581.

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this side of the water, where it was originally produced, and accordingly have translated thus, without a paraphrase :

* *Naturam legesque ejus non atra tegebat ;
Sic Neutonus, ait Numen ; lux omnia pandit.*

As a farther specimen of close translating, you may, if you please, give your readers the following into the bargain. It was occasioned by an accidental neglect of helping a curate, who was entertain'd at the Archbishop's palace, to drink with his vicesals ; and, in my humble opinion, is by no means inferior to the polite and ingenious *Bank Robur*, either in point of deep erudition, or public utility.

I had some fish,
Sent by th' Archbishop ;—
—Hop was not there,
Because I had no beer.

*Mittitur in disco
Mibi piscis ab Archiepiscopo ;—
Po non ponatur,
Quia potum non mihi datur.*

Quere, Which is the original ?

I am, S I R, Y. &c. &c.

Feb. 10, 1747-8.

HUMS SCOTUS.

• This *Disquis* differs little from one Vol. XI. p. 601. where, and in p. 663, are several others, which this Gentleman, not then our reader, had not seen.

Of the Universal Dark Space.

MR URBAN,

April 5, 1748.

THE Letter-writer, p. 57, has the following words :

'The universal space, in which the earth and planets with their atmospheres roll (being a vacuum) is a universal darkness.' How can a thing (as space for example) be said to be wholly dark, when some parts of it are light ? Are not those parts, that are enlightened by the heavenly bodies, portions of the universal space, or the expanse in general ? No doubt they are. The passage therefore abovementioned, is almost as horrible as the author's Universal Dark Space. The consistency of a mixture of light and shade with total darkness, is a conceit excusable perhaps in a farmer or graver, but unpardonable in a philosopher. MISOSCOTUS.

P. S. I leave *Agricola's* vacuum to be taken notice of by those learned men who insist on a plenum. (248)

MEMOIRS of the Academy of SWE-
DEN. Continued from p. 112.

Among 5 remarks of M. *Triewald* on damp, or those dangerous vapours which arise in mines, he observes there are two sorts. The first, which extinguishes the lights, and suffocates the miners, he ascribes to a want of renewing the air, for several years pent up in some corner of the mine, long abandon'd by the workmen, and now again opened. It is easy to guard against this dangerous air, which is deprived of its elasticity, by carrying a lighted candle at a good distance before you, boldly advancing while it continues burning, and retreating when it goes out. The second kind of vapours is fired at the approach of a candle, and is what the mines in *England* are very subject to, where the air is often kindled, and runs thro' all the caverns with the noise and violence of thunder, killing all it meets, The oil of stone engenders these dangerous vapours, and nature has been mistaken in their formation by art. [See

Vol. xvii. p. 327.]—M. *Triewald* also recommends antimony in certain disorders incident to horses. It is to be prepared by mixing antimony with nitre, making a detonation, and collecting the scoria, or scurf which remains. This is an emetic, but as horses do not vomit, this prescription cures them without any sensible evacuation. The same gentleman describes a machine for making saws with great expedition.

Captain *Ehrensbuerdi*, having made experiments on the different degrees of strength in the gunpowder of several countries of *Europe*, found that of *Sweden* to excel ; a measur'd charge of it threw bombs of a certain calibre 102 *Swedish* eils, when *French* powder carry'd them no farther than 79, and that of *England* but 74. Hence, besides the advantage in sea fights, *Sweden* may have a great demand for its powder, as it is not only better, but can be afforded at a much lower price.

[We are informed that gunpowder should be try'd by weight.]

D M. *Moræus* had seen the fatal effects of *benlæne* with the blue flower, better known by the name *Napellus*. Whatever M. *Deslandes* and others have said of the harmlessness of this plant, it is very poisonous in the climate of *Upland* ; a surgeon, who ventur'd to eat it in a salad, dy'd of it within two hours.

M. *Muiderer* has improved upon *Newton's* problem, on the method of estimating distances by sound.

M. *Strömer* made experiments on the strength of gunpowder. A double charge will not carry a ball double the length, but much more is required ; M. *Strömer* inquires into the cause of this phenomenon.

F M. *Funke* examined into the cause of another phenomenon. He had observ'd that the perpendicular shafts which reach to the bottom of the mines, are, in fine weather, full of thick darkness at the depth of 60 or 70 toises below the surface, and yet are not very dark at the depth of 106 toises when the sky is overcast. This paradox M. *Funke* ascribes to the refraction of the rays, which is greater in an air charg'd with vapours : hence the crepusculum, or twilight, lasts longer towards the north, in proportion to the greater abundance of vapours in that quarter.

H It is impossible to give a detail of M. *Ekvius's* memoirs on the rapidity of rivers. He found that water runs 2045 feet in a second, when the perpendicular which marks the fall of the water is

34 inches, and when a line drawn from the surface of the water to the end of an oblique line fasten'd to a ball, and lifted up with the current, is 14 inches. —

He also demonstrated, that a figure inscribed in, or circumscribed about a circle, has the largest area of all the figures comprehended within the same lines.

M. Nordenberg commends to poor people 3 methods of gaining a livelihood.

1. By making pot-ash, which may be improv'd and augmented by using those plants which grow on the sea-shore, and abound with sea-salt; nothing can be easier than the preparation. They are to burn these plants, and make of their ashes a ley, whence by evaporation they extract an alkaline salt, of a greyish colour, which yields a good price. The ashes, depriv'd of their salt by the elixivation, are an excellent manure for land.

2. A method for making pitch, tar, and turpentine, which are thus prepared: They take the greasy substance which is found in the roots of old pines, and melt it over a slow fire, then strain it, and it becomes very good turpentine, whence it is easy to distil an oil. What sticks to the bottom of the still in the distillation, becomes colophony by gentle drying, and the impure or droffy part, which would not pass the strainer, is a pitch, which may serve for links and other uses. His 3d method arises from a gift of nature in the abundance of hares in the north: he advises poor people to pull off their furr, which is to be manufactur'd with wool, and will turn to great profit.

295 M. Groberg presented the figure of a toad, found in the bosom of a rock of very hard stone. The generation and growth of these animals are so incomprehensible, that one is tempted to think all stories of this kind are meer fables.

M. Geo. Brandt communicates his chymical observations, which are written with exactness and veracity. The first treats of the products of vitriol; he extracts from it a limpid oil, which he separates from the common oil, by often changing the receiver. He obtained from colcothar an acid and dry volatil salt, of a kind as yet very rare. He gives new proofs how little we ought to trust to the specific virtues of fixed alkaline salts, extracted from different plants. These salts preserve none of the properties of their plants, when they are not produced by a moderate fire, and are perfectly the same when extracted by a degree of heat sufficient to make them true alkalies.

Baron Cedernhielm has taken the trouble to inform himself of the nest and hatching of the cuckow. He found that this bird did actually make use of the nests of some other kinds of birds, especially of the white wagtail. But he clears the young cuckow from the charge of ingratitude fix'd upon it; for it does not kill its nurse, nor is in the least akin to a species of spar-hawk.

M. Scheldon presented a table calculated by him, which shews at sight the weight of a ship of war, as soon as you know the number of guns; a ship of 26 guns, for instance, weighs 2134 Schiffsfunds.

An incombustible wood might be thought no mean curiosity, and was discovered by accident: on occasion of wanting fuel, some wood was taken, which had been used about the alum manufactory. This wood being impregnated with the salts of alum, resisted the fire, was consumed very slowly, and that without producing any flame; the maceration of wood in a solution of vitriol has the same effect. [The paper-bangings, advertised not liable to take fire, probably are prepared after the like way.]

S I R, Cornwall, Land's-End, Ap. 14.

AS the distemper amongst the cattle is not yet ceased, I'll give you my thoughts upon that melancholy affair. Some time in December last, I observed the news papers mention'd vast sums paid by the government to sufferers on this account, about 100,000 l. it was likewise propos'd that the government should offer a reward for a remedy. I doubt, Sir, it will be in vain to expect one, 'till a better regulation in buying and selling is established, than has been hitherto observed, among a set of men, whose perverseness, I'm persuaded, has been the sole cause of the infection thus spreading: And if they continue to put their fresh cattle in the infected houses or lands, &c. I believe it will cost the government much more, before an end is put to it; for whilst these vile obstinate methods are pursued, the best remedy under the sun will not avail any thing. The present distemper amongst our cattle, Sir, is in reality a plague, or murrain, and as long as the above practices are continu'd can never cease, 'till, perhaps, the greatest part of the cattle in the kingdom are destroy'd; I admire that it has not made greater ravage than it really has, whilst the farmer, &c. remain so monstrously obstinate and careless; they complain of their losses, but at the same time will not hearken to reason or advice. The only method would be, for the government to appoint proper officers to inspect all the infected places, and take down the number of cattle, and not suffer the farmer to bring in more for some time, for fresh cattle brought into the infected estates will ever keep the infection

fection alive. The farmer should be also obliged to clean his stables and out-houses, and wash and purify them in such a manner as may be proposed; for unless this is punctually observed, assure yourself no method or medicine can remove so grievous a calamity; and this carefully done, I doubt not but an effectual remedy might be found. We observe in this county, that in case our sheep are at any time infected with the scab, it infects the very land, so that if we stock it again with fresh sheep in less than two or three years, they are surely infected with the scab within a month or six weeks at farthest, but here lies the great error of our obstinate farmers, graziers, and cow-keepers. I shall now point you out a very probable remedy, for the benefit of my country, without the least hopes of gratuity or reward.

‘As soon as you perceive the distemper on any of your cattle, first cut off the tip of both ears, burn behind the ears also with a red-hot iron, and every morning, for three days following, bleed under the tongue, plentifully, giving the following cheap remedy, morning and evening, for nine or ten days; Take a large spoonful of tar, and beat it up in a mortar with one egg (shell and all) then mix with it one large spoonful of honey, two large spoonfuls of linseed oil, four large spoonfuls of the sharpest vinegar, and half a pint of small beer, to all which add half an ounce of grains of paradise; and then give it in a horn as above, fasting the bullock for an hour after it, when it may drink freely of warm water and a little bran, and keep in house. Wash the mouth, teeth, and tongue of the creature twice a day, before you give the above remedy, with warm water three parts, the sharpest vinegar the other part, adding a little honey and alum to the wash; and remember to prick the bladder on the tongue with a needle, or open it with a pen-knife. Tar the noses, breasts, and sides of the cattle once a week, and also wash their necks and legs every second or third day with stale urine. Let the stables and out-houses be fumigated with tar and sulphur, and the walls, &c. washed with water, vinegar, honey, and alum, as above observed.’

Yours, &c.

A FARMER.

A letter from Cheshire, where the distemper is now got, mentions its being communicated by dogs, about which there is no regulation in the order of council, which directs only, that persons attending infected cattle do not go near the sound.

A gentleman, in the East riding of Yorkshire, supposing the infection to be carry'd to a great distance in the cloaths of those who have attended the sick cattle, gives the following directions and prescription.

‘Let no body go near the cattle but those who fodder and milk them, and let these people never go to them in the same cloaths they go to fairs and markets in; but let them

‘have frocks made of harding, to be kept for that purpose, a hat on purpose, and a wig on purpose, or else tuck all their hair up under a linnen cap to be made for that purpose.’
‘By way of prevention, bleed all the cattle, and put a rowel under their bellies, and take two large handfuls of rue, two of sage, and two of wormwood; chop them small, and boil them in 12 quarts of water for two hours; strain it, and keep it for use, giving each beast a pint and a half three times a week, and either rub their noses ev'ry morning with tar, or else, as a certain nobleman of this riding did, syringe their noses and mouths every morning with tar-water; by which method, and bleeding them, and letting no body come near but those who tended on them, he preserved his cows, not far from London, when the distemper rag'd all round him.’

Of the appearance of a new Comet, first publicly notify'd in the General Evening Post, by the two following Letters.

To Mess. Man and Aylcough in Ludgate-street.

Respected Friends,

I beg the liberty to acquaint you, that a comet has been seen two or three nights past by some of our workmen, and which I also saw last night before 12 o'clock; when it appeared nearly N. E. by N. a few degrees above the horizon, very faintly: About half an hour after one this morning it was N.E. and being now above the gross vapours, appeared plainly; its head small, and looks hazy: The brush, or tail, points directly back from the sun, and sometimes seem'd 8 or 9 degrees in length. By comparing its situation among the stars, with a small celestial globe that I have, I take it to be now in the void space between a star of the 4th magnitude, in the right thumb of *Andromeda*, and another of the 3d, in the right knee of *Pegasus*, at about five degrees below the rump of *Lacerta Stellaris*, and the same distance from the star at the extremity of the chain on the right hand of *Andromeda*. Imagine a right line extended from this last star to that called *Scæat* in *Pegasus*, and another from that in the thumb of *Andromeda* to that in the right knee of *Pegasus*, (both above-mentioned) and it nearly intersects the comet. Whether 'tis in its descent to, or ascent from, the sun, time may determine.

Melksham, Wilts,

Yours, &c.

Apr. 18, 1748.

S. SANCER.

G Extra: of a Letter from Newbury in Berkshire, dated April 19.

AT half an hour after 12 last night, I saw a COMET, about 16 degrees high, about N. N. E. At two this morning it was N. E. and by E. about 35 degrees high. The nucleus seem'd pale, and larger than a star of the second magnitude; and the tail appeared about a yard long, stretching southward. It had a star of the second magnitude at a small distance from it.

Heath Academy, nigh Wakefield, Apr. 19, 1748.
MR URBAN,
 Yesterday as I was looking towards the north part of the heavens, I accidentally cast my eye upon a comet near the chain of *Andromeda*; its splendour is not very great at present, yet the tail is perfectly distinct: The motion of it is very swift, amounting to near 5 degrees of a great circle in a day, and tending directly towards the pole. It comes to the north part of the meridian about 9 o'clock at night, and is then 10 degrees high.
Yours, &c.

JOHN TURNER.

Account of the Fortress of MAESTRICHT from La Martiniere. (See the Plan.)

MAESTRICHT is divided into two parts, by the *Maele*, viz. *Maestricht* properly so called, on the West side of the river, and the suburb *Wyck* on the East side. They are joined by a very fine bridge 100 foot in length, with nine large arches, eight of which are of free stone. The ninth, which is next to *Wyck*, is of wood, and 65 foot long; and is so contriv'd that it may, in case of necessity, be demolished in a very little time, so as to cut off all communication between the two places. Under this arch the larger vessels pass.

This city has undergone five considerable sieges: The first in 1579, when having declar'd for the confederacy, the Duke of *Parma* took it on the 19th of *June*, after a siege of four months: It was then pillag'd by the *Spaniards*, and above 8000 people lost their lives in a miserable manner. The second siege was in 1632, when *Frederick Henry*, Prince of *Orange* retook it from the *Spaniards* in two months and 12 days. The third siege, which was undertaken by the Marquis d'*Astoux* in 1634, was rais'd. In the fourth siege, it was taken by *Leuis* the XIVth King of *France* in July 1673, after 13 days open trenches. The fifth and last was that undertaken by the Prince of *Orange* (afterwards K. *William III.*) in 1676, which he was obliged to raise after an attack of 51 days. However, the place was restored to the States General in 1678 by the treaty of *Nimeguen*.

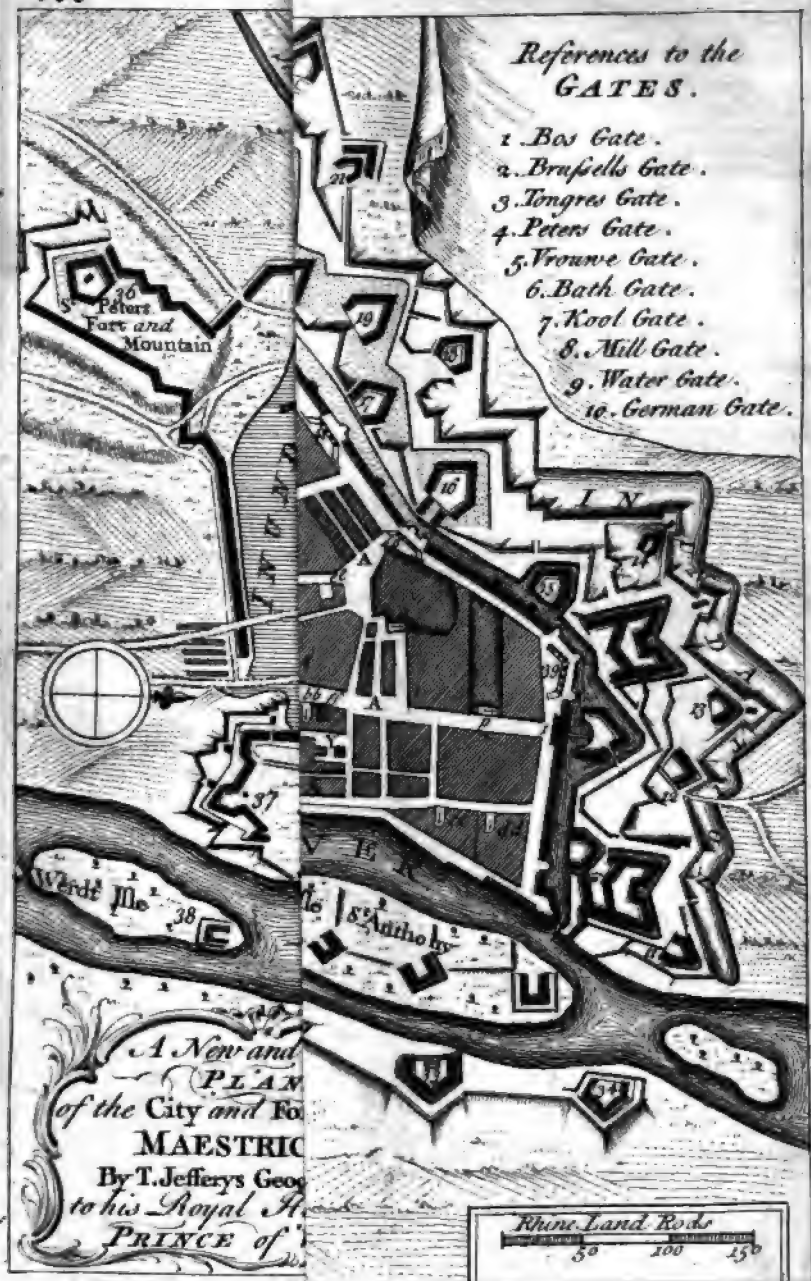
This is one of the strongest fortresses, and the principal key of the republick, upon the *Maele*. It was formerly surrounded only with an old fort of wall; but when the States General became masters of it they fortified it, and the *French*, while it was in their hands,

made great additions to the fortifications. The ramparts are three miles in circumference; they consist of an old wall fill'd up with earth, and flank'd with several little towers and old-fashion'd bastions; but its principal strength lies in several detach'd bastions, some great and others small, in horn-works and crown-works, and in a cover'd way, which in some places is double, in others three-fold; all which works are undetermined. It is made more difficult of access by two inundations, (*See Plan.*) form'd by means of a little river call'd the *Jair* or *Jeker*. One of these inundations is towards *Liege*, between the city and fort *St Peter*, and reaches from the *Maele* to the *Tongres* gate; the other near the *Boisleduc* gate, and extends from the bastion call'd *Dapt* to the *Maele*.

Wyck, tho' on the other side of the *Maele*, is look'd upon as a part of the city, and is under the same jurisdiction. This side is also exceedingly well fortified; its rampart is three quarters of a mile in compas, and is flank'd by three large bastions joined to the body of the place. It has another inclosure of earth, flank'd by several bastions and ravelins, and also a good cover'd way.

Above the bridge there is an island fortified with redoubts, and another below surrounded with walls of blue stone. This last island is very near the *Meule-Port*, or *Mill-Gate*, and has been rais'd within 30 years or thereabouts, with the dirt and rubbish that has been thrown there. Within two musket shot of the town, towards *Liege*, stands fort *St Peter*, upon the brow of a hill of the same name, which faces the town. It consists of a very large bastion with casemates, and has a counterescarp and cover'd way. It has also lines of communication and intrenchments, both on right and left, which reach to the inundation form'd by the *Jair* between the fort and town, which is pretty populous, and is reckon'd to have about 3000 houses, and, exclusive of the garrison, 12 or 13,000 inhabitants.

The river *Maele* rises in *Burgundy*, and running N. thro' *Lorraine* and *Champagne*, enters the *Netherlands*, and having watered *Toul*, *Verdun*, and *Dinant*, passes on to *Namure*, where it receives the *Sambre*, then turning N. E. it passes to *Huy* in the territory of *Liege*, about 16 miles N. E. of *Namure*, then to *Liege* about 14 miles further, then to *Maestricht* still further 13 m. thence to *Venlo* and *Grave*, whence making its way



f Newhook. 10 St Andrew, or Mary much enquir'd after by the wife, and so
 [Gent. Mag. April 1748.] Y

but when the States ~~General~~ ~~General~~
 matters of it they fortified it, and the
French, while it was in their hands,

to ~~some~~ ~~about~~ 15 miles further, then up
Macarty Hill further 15 m. thence to
Falsham, etc, thence making its way

to W. it rolls on to *Worcum*, and having joined the *Waal* proceeds to *Dort*, which it almost surrounds, and then discharges itself into the *German* sea, a little below the *Brill*. N.E. from *Maastricht* lies *Valkenborg* or *Faguenmont*, on the river *Geule*, at 5 miles distance, *Maastricht* at 16, and *Roermond* by the conflux of the *Roer* and *Maese* at 26, *Aix la Chapelle*, 20 miles East, *Limbourg* S. E. 25 miles, *Dalen* 10 miles; *Tongres* S. W. 12 miles; *Bissen*, N. W. 8 miles; the convent of *Rechem*, about 7 miles due N. *Vijet* 8 miles S. but on the East side of the *Maese*.

Explanation of the References to the Plan of the City of Maastricht, and its Suburb Wick besieged by the French.

OUT-WORKS.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. King's bastion. | 28. Parma bastion. |
| 12. Barriere. | 29. Gallege bastion. |
| 13. Queen's bastion. | 30. St Martin's bast. |
| 14. Dauphin's bastion. | 31. Engien bastion. |
| 15. Bastion of Tettau. | 32. Turenne bastion. |
| 16. New bastion. | 33. Hortell bastion. |
| 17. Orange bastion. | 34. John Van de Becke bastion. |
| 18. Wolfstein bastion. | 35. Ekerham's bast. |
| 19. Saxon bastion. | 36. Fort St Peter. |
| 20. Mary's bastion. | 37. Fort Hof. |
| 21. Orleans bastion. | 38. Fort Ronduet. |
| 22. Conde bastion. | 39. Bosch battery. |
| 23. English bastion. | 40. Little Orange bat. |
| 24. L'Estrade bastion. | 41. Great Orange bat. |
| 25. Brandebourg bast. | 42. Great French bat. |
| 26. Waldeck bastion. | |
| 27. Des choux bastion. | |

PUBLICK EDIFICES, MARKETS, &c.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Barracks. | the administration of publick justice. |
| B Land magazine. | O City workhouse and colliery. |
| C Military hospital. | P Ice cellar, or ice house. |
| D Woollen manufact. | V The reformed orphan house. |
| E Land powder-mill. | W The Romish orphan house. |
| F City's magazine, or Old pest house. | X The cow-market. |
| G The main guard. | Y The hog-market. |
| H The flesh market. | Z The fish-market. |
| I The old Stadt-house. | A A. A cold bath. |
| K The new Stadt-ho. | |
| L The land-house. | |
| M Residence of the principal magistrates. | |
| N Place design'd for | |

CHURCHES, CLOYSTERS, &c.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a The Hermit's cloyster. | g Grave sisters. |
| b Beyaart. | b St John's, a reformed church. |
| c The brothers of the cross. | i St Jervas. |
| d The loving brothers. | j St Jervas's hospital. |
| e Sepulchre, or the good children. | J St Jacob. |
| f Newboofs. | m The white fryars. |
| | n The Capuchins. |
| | o St Andrew, or Mary |

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Magdalens. | aa The Augustine fryars. |
| p Penitent's. | ab St Matthew's, a reformed church. |
| q St Katherine. | cc St Anthony. |
| r The Dominicans, or preachers. | dd Breffen commandery |
| s The Holy Ghost. | ee The twelve apostles. |
| A The Lutheran church. | ff Beel. |
| u That of Bayaarden. | gg St Martin. |
| w The French church. | hh St Gillis. |
| x St Katharine of the valley. | ii The Annunciation. |
| y O. L. Vrouw. | kk Kalvarienborg. |
| z St Nicholas. | lb Rhine-Land-red 12feet. |

From the Old England, April 2.

CHARACTERS from Balzac's *Aristippus*, written in the Minority of Lewis XIII. of France; 'and, therefore, however like, not to be apply'd to any great Folk in Great Britain, whatever the Press-former (See p. 129) may wrest by Innendo. ARGUS.

C "I Pity the empire and the emperor, when I see both in such servile, mercenary hands.—Was there ever so calm a contemplative, who could, without emotion, see insignificant wretches into their hands the conduct of great states, and seat themselves at the stern, when Nature design'd them only for the oar?"

D "Audacious ignorance presides in the conduct of public affairs. Fools hold the places of wise men, and there was a time when those who ought to have dictated the laws, and pronounc'd oracles, could neither write or read: It was not that their common sense was the clearer for not being overburthen'd with knowledge. They had neither talents natural or acquir'd: they had only what commonly follows these, a good opinion of themselves, accompanied with a contempt of others."

E "People who have indiscreetly obtruded themselves into the exercise of a profession they never learned, without the help of any preparatory discipline, without any foundation of experience, without knowing so much as the first elements of civil wisdom, succeed but very ill."

G "Ignorants, like Phœton, run & hazard every day of losing them selves and their country; since two or three good successes, which come from the pure liberality of providence, have given them a good opinion of themselves, so as to believe they actually did the good which they did but receive."

H "But they are the false measures of a false rule. Instead of knowing where to stop at such a point of occasion, to much enquir'd after by the wile, and so

necessary for the perfecting affairs, they always go either before or after it; either they pass beyond it, or fall short of it. This day they boldly, as well as blindly, declare for war: to-morrow they pusillanimously beg a peace: they flatter the natural enemies of their country, and offend the antient allies of the crown."

" Thus understand they business and men! After having corruptly dissipated the revenues of the state in ridiculous expences, they, in order to appear parsimonious, suffer an important occasion to be lost. Having heard from a person who understood *Latin*, that one *Facitus* had recommended secrecy and dissimulation to ministers, they have taken the hint, and conn'd the lesson so as to make a mystery of every thing: they express themselves by casts of their eyes, and by motions of their heads."

" At first, tho' perhaps they were not born wicked, they believed they ought to become so, and so discharged themselves of their consciences, that, with less incumbrance, they might manage the affairs of state. Moreover, they think pride may well become their dignity.—They make themselves fear'd, as they are not able to make themselves respected: they conceive there is no way left to hinder the people from laughing, but employing them to weep for their own miseries, under the oppressive burthen of their administration."

" They have overthrown what they would have maintained: they have broken what they designed to fix: they have caused as many ruins as they intended to make embellishments: they have spoil'd as many things as they have undertaken. The distress of princes, and the loss of states, have been the successes of their administration."

From the *Questiuncula*, April 23.

Observations on the NATIONAL DEBT, and PUBLIC CREDIT.

AS it is evident to me that the author of the *Essay on Public Credit* published this foolish and impudent piece under the direction of the ministry, or of some *Jezes* and other money-brokers, or to ingratiate himself into their favour, I shall give it the treatment which it deserves.

Page 1, he says. " That the debts of the public are a part of the constitution, interwoven with all kinds of property, and that they cannot be separated, without subverting the

" constitution." This is a jargon bordering on nonsense; the debts of the public are no more a part of the constitution of the land than a fever, or small pox, is a part of the constitution of the body: The debts of the nation are brought on us, like many diseases, by ill habits and indiscretion; he might, with as much propriety, have said that any inflammatory disorder can not be separated from the body without subverting the constitution, as that the debts of the nation cannot be separated from the constitution without subverting it. The national debt is as bad as a cancerous humour to the body natural, and, if suffered to increase, must end in the ruin of the body politic.

The calculation of the value of the lands of *Great Britain* in the first three pages at 20 years purchase may be just: He makes them worth *four hundred millions*: But what would he infer from thence? That we are able to go on, and live, in the same thoughtless and extravagant manner, in the administration of our public affairs, as we have many years done, on the principal: And when we have increased our debts to *four hundred millions*, we may sell the lands of *Great Britain* and pay them. *K. Charles II.* entertain'd a thought of selling the kingdom, and said the month of *May* was the fittest season to offer it to sale in. Had this author intended well to his country, he would, after the calculation of the value of the lands of *Great Britain*, have propos'd an equal land tax, which would produce *four millions* annually, instead of *two*, at 4 shillings in the pound. He estimates the value of our fleets, ships in trade, goods, and merchandise, at home, and in foreign parts, and manufactures, together with the plate, jewels, and cash of *Great Britain*, at *one hundred and forty millions*; and this he calls an *ideal* survey; that is not an *actual* survey, and therefore *no* survey.

The value of the nation he states thus:

The value of the lands of	£.
<i>Gr. Britain</i> at 20 years purchase,	400,000,000
The national debt about	80,000,000
Property as above	140,000,000
	<hr/> 620,000,000

As the debt due to foreigners amounts to 20,000,000 he has the modesty to leave that out of the riches of *England*; and so he reduces them to *six hundred millions*; of which he

he makes the *sixty millions* that are owing at home a part. Now if the debt of the nation is a part of the wealth, we should be *sixty millions* poorer than we are, if we did not owe these *sixty millions*, and every man in the community would be the poorer for not having an opportunity to pay those taxes which are raised to pay the annual interest of *sixty millions* of money. I am almost inclined to despite myself for condescending to answer such a babler: but let us consider the following passage in pages 8 and 9, and I shall find greater reason for a contempt of myself.

"Indeed, the remaining *twenty millions* seems to be a *dead loss* to the publick, because thereby the *foreigners* are possessed of the one-and-thirtieth part of the whole property of *Great Britain*, which amounts to 3 l. 4 s. *per Cent.* and which, at the rate of 4 *per Cent.* is an annual loss of *eight hundred thousand* pounds; but great as it seems to be, it amounts to no more at 4 *per Cent.* interest, than 2 s. 7 d. *per Cent.* upon the real value of the lands and property of *Great Britain*, on the foregoing calculation: How very trivial is this loss for the benefits we enjoy from it, our *laws*, our *liberty*, our *manufactures*, our *trade*, our *commerce*, and every other blessing that can be enjoyed by a *brave* and *free people*!" He acknowledges the *twenty millions* which we owe to foreigners to be a *dead loss*, and to that *dead loss*, he says, we owe our *laws*, our *liberty*, our *manufactures*, our *trade*, our *commerce*, and every other blessing: by which method of reasoning, we should be without *laws*, *liberty*, *manufactures*, *trade*, *commerce*, and every blessing, if we did not owe *twenty millions* to foreigners: What sort of a minitry therefore is that which not only heaps the blessing of a large debt upon us, but deprives us of our manufactures at the same time?

Page 9, says he, "How was it before this debt was contracted? Was our trade better at home? Was our commerce more extensive abroad? Were our ships in trade more or less? Were our fleets to defend that trade, better or worse? Were our exports and imports greater or smaller? What was the rate of interest? What was the value of lands?"——If the author knows not that all these questions are no more to the purpose, than one of *Sancho Panza's* string of proverbs, he is as silly a fellow as the proverbial squire.

I believe the following queries will appear a little more significant to the intelligent reader. If we had no trade once, and no ships of war, is it wise or just to squander the profits arising from both, on fruitless expeditions abroad, and in corrupt practices at home? If we owe *eighty millions*, and are obliged to raise on the lands, and trade, and manufactures of *England*, enough to pay the interest of that sum annually, would not the community be more able to contribute to the necessary charges of government, if those *eighty millions* were not owing?

"Let these enquiries be duly made," says the scribbler, "and weighed in the balance of right reason, and it will be found that it is to the *national debt* we owe our *publick credit*." Never was the word *reason* so prophaned. If a man is known to be greatly in debt, can he more easily borrow money than if he owed nobody any thing? The case is exactly the same with a community. If the lands of *England* are of the value at which they are here estimated, and if our trade and manufactures flourish, and if the government owed not a farthing, should we find it more difficult to borrow *ten or twelve millions* than if we owed (as we do) *eighty millions*? Our riches in such a situation would be the greater, and we could with greater ease to the people, and more readily, lay a tax on some commodity, than we can at a time when almost every branch of business is taxed.

Page 10, says he, "If we spend the foreigners money, our *national bank* and *bankers* can create a *specie* to supply that loss, and that will circulate, as ready cash, beyond our seas." It is an impudent falsehood, to affirm that, if we spent the money of foreigners, the bank and bankers can create a *specie* that can supply the loss, and that will circulate, as ready cash, beyond the seas. The king, lords, and commons, of *England*, cannot create such a *specie*; for, should they ever be weak and wicked enough to pass a bill to substitute paper for cash, they could not oblige the inhabitants of other countries to receive it as such: And should there be an intimation that the directors of the *Bank* intended to issue out bills for more money than the bank is possessed of, it would be enough to ruin the bank, and go a great way towards destroying publick credit entirely. What proprietor would be easy to have his money in the hand

hands of those who intended to apply it to the use of others, and to refuse him cash when he asks for it, and, instead of money, should persist in his taking paper? I doubt not but the present directors of the bank are too wise and just to lend the money with which they are entrusted, thro' the persuasions of such a trifter as this; and, if I wished a ministry to fall into the lowest contempt imaginable, I would desire nothing more than to be sure they either employed, espoused, or approved of, such a wretched writer.

Some of the vile purposes for which this *Essay on publick Credit* is published break out plainly in page 13, where the author is for having the bank assist those in the administration of publick credit, till the payments upon the subscription are fully made. Can the directors of the bank, consistent with the trust reposed in them, consistent with any justice, part with the property of other men on the uncertainty of a timely return? Or can they dispose of it, in any shape, against the inclination of the proprietors? This author assumes, thro' some pages, the air of a dictator to the directors of the bank; and I doubt not but they very well know what attention is due to him.

In Page 18, "I will," says he, "venture to lay down as a fundamental maxim, that the circulation of credit should be encreased, in proportion to the necessities of the state for encreasing the debts of the public." A distinction should be made betwixt the necessities of the state and the necessities of ministers of state. The plain English of this *fundamental maxim* is, that, let indiscreet, corrupt, and profuse ministers encrease the national debt ever so much, by ill advis'd expeditions on the continent, or by any other impolitic extravagances, they should have the more credit in proportion to the debts which they bring on the publick. This paraphrase is not in the least forced, and sufficiently explains and exposes this *fundamental maxim*.

From the *General Evening Post*. Apr. 19.

REMARKS on the Parliament of Paris.

THE parliament of Paris once enjoy'd the happy privilege of addressing their kings, and remonstrating against the abuse of power, or mistakes in government. Their representations often brought wicked ministers to justice, and rectified grievances either wickedly or ignorantly laid upon the sub-

jects. The firmness and uncorrupt integrity of the members of that august body did honour to parliaments, and proved a bridle to the rapacity of their princes, so far down as the reign of the last of the *Henrys*: but ever since, they have hurried into slavery and oppression; the tyrannic reign of the *Grand Monarque* rivetted their chains, and sealed up their mouths; and even now, under the *gracious government of Lewis the well-beloved*, they dare hardly give vent to their sighs, or open their mouths but to praise the measures they mean to complain of. Of this the following extract of the last remonstrance of the parliament of *Paris* to the king, on the new imposts, is a strong instance.

We are sensible of all our happiness in being trusted with the administration of justice under a king, who considers himself as the father of his subjects, and can feel for the misery of a people whom he loves, and who ought to be the dearer to him, as they have given him, on all occasions, proofs of the most perfect duty and submission. Far be it from us, to make any exceptions to such just sentiments. The many trials they have been put to must answer for their sincerity. The several edicts and declarations which your parliament hath verified since the beginning of the war, sufficiently shew that you are the richest and most powerful sovereign in Europe, because you have the most dutiful subjects: But, Sire, all things have their bounds and limits; and tho' our obedience knows none but those of your power, yet there are periods at which the power of kings will stop of itself, because it is always directed [monstrous assertion!] by justice and wisdom. The fewer obstacles they meet with in the execution of their will, the more they are afraid to exhaust their forces. None of us is ignorant of the extraordinary expences which the present situation of affairs requires of you, and we are sensible of the full extent of our duty on this score. Obligated to sacrifice our very lives to the safety of the state, how could we refuse it the tender of our fortunes? But 'tis not the imposts themselves that now alarm us: their nature and duration only affright us, &c.

[Query, Whether it is better for the poor subjects of France, that their monarch should awe the parliament into compliance, or bias them by posts ill executed, and by large pensions, which might be employ'd in carrying on the war.]

SHIPS taken by the English, April 1748.

- A** Prize, with some 1000 weight of cocoa, and near 20,000 dollars, and other valuable effects, taken by a privateer of Newport, Rhode Island.
- A French schooner, with a large quantity of pieces of eight, carry'd into New England.
- The *Flores*, a French man of war, 36 guns, which had done much mischief in the Straights, taken by his majesty's ship the *Jersey*, and carry'd to Gibraltar.
- A French ship in the East Indies, value 20000*l*.
- A French ship, from Marfeilles to Martinico, sent by the Pr. of Orange and Adm. Blake privateers into Gibraltar.
- The *St Anne*, from Rochelle for St Domingo, 12 carriage guns, and 47 men, with shot, cordage, &c. carry'd by the *Katherine* privateer into New York.
- The *Fleur de la Mer* privateer, of 8 guns and 80 men, taken; and the *Uffrow Marcks*, a Dutch ship, from Berbicia for Amsterdam, retaken, by the Tygers privateer of Bristol, capt. Hamley.
- The *Deux Reines*, Brenau, from Rochelle for San Domingo, taken by the New Exchange priv.
- The *Vanqueur*, Jubert, from Nantz; and the *Notre Dame de Rose*, Shieres, from Bourdeaux, both for San Domingo; and two privateers, etc. by the Drake sloop of war to Jamaica.
- A large French ship (formerly the *Wager*, of Bristol) with 450 hogsheads of sugar, value 20000*l*, carry'd by the *Ruby*, from Bristol, capt. Lewis, into Jamaica.
- A Dutch ship, with 90 chests of arms, for La Vera Cruz; a Spanish register ship, value 20000*l*, and a Spanish schooner, all taken by a privateer of Jamaica.
- A rich Spanish register ship, and several St Domingo men, car. by the *Antelope* priv. to Antigua.
- A Swedish ship, with several 1000 sacks of corn, for Genoa, taken in the Mediterranean.
- A French ship, from Nantz for St Maloes, carry'd by a privateer into Lisbon.
- "The *Sun Dark*, from Bourdeaux for Copenhagen; the *Wynstock*, from Bourdeaux for Amsterdam; the *K. Frederic 2d of Prussia*, from Bourdeaux for Coningberg; the *Catherine Christina*, from Bourdeaux for Sterin; the *Boodele Galley*, from Granville for Rotterdam; the *Erinibuck*, from Bourdeaux to Amsterdam; and the *Juffrow Catherine*, from Charante and Rochelle for Amsterdam; all brought, by the D. of Dorset and Endeavour privateers, into Dover and other ports."
- The *St Joseph*, Ottonelli, a very rich Levant ship, car. to Leghorn by some Engl. merchantm.
- Five of the St Domingo fleet, which had escap'd Adm. Hawke, but the rest all got into their several ports.—Of the Martinico ships, eight were taken by the *Captain*, six by the *Dreadnought*, five by the *Dragon*, and one by the *Ludlow Castle*; 18 of them were brought into Barbadoes, and the other two were retaken. Their value is computed at least 100,000*l*.
- A rich French Turkey ship, carry'd into Leghorn by the St George privateer.
- A Dutch ship, with warlike stores for San Domingo, carry'd by a privateer to Jamaica.
- A French ship bound for Smyrna, capt. de Fabre; another for Constantinople, capt. Coorman, both from Marfeilles. 'The French at Constantinople offer on several ships 35 per Cent. insurance; but none appears at that scale; the French traders are so distress'd that they are obliged to raise money at 20 and 24 per Cent. interest. *Gaz.*
- Seven French barks, which had carry'd troops to Genoa, taken in their return to Villa Franca.
- Two Spanish privateers, carry'd by the Weazle sloop into Jamaica.
- The *Rossan*, a French privateer of 22 guns and 270 men, belonging to Bourdeaux, taken by his majesty's ship the *Monmouth*, capt. Harrison; but before the prisoners could all be shifted, sunk, with 9 of the captain's men and 100 French. *Gaz.*
- The *Sesannab*, a French privateer snow of Cahis, of 8 carriage, 12 swivel guns, and 60 men, brought by his majesty's ship the *Hastings*, capt. Wellard, into Timmouth. *Gaz.*
- Three register ships, from Cadiz to Vera Cruz, and two others for Carthageana, taken out of a Spanish fleet of 27 merchantmen, under convoy of 9 men of war, from 74 to 54 guns, by his maj. ships the *Edinburgh*, 70 guns, capt. Coates, with the *Eagle*, *Windfor*, and *Princess Louisa*, 60 guns each, and *Inverness*, 24 guns. *Gaz.*
- The *Notre Dame de Cordona*, from Guardaloupe for Bourdeaux, with coffee, elephant's teeth, &c. brought by the *Augusta* man of war to Plymouth. *Gaz.*
- A French ship for Martinico, brought by the *Hawke* privateer, capt. Wilson, to Falmouth.
- The *Marianne*, Alard, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the *Falcon* sloop of war.
- The *Prophet Daniel*, Coffan, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by a Guernsey privateer.
- A French ship for Martinico, 250 tons, 12 guns, and 50 men, car. by a privat. to Guernsey.
- The *Nimble Fishwife* privateer, 3 carriage, 4 swivel guns, and 31 men, brought by the *Eagle* privateer, capt. Baskeley, to Dover; she had taken 2 English ships, and ransom'd them for 700*l*.
- The *Bien Aime*, Amblare, from Bourdeaux to Canada, taken by the *Inverness* man of war.
- The *Diamond*, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, car. by the *Lightning* privateer to Guernsey.
- The *Three Cousins*, from Bourdeaux for Canada: and
- The *Providence*, from Bayonne for Newfoundland, both taken by the *Assistance* man of war.
- The *Young Andreat*, from Rochelle for Dunkirk, brought by the St Michael and Culloeden privateers into the Downs.
- A French schooner from Oroonoko for Martinico, with negroes, pieces of eight, and other treasure, to a great value, carry'd by an American privateer to New England.
- A French ship from Canada, carry'd by a bomb vessel into Cape Breton,
- Another from Mississippi to Old France, tak. by one of his majesty's ships, after a smart engagement.

A French privateer of 4 guns three pounders, carry'd by the Sheerness into Hull.

Three rich French ships from the Levant to Marseilles, car. by an English man of war into Leghorn; some other French merchant ships, from France to the Levant, taken by a man of war, who carry'd them himself to Smyrna, to make the most advantage of them.

A Spanish privateer of 60 men, and a sloop, car. by the *Isabella Gally* to New Providence.

A ship and a sloop, from Lagaira to Vera Cruz, with cocons, and other valuable goods, carry'd into Jamaica by a Bermudas privateer, capt. Griffiths.

N. York, Jan. 24. Three ships, one of them exceeding rich, taken by the *Trembleur* privat. of Philadelphia, and a privateer brig. of New York, and carry'd into St Kitts; 80 prizes since the war, mostly taken by our bold privateers, have been condemn'd in this port.

A prize, with wine and brandy, and a ransom of 1000 *l.* taken by the *Hanover* priv. of Guerns.

The *Two Brothers*, Hendricks, from Amsterdam to Dunkirk, taken by the —, Richardson.

A French ship from Martinic, taken by the Monmouth.

The *St John*, Grose, from Bayonne for Rotterdam, taken by the K. of Sardinia, Thurman, for Newfoundland, and brought into Dartmouth.

The *Marquis de Tournay*, 500 tons, 20 guns, 180 sailors, besides soldiers, from Bourdeaux to Canada, with naval stores, and bale goods, tak. by the London privat. and brought to Portsmouth.

A Spanish ship of 300 tons, with treasure to a very great value, car. by a sloop of war to Barbado.

RETAKEN. The *Beatrice*, Childs, from Philadelphia for London; the *Friendship*, Colgrave, from Philadelphia for London; and the *Friendship*, of Dublin, from S. Carolina.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, April 1748.

THE —, Barrell, from Limerick to Rotterdam, carry'd into Bologne.

The *Kirifon*, Deakins, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, car. to St Jago de Cuba.

The ship of capt. Magdale, from Philadelphia for Antigua; and the ship of *Pelin Brown*, from Providence, both taken by the French.

The *Stubington*, Wedderburn, from Leghorn for London, carry'd into Marseilles.

The *St Clair*, Bartlet, from Lisbon to Pool, taken near that port by a French privateer.

The *Adventure*, Corney, from Jamaica for London, carry'd to St Jago de Cuba.

The *Greyhound*, Pallister, chased ashore near Cape Morant, by 2 Spanish privateers, and lost.

The *Bristol Merchant*, Neale, from Jamaica, taken by the same privateers.

The *Kingston*, Bedlow, from the Spanish main for Jamaica, car. into Hispaniola.

The *Neptune*, Denning, for the Leeward Islands, carry'd into Hispaniola.

The *Dove* brigantine, capt. Snow, from New England for Jamaica, taken by the French.

The *Scarborough*, —, from New England for Boston, taken by a French privateer.

The *Tryton*, Mason, from Maryland to London, carry'd into Granville.

The *Katherine*, Shannon, from S. Carolina for London, taken off the isles of Scilly, ransomed.

A Brig. with raisins, figs, &c. and a vessel with rice, both carry'd into St Andero.

The *Rebecca*, Benfon, from Cork to Antigua, taken by a French privateer.

The *Liberty*, from Montrose to Ancona; the *Two Brothers*, and the *Nimble Agatha*, both for Venice, all taken by the French.

The *Henry*, Waria, for the Leeward Islands, carry'd into Guardaloupe.

The *Delight*, Bridges, from Newfoundland for Lisbon, carry'd into Bayonne.

The *Bennet*, Horn, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Hare*, Hill, from Jamaica for London (not retaken, as in our list) carry'd into Vigo.

The *Carteret*, Friend, 700 tons, and two other ships, all from Jamaica for London, and a ship from Carolina, carry'd into Bayonne.

The *Anson*, Jennings, from Lancaster for the W. Indies, carry'd into Port Louis.

The *George*, Showers, from New England for Antigua, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Mortimer*, Landdown, from Virginia for Bristol, carry'd into St Maloes.

A privateer, capt. Tomlinson, taken off Cape Corso, by a French man of war.

The *Achilles* schooner of war, a new ship of 14 guns, built by Adm. Knowles, at Boston, taken by two Spanish privateers, after a stout resistance, and car. to St Jago de Cuba.

The *Blackburn*, Robinson, from Africa for Jamaica, carry'd into San Domingo.

The *Lee*, Stanton, from Rhode Island for Jamaica, carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.

The *Purser*, Baker, from Exeter to Gibraltar, taken in the Gut by 2 French privateers.

The *Thistle*, Kenningmouth, from Jamaica for London, carry'd into the Havanna.

The *Adventure*, Green, from Pool to the W. Indies, sprung a leak 200 leagues westward, and putting back, was taken by a French privateer, and ransom'd.

The *Centurion*, Bell, from Lancaster for Jamaica, carry'd into St Sebastian.

The *Expedition*, Rabe, from Southampton to Guernsey, carry'd into Cherbourg.

The *Ranger*, Roffe, from New England; and the *Kouli Kan*, Jackson, from Belfast, both for Gibraltar, carry'd into Ceuta.

The *Vine*, —, from Whitehaven for Oporto, carry'd into a port of Galicia.

The *St Joseph*, French, from London for Naples, carry'd by 5 Xebecs into Old Gibraltar.

The *Virgin Mary*, Fish, from Tenby, taken by a French privateer, and ransom'd for 50 *l.*

A Brig. from Cheiter for London, sent by the same privateer into Morlaix.

The *Sea Nymph*, Whitesides, from Liverpool for Africa, taken and ransom'd.

The *James*, Clark, from London for Oporto, carry'd by the French into Lisbon.

[The rest in our next.]

The

The Case of impressing Men in the New England Colonies; publish'd at Boston.

ALL the colonies want more people; and whites, natives of America, do not well bear transplantation. Of the two companies sent from *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New England* many years ago, for the relief of *Jamaica*, not above 5 or 6 returned. Of the 500 men sent to the *Cuba* expeditions, but 50 returned. Of the 4000 men, volunteers, upon the expedition to *Cape Breton*, one half died of sicknesses*, and they who returned, came home with a habit of idleness.

* [This seems to contradict Mr *Prince's* observations (see p. 107 A.) or else great numbers dy'd after *Louisbourg* was taken.]

Impressments, therefore, should be allowed only occasionally, in cases of invasions, or insurrections in the neighbouring provinces.

Impressing of seamen for the service of the navy prevents the increase of shipping and seamen in the colonies, and occasions riots, and dangerous tumults, of which the following is an instance.

Nov. 17, 1747, commodore K——— made a general impress at *Boston*, by his press-gang, of shipbuilders apprentices, and whole crews of ships, not only outward-bound, but actually cleared out, without leaving any of his own people on board, to take care of the ships and merchants interests. This naturally occasioned a considerable tumult; the rioters seized the sea-officers, that the commodore had left on shore, by way of reprisals, but used them well.—The commodore threatened, and did actually make some advances with his fleet towards the town to bombard it, or land his men there; but this resolution abated, and he returned a few of the men.—He charged the merchant-ships with harbouring deserters; but found none; for such people generally take sanctuary in *Rhode-Island* colony: and he alledged that his officers exceeded orders.

Had any attempt been made on the town, as the channel is narrow, it might have endangered the squadron; for, perhaps, some desperate fellows, animated with rage, and strong drink, might, at all hazards, have cut the men of war's cables, and so the ships would have been stranded

The *posse comitatus*, or militia of *Boston*, were, by order of the Governor, call'd to arms, but did not appear. In fact, the Governor thought it advisable to retire to *Castle Island*, and, after a few days, was welcomed back to town by

the regiment of militia under arms, as is usual upon the reception of a new Governor, or re-assumption of the government. (See the following page.)

The impressing of seamen has, in part, been redressed by a late act of parliament. There had long subsisted a dispute between the admiralty and the trade, concerning the impressing of sailors. The first insisted, 'That commanders of privateers, and masters of merchantmen, did encourage desertion from his majesty's ships of war, by entertaining and hiring deserters.'—The merchants complained, 'Of the great hardships upon trade and navigation, from the arbitrary unreasonable impress of hands, by indiscreet captains and commodores.' To accommodate this affair, the parliament of *Great Britain*, in their wisdom, passed an act, *Anno 1746*, 'That privateers and merchants, harbouring deserters from the king's ships, should forfeit 50 l. per man; and any officer of a man of war, impressing any sailor (deserters excepted) on shore or on board, should forfeit 50 l. per man.'

This act regards only the sugar island colonies; it might easily have been extended to the continent colonies of *Nor. America*, by proper application of their agents. In a particular manner *New England* deserved this exemption (if their agents had had that address, interest, vigilancy, and assiduity, which their duty required) by having lately suffered so much in their persons and purses, by a voluntary expedition, in favour of their mother-country, against *Louisbourg*.

Perhaps their over-forwardness, beyond their natural abilities, has given the many at home some reason to imagine that *New England* is so increased in people, as to have many idlers to spare, as appears by their order for two regiments of soldiers, of 2000 men, to go from hence, as an addition to the garrison of *Louisbourg*; but 'tis hoped they are now convinced, that *New England* cannot spare idlers sufficient to make one regiment complete.

From the *Pensylvania Journal*, Jan. 12.
Boston, in *New England*, Dec. 14.

A LETTER from his excellency Governor SHIRLEY, to the Hon. JOSIAH WILLARD, Esq; Secretary of this Province, relating to the Outrages of a furious, riotous mob, that rose in this Town, on account of Commodore KNOWLES's impressing Seamen, &c. for

for the Service of his Majesty's Fleet
under his Command, on Nov. 17, 1747.

S I R. *Capt. William, Nov. 19, 1747.*

AFTER suffering the insults of an outrageous mob at *Boston*, on Tuesday forenoon, by having my house burnt, and one of the under-sheriffs, who was placed at my door, dragged away from thence, beat, plundered, and put in the stocks; and greater outrages committed at night in a rebellious manner upon myself and his majesty's council, by being surrounded in the council-chamber by an armed mob, and assaulted there with brick-bats, and by their forcibly entering the town-house, and afterwards by the same mob's assembling at night, before my house, in a tumultuous manner, and threatening to burn a barge, which they then thought belonged to his majesty, in my court-yard, possessing themselves of the gates of the town, and threatening to seize all the officers of his majesty's navy then in the town, and detain them as hostages, and subject them to the violence of their lawless arbitrary will, in defiance and to the overthrow of his majesty's government: And finding myself without a proper force for suppressing this insurrection, and maintaining the king's authority in the town;—the soldiers of the militia there having neglected and refused to obey my orders, given them by their officers, to appear under arms, for quelling the tumult, and to keep a military watch at night; and there being reason to apprehend, that the insurrection was secretly countenanced and encouraged by some ill-minded inhabitants, and persons of influence in the town; and that the same rebellious root would be repeated the night following: I did not think it consistent with the honour of his majesty's government to remain longer in the midst of it, destitute of all proper means for suppressing it, preserving the peace, and protecting his majesty's subjects committed to my care; but have retired to his majesty's *Castle William*, till I can assemble a sufficient force of the province militia from the neighbouring regiments in the country, to quell the rebellious tumult, and restore his majesty's government, and the publick tranquillity in the town of *Boston*; for which purpose, I would have you forthwith issue orders to the colonels of the several regiments of the towns of *Cambridge*, *Roxbury*, and *Milton*, and of the regiment of horse, to cause the officers and soldiers of their respective regiments, to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning, to such places of rendezvous as I shall further order; which I hope, together with such officers and gentlemen of the town of *Boston* (of whose duty and zeal for his majesty's service, I received an undoubted mark, in their message to me on this occasion, by Col. *Hutchinson*) the sheriff, and inferior civil officers, in discharging their respective duties, for the maintenance of his majesty's government, and restoring the publick peace: And at the same time, I would have you draw up letters, to be sent to the several colonels, purporting the occasion of them, and my dependance upon

the duty and zeal of their respective regiments for his majesty's service; and then transmit the orders and letters to me, fairly wrote, to be signed and immediately forwarded.

I would also have you take the first opportunity to communicate this letter to the gentlemen of his majesty's council, and house of representatives, and let them know, that I am greatly concerned at their being disturbed in the publick business, by this rebellious riot and tumult; and that I desire they would proceed in it, and that I will coöperate with them in any measures for his majesty's service, and the interest of the province; and doubt not from their known zeal for both, of being enabled, with their assistance, to sit all things right now, and prevent such riots in the town of *Boston*, and breaches in his majesty's government within this province, for the future.

I shall be likewise glad of the advice of the gentlemen of the council, upon this occasion, and of seeing them here for that purpose, if they think his majesty's service requires it.

Enclosed, I send you governor *Kent's* answer to the letter which I sent him yesterday, and read over to you first, and which I am sorry has not procured, yet, the diffinition of the inhabitants of the province lately impressed and carried on board his sloop, as also of many other soldiers belonging to outwardbound vessels; which I am satisfied he would have done instantly, had not the outrages committed on his officers, and the king's government, prevented him; and, I am sorry to hear, that further obstructions are laid in my way, by the mob's seizing and detaining Capt. *Erskine*, as also some petty-officers last night, in their custody; but I have the satisfaction to find, that my answer to Mr *Kent's* letter from hence, has prevented him from putting his resolutions in execution; which had I remained in *Boston*, nothing would have hindered.

I likewise received another letter from him between three and four o'clock this morning, with an offer of 200 marines, to reinforce the castle, and that he would come with them in person: But I instantly excused myself from accepting his offer (as what must call a reflection upon the loyalty and duty of the whole province to his majesty) by letting him know, that I did not retire here for safety to my person, but only to shew a publick mark of my resentment, at the behaviour of the town of *Boston*, upon this occasion, and till I had collected a sufficient force of the country militia, to quell the insurrection: And that I had not the least apprehension of the castle's being in danger from any mob.

However, I found this morning he had brought three of his ships nearer to the castle; and, I hear, designs to come nearer the next tide: But, as I shall dine on board him to day, I will endeavour to divert him from such thoughts, and to influence him to discharge the inhabitants, and as many others as I can, in the end; but cannot promise success, from the present temper I hear he is in, at *Erskine's* being in the mob's possession; which I earnestly wish could be forthwith remedied.

I have

I have only to add, that notwithstanding I think the soldiers of the militia of the town of *Boston* have been very tardy in their duty on this occasion, and behaved very ill, I shall be concerned at fixing a lasting brand upon the town for their failure in it; and therefore, notwithstanding my before mentioned orders, (which yet I will not have suspended) if they will obey the orders they have received, by appearing forthwith under arms, and exert themselves vigorously in dispersing the mob, and securing the ringleaders, and enforcing the execution of the civil authority, so that I may be sure of finding myself in a condition of supporting his majesty's government in the town, and obtaining satisfaction for the indignities offered to it, and the rebellious breaches of the peace, without my calling on the aid of the county regiments; I will yet give them an opportunity of retrieving their own honour, and my good opinion of them, and preventing an infamous reproach upon the duty and loyalty of the town.

It is fit that all grievances should be enquired into, and redressed, so far as is in the power of this government to do it: But I am sure the people have suffered no grievance from the government upon this occasion. *I am, Sir,*

Your most assured friend and servant,
W. SHIRLEY.

The day on which the uproar began, a committee of the council and house of representatives, was appointed, to enquire into the impress, which had been made of the inhabitants of the province, and the disorders consequent thereon, in the town of *Boston*; and on November 19, before the committee had made a report, the house of representatives passed the following resolves, and appointed a committee, who on the same day waited upon the governor in castle *William*, with a copy thereof, viz.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in the House of Representatives, November 19, 1747.

Resolved, that there has been, and still continues, a tumultuous riotous assembling of armed seamen, servants, negroes, and others, in the town of *Boston*, tending to the destruction of all government and order.

Resolved, that it is incumbent on the civil and military officers in the province, to exert themselves to the utmost, to discourage and suppress all such tumultuous, riotous proceedings, whensoever they may happen.

Resolved, that this house will stand by, and support, with their lives and estates, his excellency the governor, and the executive part of the government, in all endeavours for this purpose.

Resolved, that this house will exert
(*Gent. Mag. APRIL 1748.*)

themselves by all ways and means possible, in redressing such grievances as his majesty's subjects are and have been under, which may have been the cause of the aforesaid tumultuous disorderly assembling together.

HUTCHINSON, Speaker.

Also on the same day, the following votes were passed by the council, and concurred by the house of representatives, viz.

The board taking into consideration the dangerous insurrection of seamen and others, within the town of Boston, who have in a most outrageous manner insulted his excellency the governor in the province-house, and done other acts of outrage and violence; and apprehending that some proper methods should be immediately taken for suppressing the said Insurrection:

Voted, that Samuel Wallis, John Chandler, Samuel Watts, and Andrew Oliver, Esqrs. with such as the honourable house shall join, be a committee to consider what may be proper for this court to do on this exigency; and the report as soon as may be.

In council, Nov. 19, 1747. Whereas this board are informed that capt Erskine, of his majesty's ship Canterbury, is under confinement at the house of Col. Brinley at Roxbury, upon his parole given to divers people unknown:

Ordered, that the same capt. Erskine, and all other officers, belonging to the squadron under the command of commodore Knowles, restrained as aforesaid, be forthwith set at liberty, and protected by this government, that so they may return to their respective stations.

J. WILLARD, Secretary.

These resolutions had such a proper effect, that the same evening (the 19th) a military watch was kept in the town, and the riot entirely suppressed. And the governor was guarded from the castle, and resumed his government.

Stalbridge, April 23, 1748.

S I R,

I Take the first opportunity of acquainting you that there is a comet now visible in the heavens, which has been seen here ever since Sunday last (*Apr. 17.*) I have had no opportunity, on account of the weather, to make any observations worthy notice, till Thursday, April 21. Sunday it appear'd about N. N. E. with a tail something more than 1 deg. long. On Monday night its tail was about 2°. On Thursday the length of its tail

tail could not be ascertain'd, by reason of the stronger light of the moon. As 1^h. 38' (equal time) I found its altitude 21° 14', and at 1^h. 20' I found it 24° 37'. In the interval of these observations, I extended a thread, and found the comet lie in a right line with the pole star and α *Ursæ majoris*, and in a right line with β *Cynosuræ*, and γ *Ursæ majoris*. Last night the atmosphere was very hazy and thick, so that I could make no observation to be depended upon, only enough to delineate its position as in the following scheme. This is all I can oblige you with at present. If I shall be able to make any further observations with tolerable exactness, I shall send the first opportunity.

I am yours, &c.

STEPH. BOLTON,

β^* *Castropea*

April 22.

April 21.

P. S. It seems to tend directly towards the north pole.

S I R,

I Have, for some time, look'd upon the distemper among the cattle to be (if not the same) very analogous to the small-pox; as the fever, inflammation, eruptions, swelling about the head, &c. seem to evince. The use of Tar-water for the prevention of that disease, and the cure of consumptions, was known to the Americans, long before any thing about it was publish'd in Europe; tho' it must be confessed his lordship of *Clyone* has greatly improv'd it, and written learnedly upon it.

Let me then (as beasts cannot be made to drink a sufficient quantity of the infusion) advise the tar itself to be given in substance. It may be wrough't up to a due stiffness with barley flour, oatmeal, or bran; and given a ball of two every night and morning for a week, when the infection is in the neighbourhood.—A pound of tar, order'd in this manner, will be enough for one beast. What can be cheaper, or easier had? Not do I believe any thing can be safer or more effectual.

I must also, with the author of a late Essay, declare myself to be of opinion, that the plague, small-pox, and all infectious diseases, are caused by oviparous animalcula of respectively different species; there being no other rational or satisfactory way of accounting for the spreading of infection.

Disagreeable perfumes, or smells, or any thing analogous therunto, come by no means up to the desir'd point in question. *Gas sylvestre*, according to the great *Boerhaave*, is the strongest and most subtle poison in the whole world; it killing any thing that smells to it in a moment; but he does not say that one, so kill'd,

infects another. The fatal mischief, indeed, is taken in at the nose, by inspiration; but, from the dead person, goes it any further?—Does it multiply or increase, as it happens in violent pestilential cases? The same may be remark'd of all other poisons, in whatever manner they are sent into the blood, except that causing the hydrophobia, which I think ought not to be rank'd with them; that terrible disorder being a plague *sui generis*, and purely animalcular, as may be prov'd; so that to say, that contagion is no more than the effect of volatile offensive matter drawn into the body by our smelling, seems to me a little strange; for I believe it will not be deny'd but that many have catch'd the plague by drawing in the air at the mouth, without being sensible of any offensive smell at all; as also by swallowing their spittle, when in infected rooms, or too near the sick; avoiding which is recommended as a good prophylactic; and the extreme pain and nausea in the upper crifice of the stomach, presently complain'd of by those who are thus infected, I take to be a farther confirmation of the truth of my opinion.

Alike unconvincing will any arguments be, drawn from a fancy'd fermentation of the blood; as I am ready to shew, whenever they shall be urged in opposition to the above hypothesis.

All contagion, therefore, must be propagated in the animalcular way; and then tar will appear to be an actual poison to the imperceptible vermin, and so, by killing them, cure or prevent the distempers they occasion.—*Sulphur causât tollitur effectus*. By the bye, musk, camphire, assa fetida, and other odoriferous substances, whether sweet or fetid, perhaps also act as poison, and perform their wonders in the same manner: as it is possible there may be such a thing as a vermicular affection of the nerves, and their contents, as well as of the blood.—What convulsions, and other horrid symptoms, are sometimes caused by worms!

I am led by these reflections to observe, with infinite concern, the numbers of little innocents that are weekly swept away in your metropolis by the small-pox. As they generally are untractable, and cannot be brought to take things as they ought, give me leave to recommend the use of tar plaisters. External applications are often very availing in worm-cases. In this, the aforesaid balls might be apply'd to the wrists, throat, pit of the stomach, belly, &c. poultis-wise. As a proof of the efficacy of tar in this distemper, a young gentleman, as I am told, of *Oxford*, has lately been twice inoculated for it, in vain; because he continued the use of tar water, during the course of the operation.

When all this is rightly consider'd, I cannot see any reason for wondering at the learned Dr *Boerhaave's* hoping that *some time or other*, a specific antidote might be found against this contagious poison; as a modern author (in other respects justly celebrated) seems to do.

Forest of Dean,
April 22, 1748.

I am, S I R,
Rusticus Philobubulus.

* See *Gent. Mag. March*, p. 131.

Mr

MR URBAN,

SEND you some pieces of antiquity, which I lately discovered in the wall and adjoining houses of an obscure farm at *Coning-garib*, about a short mile southward from *Wigton*, in *Cumberland*, and not far from a large Roman encampment, called *Old Carlisle*, on the military way leading to *Ellenborough*.

Old Carlisle has been variously understood by antiquaries; but Mr *Horsley*'s opinion, that it was the *Roman Olenacum*, seems to have the greatest weight, where the *Ala Hercules* encamp'd at the time of the *Notitia*.

FIG. I.



FIG. I. is a Triton; the stone is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot by 16 inches; whether there has been any figure on the other sides cannot be learn'd, as 'tis built in the wall; it is in full demi-relievo, and tolerably well executed, at least much better than many sculptures of those times, but 'tis imperfect; below the tail has been another figure, but the stone is broke off; and, facing the Triton, a third also defac'd and imperfect.

FIG. II.

FIG. II. is the corner stone of a stable, or barn, at the very foundation, probably a pedestal to a funeral monument. The figures on it resemble scales, or waves, and whether it has been a plinth for the Triton, and the whole a sepulchral pillar, is not now to be determin'd.

FIG. III. is an inscription, now placed horizontally, as the upper lintel of a window near the Triton, by which it seems probable that the *Ala Augusta* had some time garrison'd this place; it is of the funeral kind, and dedicated to the *Dis Manibus*. I hope the curious will oblige us with their reading and interpretation of it.

FIG. III.

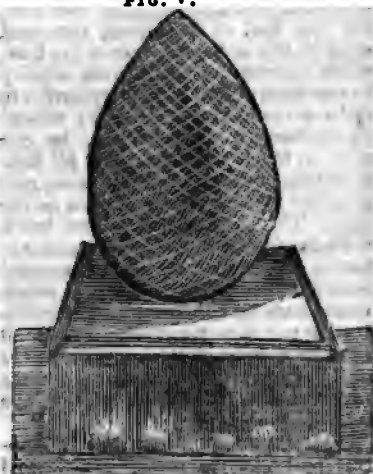


FIG. IV.



FIG. IV. is in the end wall of the stable, of which Fig. II. is the corner stone; the border is rais'd, and the plain hollow'd, in which this figure is sculptur'd as high as the border.

FIG. V. is a view of a stone, which I take to be the capital of the whole monument; the length of the plinth is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth 12, height 7 inches, of which 2 are edg'd away in a slope moulding,



and the squered on the plinth is 20 inches high.

high, 14 in diameter one way, and 12 the other, exactly equal to the breadth of the base, and wrought over with a kind of ret-work, probably taken from the cone of the fir-apple. Its most singular curiosity is, that plinth and spheroid make but one entire stone, contrary to the custom of the moderns spiking their globe. I am persuaded if the whole funeral obelisk had been entire, it would have been one of the most curious of the kind yet discovered. At present it lies in a back yard, useless and disregarded.

Tours, &c. G. S.

From the OLD ENGLAND, April 16.

A REMARK on the following Passage in the *Apology* for a late *Resignation*.

AFTER raising the House of *Austria* to the imperial throne, an equivalent for *Silesia* was the most romantic of all the *State Quixotisms* of these *Quixot* times, and can be resolved only into the wild and drunken promise of a wild and drunken man—r.

THE writer imprudently endeavours to disculpate his L^{td}, by falling foul, in the most ungenerous terms, upon a great genius in politics, whose uncommon abilities and experience, ripened by time, observation and practice, stand so universally confest'd, as no man of sense has yet attempted to impeach; no! not among even his enemies, further than in what these last call an over-vigorous pursuit of active measures; which, beyond their comprehension, they knew not how to define in any other terms.

This great statesman, who, in the last reign, served the nation in so many embassies abroad with spirit and honour! and whom that acknowledged statesman, the late Earl of *Sunderland*, convened early in life to his assistance in the state, when vigorous measures gave dignity to the court at home, and reputation to our naval arms thro' all *Europe*; whereby the haughty *Spaniard* was, by one glorious blow, taught to bow his stubborn knee, and rendered incapable, ever after, of looking *Great Britain* in the face: This able minister, who serv'd with *Sunderland* so well, and who expressly refused to serve with his unequal successor upon any terms; he, to whose conduct we owe the powerful opposition that was so nobly maintained against him for a series of twenty years in the upper-house, is now traduced by the adulation of this officious *Apologist* as a wild *Bacchanalian*.

This coarse language and ill-manners, prove, beyond contradiction, that *Apologist* did not write under the direction

of the noble *1^{td}*, who has turned his back upon the *coalition*; and, as he is incapable of countenancing so great a rudeness, I dare believe the writer met with no thanks from him on this head; for as nothing could have been more false, so nothing could have been more puerile and imprudent at this critical time, when the whole nation, wearied out with slow oppressive measures, look up to that great man and his associates, as the only persons able to relieve them, and save the nation; since they have undoubted reason to believe, that, as the war flourished in its commencement under their conduct, it would; by their vigorous pursuit of it, have been happily ended long since, had they not been interrupted by the iniquitous little cunning of the two brothers, in forming against them and the public good that pitiful monster of contraries called the *coalition*; into which the noble *Resigner* was but too easily ensnared, perhaps impelled, partly by an ill timed displeasure conceived against his old friends, who alone were worthy of him, and would not have omitted the first opportunity to distinguish his merit.

INSCRIPTION on Dr BOULTER'S Monument, *erecting* in Westminster-Abbey.

To the Memory of Dr HUGH BOULTER, Late Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of All IRELAND.

A Prelate so eminent
For the Accomplishments of Mind,
The Purity of his Heart,
And the Excellency of his Life,
That it would be thought superfluous
To specify his Titles,
Recount his Virtues,
Or even erect a Monument to his Fame.
His Titles he not only deserved but adorned,
His Virtues are manifest in his Good Works,
Which had never dazzled the Public Eye.
If they had not been too bright to be concealed;
And as to his Fame,
Whoever has any Sense of Merit,
Any Reverence for Piety,
Any Passion for his Country,
Or any Charity for Mankind,
Will assist in preserving it fair and spotless;
That when Brass and Marble shall mix with
The Dust they cover,
Every succeeding Age
May have the Benefit of his illustrious Example.
He was born January 4, 1671,
He was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, 1718,
He was translated to the Archbishopric of
Armagh, 1723,
And from thence to Heaven.

A SONG

A SONG from Prior. Set by Mr LARKEN. 181



As CLOZ came into the room t'other day, I peevish began, 'Where so long could you stay? In your life time you never regarded your hour, You promis'd at two, and pray look child 'tis four: A lady's watch needs not her figures nor wheels, 'Tis enough 'tis loaded with baubles and seals, A temper so heedless no mortal can bear.' Thus far I went on with a re-fo-lute air.

'Lord bless me, said she, let a body but speak,
Here's an ugly hard rose-bud fall'n into my neck,
It has hurt me and vexed me to such a degree,
See here, for you never believe me, pray see!

On the left side my breast, what a mark it has made!
So saying, her bosom she careless display'd.
That scene of delight I with wonder survey'd,
And forgot ev'ry word I design'd to have said.

Occasioned by reading PHILANDER'S reflections
p. 133 from Oxon, on the Cause and Cure, &c.

THE canting priest strange news from Oxon
hears, [fears.
Strange language reads! That plague alarms his
Dissemper'd Oxon!—such a judgment sent!—
The murrain there!—I fear, the parliament
Will fling their hides, infection to prevent.

The priest, more covetous his church to fill
Than envy'd barn, deplor'd impending ill;
And in compassion only cry'd aloud:
If this be pride; excuse his being proud.

In sober grief, with charitable mind,
Of judgments various causes he assign'd;
'Daring to live without a God, a soul,
'Thought, reason, virtue, nature to controul.'
Th' immoral and profane he had in view,
Raker, gamester, scoffers, wits that write
like you.

But in what bible does th' Oxonian read
Of dignifying horns on Aaron's head?
To ridicule the clergy, Phil. exposes,
On parson Aaron's brow, the horns of Moses.

April, 16, 1743.

BUTLER.

*The Happiness of conjugal Life : Or,
The Joys of LOVE and FRIENDSHIP.
An ODE.*

Address'd to a Gentleman of Worcester.

YE pairs, the happiest of your kind !
Whom *Hymen's* gentle fetters bind,
His soft and silken bands,
Say what exalted pleasures wait
True lovers, in the nuptial state,
Who mingle hearts and hands !

Oh, come, instruct the *stranger-muse*,
Lest she the sacred theme abuse
In her unhallow'd strain :
She, whose best guesses are but faint,
Unknowing, can but rudely paint
The dear, the blissful chain !

Bless'd pair, who, knit in friendship, know
The joys that each on each bestow,
While loving and belov'd,
If there be bliss beneath the skies,
It must from love, fond love arise,
By friendship dear improv'd.

Nor theirs can higher rise below,
Whose minds these kindred passions know,
And feel their softest pow'r ;
What happy scenes they outward view,
Within what heart-felt raptures, new
And rising ev'ry hour !

Their joys in one bright channel roll,
The tend'rest sympathy of soul,
Reciprocal they prove,
Each bosom burns with mutual fire,
And ev'ry wish is pure desire,
And ev'ry look is love !

Oh, transport not to be express'd !
Alternate on each ravish'd breast
What kind emotions seize,
While heart meets heart, each finding still
Will happily preventing will,
Both ever pleas'd to please !

O Damon ! 'tis, my friend, for you
The muse this lovely pourtrait drew,
To whom she dares appeal,
If joys like these thy happy breast,
While with thy charming *Marcia* bless'd,
Does not sublimely feel.

What tender transports touch thy heart,
Thro' all thy soul, soft-thrilling, dart,
And every pow'r employ,
While gazing now, with sweet surprize,
You drink, enraptur'd, from her eyes
The very soul of joy !

But oh ! amid this scene to see
A bright, a smiling progeny,
Must still the bliss improve !
To what new extacies awake
Thy ravish'd heart when first 'twas struck
With a parental love !

How inexpressible the joy,
When you beheld the lovely boy,
And clasp'd him in your arms,
Each opening feature pleas'd to trace,
Here, dawning all a father's grace,
There all a mother's charms !

Thus far, tho' with unskillful voice,
The muse to thee has sung of joys
That not to her belong ;
Yet haply, if kind heav'n ordain,
Experience soon may guide the strain,
And *Hymen* teach the song.

Ah ! cou'd thy friend but find a Fair
Like thine well form'd the bliss to share,
From such a state that springs,
Thine might he hope, nor hope in vain,
Like happiness with thee to gain,
And taste the joys he sings.

But ah ! amidst the marriage-kind,
Two kindred breasts how rare to find
That equal measure beat !
Yet where on *Hymen Love* attends,
And *Friendship* her endowments lends,
'Tis happiness complete !

Bewdley, Apr. 18, 1748.

CYNTHIO.

*A translation of the Dido from AUCONIDE,
proposed by your correspondent, p. 135. In-
felix Dido, &c.*

Lost Dido ! who with neither spouse had't
bliss ;
You fly, *that* dying ; die, while flying *this*. L.A.

ANOTHER by MARIA of Wilbech.

DI. to her cost, two husbands try'd,
One dead, she fled ; one fled, she dy'd.

ANOTHER by C. G. Extempore.

Unblest in husbands still was Dido's bed ;
This dy'd, she flies ; the dy'd, when th'
other fled.

ANOTHER.

Unhappy Dido, griev'd by nuptial tie ;
You fly the *lover*, for the *lover* die !

ANOTHER by J. C.

ILL. fated queen ! unblest with husbands two !
One dies, you fly ; you die for one flies you.

ANOTHER by S. B.

DIdo two husbands had ; unhappy bride !
She fled, *this* dying ; when *that* fled, she dy'd.

Paraphrase by the Same.

Unconstant Dido ! who cou'd'st so much alter :
For *this* to seek new climes ; for *that* a halter.

On the late JOHN SACKETT.

OUT of his beehive *John* alert, and free,
Was ever humming, merry as a bee.
Within his beehive *John* forgets to sing ;
I-*John* turn'd drone ? and has he lost his sting ? R.

ON DREAMS.

THro' what romantic scenes does *Fancy* stray,
By sleep enfranchis'd from the bonds of clay !

What passions move her, and what pains assail !
What monsters haunt her, and what foes prevail ?
Passive we feel each transient change impress ;
Now sooth'd with pleasure, now with pain distress.
In one short sleep the shifting scene appears
Throng'd with events, diffus'd thro' waking years.
To various tempers, various dreams are sent,
And what we wish, and what we fear, present.

Now, parch'd with thirst, the mighty bowl
we drain,

And quaff, insatiate, fancy'd draughts in vain.
Now, from the precipice impell'd, we sink,
And start with terror as we leave the brink,
Expect the shock, but pleas'd and wond'ring find,

We float, a feather, boyant on the wind.
Perfused, in vain our utmost speed we try,
No ground we gain, and yet we toil to fly.
By ruddy flames we see destruction spread,
On burning embers now unhurt we tread :
Now Hydra-forms glare dreadful on the sight,
Now horned bulls, now shaggy bears affright.
Before us dragons stretch their scaly wings,
Now adders bite us, now the scorpion stings.
With friends long dead, familiar, we converse ;
Now trace the living's decorated herse.

Condemn'd for crimes unknown the gibbet awes,
Now dead, we shrink from hell's tremendous jaws.
The garter'd statesman thus by instinct dreams
Of halber, axes, and sulphureous streams.

The miser, anxious for his gods of gold,
Now locks his chest on fums in fancy told,
Hears midnight thieves assault his bolted gate,
Runs to his treasure, but arrives too late ;
Feels the mixt pangs of sorrow, rage, despair.
See the deserted shrine, no idol there.

The patriot now in thought enjoys a place,
And raptur'd listens to—my lord—you grace—
The priest, his wish with four fat livings crown'd,
Counts for his annual gains a thousand pound ;
And, lucky hit ! four tatter'd curates near
For forty pounds officiate all the year.

The zealot, foaming with religious rage,
Loud thumps his desk, and thunders thro' the page,
Damas souls by millions, and exults to see
The priest-ridden sinner trembling bow the knee.

The lawyer sees new writs of error rise,
And briefs by reams rise tow'ring to the skies.
The client gropes his purse, and finds it fail,
Stone walls rise round him, and he smells a jail.

The doctor, mounting stairs with guineas pav'd,
Sagely declares—his patient may be sav'd.

The tradesman reads with sighs the lott'ry
scheme,

Some hours too soon a bankrupt in his dream !
The vigorous hunter leaps the five-bar gate,
The losing gamester damns his partial fate.
Now, just of age, the squire, with joyful eyes,
Sees the grove fall, and the new palace rise.
The merchant's heart, with secret terror, beats
For ling'ring convoys, and for captur'd fleets.

By various steps *Parnassus* poets climb,
Leap in Pindarick, slide in Past'ral rhyme,
The long majestic stride of Epic try,
Trip in quaint stanzas, or on Ethics fly ;

With steady steps by *Satire's* scale ascend,
Or mount by smooth *Epistles* to a friend.
The School-boy smarts beneath the Pedant's rod,
Sweats at his voice, and trembles at his nod.

The General sees the firm battalion form,
In breach now batters, now directs the storm,
With sword of air from rank to rank he springs—
But dreaming gen'rals are pernicious things.

In sleep, proud adm'rals see the navy ride
Superb, victorious o'er the whitening tide.
Oh ! may no *British* admiral hoist in vain,
Britannia's flag, once dreaded o'er the main !
No coward generals, prompt to run or eat,
Disgrace her banners by a base retreat.
No bo-peep navies, dwindled to a show,
Boast of strange conquests won without a blow.

The fair one dreams, but let the fair reveal
The pains and pleasures which in dreams they feel.

The lover clasps, or thinks he clasps, the maid
Kind to his wish, and mourns the fleeting shade.

The snoring farmer thinks he drives his plough,
And whistling in his sleep cries *bie-gae-beu*,
Or sees, with joy, his waving harvest yield
A rich increase, and hails his golden field.

The simple swain his fleecy charge surveys,
Or from the distant heath reclaims the strays ;
He sleeps in humble innocence secure,
Him gold corrupts not, nor can pomp allure.

The virtuous mind, to whom all righteous
heav'n

The pow'r of bounty, with the will, has giv'n,
Feels the same joys in sleep, he waking feels,
And, heav'n's blest delegate, its mercy deals ;
With sacred joy, he stops the rising sigh,
And wipes the falling tear from sorrow's eye.
In blessing, blest beyond the reach of woe,
An angel here, he tastes of heav'n, below.

HORACE, Lib. I. Ode 5. *Limited.*
Addressed to Miss B——GE.

WHence this triumphant smile you wear ?

Why this gay dress ? this flowing hair ?
Say, B——ge, say, what graceful swain,
Proud to endure the pleasing pain,
Seeks the dark covert of the grove,
To pour a melting tale of love.
Unhappy youth ! tho' now he feel
A joy that words can ne'er reveal,
And fondly hopes in thee to find
A heart still constant, and still kind,
Enchanted by thy heav'nly form,
And thoughtless of th' impending storm,
How soon astonish'd, shall he see
Thy broken faith, thy perjury,
And curse that more than fatal day,
Which gave his willing soul away !
For me, the tempest safely o'er,
With joy I tread the friendly shore,
Bless the kind power that set me free,
And triumph in my liberty :
Nor *Mira's* self shall make me prove,
Anew, the boist'rous sea of love.

To the two Gentlemen who sit in your last.

YOur gardens sure no flow'rs afford,
Else why, sweet Sirs, so pleas'd with t——
Y C.

Mr. Ordon,

I have sent you some verses for the *Mag.* just past, to be inserted or omitted, as you shall judge them worthy or unworthy to appear among such excellent compositions. It may be customary to purchase a place, but then I shall be as ignorant of my poetical, as he that fees his Secretary for a Captain's commission, is of his naval merit; or as a candidate for a county, whose taste commands attention, is of his worth and ability.—Use my lines impartially, and if they should purchase light your pipe, or serve a more necessary tho' less honourable purpose, I shall make myself very easy under the pleasant reflection, that I can serve my country, better than divert it. *Yours, &c.*

NAUTICS.

THE SAILOR'S REQUEST.

SWIFT, on the nuptial night th' impatient boy
Transported rushes to the bed of joy;
Wing'd with like ardor, but with nobler view,
I'll climb the ship, and join the shouting crew;
Yet feels my beating breast a lover's flame,
My comrade *Danger*, and my mistress *Fame*.
If e'er I baskly tremble at my gun,
If from the top-sail braces frighten'd run,
Flinch in the combat, or decline the foe,
Strike me just heav'n's, to endless flames below!
And if ten years I plough the swelling main,
Arduous to quell the pride of *France*, and *Spain*,
Be thrice a captive in a foreign jail,
And thrice be wreck'd in a tempestuous gale,
Still brave in dangers, steady in distress,
And crown'd at length by fortune with success,
No more of heav'n I ask for all my toil,
Than such a wife as heav'n bestows on *Moyle*;
Such beauty, virtue, wit alone I mean;
Her purse retains; without it she's a queen.
Guard me from wealth, and grandeur's idle train,
From flurs, and ribbons, and whate'er is vain!
Give me but plenty with my faithful fair,
A gate, like *Moyle's*, forever bar'd to care,
A friend long try'd, and ever found sincere,
At learn'd as *Sturgeon*, and from vice as clear!
'Midst groves and streams, a varied *Sylvan* scene,
Be the late ev'ning of my day serene—
There let my pray'rs, my praise to heav'n ascend,
And there begin those joys that ne'er shall end!

Horning Heath, Suffolk, March 26, 1748.

To a Gentleman in London, at his Request, the
Journal of an Exeter Lady.

GOOD SIR,

YO U vain would be inform'd—you say,
How in your absence I wear out the day.
What, must I all the naked truth confess,
Tho' men so oft are satisfy'd with less!
Then wait a while, material things, you know,
Touch'd with no active flame, can move but slow.
Slowly I move, nor light, nor heat have I,
Let patience then my want of speed supply.
Down western skies, when darkness steals away,
And *Sol* his *Tethis* quits to give the day,
When bird of home extends his son'rous throat,
And hails the morning with a joyful note,
The matin call I constantly attend,
And one short hour in true devotion spend.
(Thus far you'll own my day is well begun,
But spare your praises for the setting sun.)
At church no lover, and no friend, I meet,
And passing, nought of human kind I greet;
I go in silence, and return with haste,
Improving coffee's fragrant stream to taste;
This pagan quaff, 'tis said, will make us wise,
And see thro' darkest things with half our eyes.

From this, we learn all our sense derive,
By this our despott politicians thrive;
Of this I sip and chat, then sip again,
Till *Peter*, reversed fire! purchases 'tis said.
Now to my faithful mirror I repair,
Pin close my gown, and loose my father'd hair,
Permit th' imprison'd locks to wave with ease,
And wait on the winds and locks shall please,
Coolish as both am I, nor ever aim
At tosted beauty's transient dang'rous flame.
Methinks no time so wretchedly I pass,
As with my own dull image at a glass;
To charm my eye, or captivate my mind.
What, in this form unpleasant, can I find?
But with its maker let me not contend,
Nor dare to blame his work, or strive to mend.

Now, at my needle, for a while, I sit,
Then rise and crawl a line, to try my wit.
Hum half a song; and straight catch up a book,
In which, for one whole moment, I may look,
Turn ev'ry page, but never read one e'er,
Then cast it by, no wiser than before.
Dinner next calls, no matter what it be,
Whate'er the viands, good enough for me;
Yet, vain to shew a taste, I pertly say
This fish—'twere better dress'd in such away—
Find num'rous faults, but none correcting, show
My ignorance most, where most I aim to know.
Thus like our beaus, the travell'd monkey dress
In ev'ry gesture still, the brute confess'd.
The table clear'd, a pinch of snuff is good,
A light digestive this of heavy food.
I prove it so, and tho' it cost some time,
The deed I ne'er repented as a crime.
Tell me, ye rev'rends! if ye judge it so?
Your kind reproof more virtue may bestow.

Our watches pointing just at four, we see
The dar'ning hour, of company and tea.
Each wounded character now bleeds anew,
In spleen remorseful, as a *Turk* or *Yew*;
Our foes and friends together blended fall,
And one wide massacre destroys them all!
Ceasure improves the joys of this repast,
Joys, too refin'd, too exquisite to last!
The scene must vary, so the fates decreed,
And cards, and counters, now to tea succeed.
The fav'rite game the dark'ning hour beguiles,
And fortune's treated, as the frowns, or smiles.
In ev'ry face alternate passions reign,
The winner's triumph, and the loser's pain.
We formal souls! have no ridottos here!
No *Rancaghs* our gloomy ev'nings cheer.
At dull assemblies, I may take by chance
A partner's hand, and share a country dance;
Trip to a kit till morning 'gins to peep,
Then weary, crawl to bed, and fall asleep.

Thus, Sir, I've told you, how my day is spent;
And who that lives like me, won'd e'er repent!

SULTANA.

* St Peter's clock.

Horti STOICI. STOW-GARDENS.

*Hic busta berorum, Dea templi, templa decorum,
Nympharum cœtus. Pieridumque chorus;
Hi: sunt ei sui campi; procul este, propiani!
lorat hic pietas, hic Paradus erit.* R.

ON SHAKESPEARE, by Allucinuculus.

SURELY poor *Shakespeare* has very bad hap,
For he still has a running, and still has a clasp.

Historical Chronicle, April 1748.

THURSDAY, March 31.



AS the anniversary feast of the London infirmary, the Duke of Richmond, president, John Gore, Esq; vice president, and Peter Maitman, Esq; treasurer; the two archbishops, the Earl of Shaftsbury, I. d. Anson, the representatives for the county, and many other gentlemen of distinction, were present, and the collection amounted to 1167 l. 18 s. which was 117 l. more than last year.

Wm Gray and Tho. Kemp, two smugglers, escaped out of Newgate, by knocking down the turnkey and an assistant; and a reward of 100 l. is offer'd by the commissioners of the customs; besides 50 l. by the keeper of Newgate, for apprehending either of them.

Boston in New England, Dec. 9. The beautiful and spacious building, the court house in this town, was destroy'd by fire, and the province records, books, papers, plans, pictures and furniture were all consum'd, to the unspeakable loss of the publick.—It was occasioned by making large fires, which catch'd some beams laid into the chimney.

Jamaica, Feb. 14. Admiral Knowles, with 13 men of war, attended by governor Treclawney, with his regiment, many volunteers, and 300 rebel negroes, is sail'd on an expedition, in order to take or destroy a great number of French merchant ships loading in several ports for Europe.

St Kitts, March 2. Our vigilant commodore Pocock secures our trade, and keeps Martinico, where near 300 merchant ships are ready for Europe, so closely block'd up, that 'tis thought they must soon starve, or venture out at all events. The French at Guafpa had laid a plot with the assistance of 4 Martinico privateers, to surprize the Dutch guards, and master the island, but were timely discover'd, and the privatees taken by a Dutch man of war.

FRIDAY, April 1.

Several pieces of skulls, and other bones, relics of Mr Eldridge's family, burnt at the late fire, were found in the ruins, and order'd, with other human bones that shall be found, to be interr'd in St Michael's church.

The payments on the new subscription for April and May being put off to October and November, caused a great rise of stocks; see the table.

SATURDAY 2.

Stephen Pettit, a smuggler, was executed at Spitefield, and afterwards hung (Gent. Mag. APRIL 1748.)

in chains, for the murder of Mr Hays, serjeant of that town, whom he stabb'd as he was carrying him to prison.

TUESDAY 5.

Benjamin Longuet, Esq; was re-elected governor, and Wm Hunt, Esq; deputy governor of the bank of England; and

WEDNESDAY 6.

The following gentlemen were chosen directors.

Sir Edw. Bellamy, Ald.	Alex. Sheafe, Esqrs.
Bryan Benson,	Sir Jo Thompson, Ald.
Stamp Brookbank,	Peter Thomas,
John Bance,	Thomas Whately,
Mat. Beachcroft,	Merrick Burrell,
Tho. Cooke,	Rich. Chiswell, jun.
Wm Fawcener,	Benj. Iethieullier,
Robert Nettleton,	James Lever,
Charles Palmer,	Theophilus Salway,
Matthew Raper,	John South,
Charles Savage,	Godfrey Thornton, &
Robert Salusbury,	John Weyland, Esqrs.

N. B. The last eight are new on s.

The same day were elected directors of the East India company,

*Dodding Braddyll,	Michael Impey,
Wm Baker, Alderm.	Stephen Law,
Wm Braund,	Wm Mabbott,
Rich. Benyon,	*Nat. Newnham, jun.
Robert Bootle,	Henry Plant,
Christopher Burrow,	Thomas Phipps,
Richard Chauncy,	*Wm Rider,
*Roger Drake,	Thomas Rous,
*Samuel Feake,	Wm Steele,
Harry Gough,	Whicott Turner,
Robert Hudson,	Wm Willy, and
Alex. Hume,	Janes Winter, Esq;

N. B. Those mark'd with *, are new ones.

THURSDAY 7.

Commodore Mestyn with his majesty's ships Hampton Court, Salisbury, Assistance, Tiger, Intrepid and Queenborough, sail'd from Spithead westward.

A court of common council at Guildhall, on a motion made by Sir W. Calvert, seconded by Sir J. Barnard, unanimously resolv'd to withdraw the subscription of 50 l. per Ann. granted July 7, 1744, to Mr Carte, in order to enable him to procure materials for a complete history of England. They also pass'd an act, entitled "An act for repealing all former acts, and ordinances, touching the nomination and election of sheriffs for London and Middlesex, and for regulating and enforcing such nominations and elections for the future."—Was read a petition from several carpenters, joiners, &c. freemen of the city, setting forth the hardships they apprehend from the late order for employing foreigners in rebuilding the houses consum'd by the late fire; (see p. 133)

A 2

W 2

but the petitioners were acquainted; that the late order was not intended to prejudice the freemen, but only to prevent unlawful combinations to distress the sufferers.

SATURDAY 9.

36 pieces of cannon, with their carriages, were shipped off for the life of *Sky* in *Scotland*, where two castles are erected for defence of that island against any future invasion or rebellion.

WEDNESDAY 13.

Sir *Peter Warren*, in the *Incincible*, with the *Chibchoffer*, *Prince Frederick*, *Decorseire*, *Cullasen*, and 4 Dutch men of war, sailed from *St Helen's* on a cruise.

SATURDAY 16.

Thirty smugglers with blunderbusses and pistols, at 2 in the morning, broke open the king's warehouse at *Colchester*, with a large blacksmith's hammer and crow, and carry'd off 60 oil bags, containing about 1514 pound of tea.

SUNDAY 17.

Came advice over land, that the *Assou*, Capt. *Forbes*, was taken in sight of *Bombay*, by the *Apollo* and *Anglica*, 2 French men of war, after two hours resistance; but the captain had before sent 10 chests of treasure, and the company's dispatches on shore.—Admiral *Griffin* sailed from fort *St David*, Sept. 22, and next day burnt the *Nepheue*, a French man of war, in *Madras* road, and 'twas reported the *Princess Amelia*, formerly taken by the French, shared the same fate.—The cargo of the *Heathcote*, Capt. *Cope*, lost some weeks before, was seized by the *Moors*, who returned one half.—The French ships, *Centaur*, 70 guns, *St Louis* and *Mars*, each 40, and the *Brilliant* 20, winter'd and retired at *Goa*, whence they return'd to *Milie*, Oct. 14, having lost many men by the *Goa* fever, and sailed from *Milie*, Oct. 20, to cruise off the *Laccadiva* and *Maldiva* islands.—The *Princess Mary*, taken at *Madras* was lost at *Goa*, in July.

MONDAY 18.

Eight men out of each company of the three regiments of foot guards were draughted out to be sent to *Flanders*.

SATURDAY 23.

Ended the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Taylor* for robbing Mrs *Fester* in Mrs *Barbain's* coach; *Arthur Gray* for smuggling; and *Judith Butler* for theft, received sentence of death. *Tho. Rowling*, smuggler, convicted of not surrendering himself according to proclamation, was not sentenced, he being attainted, and an order expected to come from his

majesty for his execution.—Capt. *Laverick* and Mr *Prijwick*, his second, were try'd for the murder of Capt. *Dawson* the 13th instant in a duel; the captain was found guilty of manslaughter, and *Prijwick* acquitted.—*Levi* the Jew, for robbing the synagogue of *Aaron's* bells, &c. and *John Walker*, for stealing the coffin, shroud and body of *Francis Hill* lately executed, and selling it to a surgeon for a guinea, were order'd to be transported.

SUNDAY 24.

Mr *Thompson*, one of his majesty's messengers, arrived at the D. of *Newcastle's* office, with the instrument of preliminary articles for a general pacification, sign'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, by the ministers plenipotentiary of the K. of *Great Britain*, the most Christian King, and the *States General*. *Gaz.*

See the rise of stocks page 191.

TUESDAY 26.

A grant has passed the great seal to *Siphon Paul* of *Woodchester*, *Gloucestershire*, clothier, for his new invented method of preparing cloth to be dy'd scarlet, so as more effectually to ground the colours, and preieve the beauty.

Another grant has passed to *Daniel Bridges* of *Hull*, apothecary for the sole use and benefit of his new-invented method of purifying rape-oil.

Roger Perkins has also obtained a grant of his new invention for making a spirit equal to French brandy from *British* materials.

On closing the poll for *Northamptonshire*, the numbers were, for *Valentine Knightley*, Esq; 2228, for *Wm Hanbury*, Esq; 2082; upon this a scrutiny was demanded for Mr *Hanbury*, but afterwards given up.

His majesty has given 1000 *l.* to the sufferers by fire in *Cornhill*; the *Princesses Amelia* and *Carolina* 100*l.* the Lady *Betty Germain*, 50*l.* the skimmers and goldsmith's company each 50*l.* above 300*l.* produced by a play at *Acant Garden* theatre on the 6th.

I R E L A N D.

One *George Williams* was convicted at *Wexford* alizes for being perverted from the protestant to the popish religion, and sentenc'd to be out of the king's protection, his lands and tenement, goods and chattels to be forfeited to the king, and his body to remain at the king's pleasure.

SATURDAY 30.

The yachts were ordered to be got ready for carrying his majesty to *Holland*.

Far.

22. *Alex. Williams*, at *Brumpton*, *Midd. Esq*;
 24. *Sam. Shepberd*, *Esq*; member for *Cambridge*, for which town and county he had serv'd in 8 parliaments; he dy'd vastly rich.
Mrs Magdale of *Yewville*, *Somersetshire*, worth upwards of 50,000 l. which she left to her nephew, with *Adm. Kn. wks.*
 25. *Sam. Wilkinfon* of *Colehill*, *Warwicksh.*
Hon. Philip Percival, *Esq*;
 27. *Ja. Mandrie*, an old *Capt.* in the navy.
 28. *Tbo. Norton*, *Esq*; deputy governor of *Chelfa* college, member in the 3 last parliaments for *Bury*.

The young princefs, daughter of the dauphin, in her second year.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1748.

Lord *Percival*, appointed a *Ld* of the bed-chamber to the *P. of Wales*.
James Wilkinfon, *Esq*;—*Capt.* of a troop in the *Duke's* Reg. of light horfe.
In the 1st Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by *Lord Delawar*.
Ld Carpenter,—1st *Lieut. Col.*
Justin Maccarty, *Esq*;—2d *Lieut. Col.*
George Gray, *Esq*;—1st major.
John Edwards, *Esq*;—2d major.
Thomas Twyden, *Esq*;—*Captain*.
Peter Sheppard, *Cent.*—*Lieut.*
Davoergne, *Cent.*—cornet.
Jn Hamilton,—*Capt.* of the *Vanguard*, 60 G.
Rich. Evans,—of the *Squirrel*, 20 guns.
Kelley,—of the *Flamorough*, 22 G.
James Young,—*Capt.* of the *Dunkirk*.
Cornelius Smith,—of the *Granada* sloop.
Thomas Ward,—of the *Swift* sloop.
Pye,—of the *N. row. b.*
Capt. Peit,—of the *Grasswick*.
Rich. Neill Alcock,—under secretary of state to the *D. of Bedford*, in room of *Wm Cheswold*, *Esq*; resign'd.
Samuel Henry Port, *Esq*;—*Chief justice* of the *Ile of Ely*, in room of *Tbo. Potter*, *Esq*; member for *St. Germans*.
Roger Townshend, *Esq*;—*Receiver Gen.* and cashier of the customs.
Job Charlton, and *Wenman Nutt*, *Esqrs*,—by patent, waiters in the port of *London*.
Mr Lea,—general surveyor of the window lights, in room of *Mr Underwood*, *dec.*
Mr Oram,—master carpenter, in room of *Mr Flitcroft*,—master mason to the board of works, in room of *Wm Kent*, *Esq*; *dec.*
Sir Edw. Hulse, *Bt.*, physician to his majesty, elected president of *Giy's* hospital, in room of *Moses Raper*, *Liq*; *dec.*
Gilbert Hest, *Esq*; author of the excellent treatise on the resurrection of *Jesus*, made doctor of laws, by diploma from the university of *Oxford* in full convocation.
Tbo. Randolph, *D.D.* elected president of *Corpus Christi* college.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERENCES
confer'd as the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Robert Drummond, *D.D.* one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, elected *Ep* of

St Asaph, in room of *Dr Lisle*, translated to *Norwich*.

John Head, *M.A.* presented by his majesty to the archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, void by the translation of *Dr Lisle*.

Edw. Crane, *LL.D.* obtain'd a grant from his majesty of the place and dignity of canon or prebendary of the cathedral church of *St Peter, Westminster*, void by the resignation of *Dr John Hume*.

Cbr. Wilson,—prebendary of *Westminster*, in room of *Dr Drummond*.

From other Papers.

Rev. *Mr Newcombe*, fellow of *St John Baptist's* college, *Oxford*, presented rector of *Newland*, *Suffex*, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr Jn Harbin,—rector of *Croton*, *Line*.

Mr John Williams, master of the great boarding school at *Twickenham*,—rector of *Harlington*, *Middlesex*, 300 l. per Ann.

Wm Ogilby, *LL.D.*—rector of *Kirklington*, *Yorkshire*, 400 l. per Ann.

Dr Williamson,—rector of *Whickham*, in room of *Dr Tomlinson*, *dec.*

Mr Ray,—by the *Pr. of Wales*, rector of *Withbury*, *Cheshire*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr John James, fellow of *Corpus Christi* college, *Oxon*,—rector of *Frier-bill*, *Warwic.*

Mr Marmaduke Draper, chaplain to the *E. of Carlisle*, by dispensation rector of *Tewing*; besides rect. of *Barton in the Street*, both *Yorksh.*

Mr Geo. Malben, chaplain to *E. Gower*, by dispensation vicar of *Abbots Bromley*, besides vicar of *Uttaxeter*, both in *Staffordshire*.

Mr James Benson,—vicar of *Sedington*, *St Peters*, and *Sedington Mary's*, *Gloucestershire*.

Mr T. Woodger,—of *Isborpe Marke*, *Norff.*

Mr Tbo. Cooke,—of *Newcastle*, *Glamorgansh.*

Mr Henry Hemington,—vicar of *Tunbridge*, *Kent*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr Robt. Harold,—of *East Tilbury*, *Essex*.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place.	Elected.	In room of
<i>Kellington</i> ,	<i>Edw. Bacon</i> ,	<i>Tbo. Copleston</i> , <i>dec.</i>
<i>Montgomery</i> ,	<i>Wm Herbert</i> ,	<i>Hen. Herbert</i> , <i>dec.</i>
<i>Northamptonsh.</i>	<i>Val. Knightley</i> ,	<i>T. Carwright</i> , <i>d.</i>
<i>Cornwall</i> ,	<i>James Butler</i> ,	<i>Sir Cov. Carew</i> , <i>d.</i>

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

Edward Hartley of *Compton Street*, *linendrap.*
Jam. Richardson of *Birching Lane*, *London*, glass-grinder.
North Chandler of *Roadwick*, *Gloucestersh.* cloisher.
Alexander Williamson of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, barber.
Zachary Marley of *Aynaby*, *Yorksh.* butcher.
Robert Parker of *Epton*, *Surrey*, brewer.
Stephen Bevery of *York*, tanner.
Roger Hall of *Chilham*, *Kent*, drupkeeper.
Tbo. Blackburn of *Warrington*, *Lancsh.* cheese factor.
Wm Williams of *Newport*, the *Ile of Wight*, chapman.
William Kem of *Acton*, *Middx.* butcher.
Earlyman Sparrow of *Kotherlith*, *Surrey*, shipwright.
Abt. Webb of *St James*, *Westminster*, dealer in coals.
Robert Barcham of *Norwich*, worsted weaver.
Mary Thomas, widow of *J. Martin* in the *Fishes*, *Wintn.*
James Winstanley of *Spittlegate*, *W. Waller*.
Thomas Harrison of *Clifton*, *Yorkshire*, maltster.
John Elych of *St Ann*, *Sobes*, apothecary.
Nathan Webb of *Guildford*, *Surrey*, farge-master.
Mary Browne of *Lynn*, *Wiltsh.* and merchant.
Joseph Brown of *Battersea*, colman.
Robert Chennery of *Lynn*, merchant.
Tbo. Boyd of *Clement's Lane*, *London*, merchant.

RUSSIA.

THE *Russian* troops are not yet got thro' *Poland*, but some regiments have passed the *Vistula*, and 'tis expected the whole will arrive at *Olmutz* in *Moravia* about the middle of next month. Besides these forces, 'tis talk'd that a fleet is fitting out, in which 10,000 foot will be transported to the Low Countries, if *France* should refuse to conclude a just peace.

A new cause of difference hath arisen between the *French* court and her *Russian* majesty. The latter had caused Col. *de Salle*, an agent of the former, to be arrested at *Dantzick*, because he had deserted her service without a discharge, and had been employ'd in forming a confederacy against the march of the *Russian* troops, in hiring ships for *France*, and intriguing with *M. de Allion*. Notwithstanding the colonel insisted on his public character when he was seized, and the *French* minister has since complained of the violation to the K. of *Poland*, the conduct of the magistrates has been approved by his majesty, and 'tis believed that no less punishment than death will be inflicted on him, let the *French* menaces be ever so loud.

SWEDEN, DENMARK.

The raising new taxes in *Sweden*, being attended with tumult in many places, the collectors are obliged to have a military force. The fishing company lately erected makes a great figure, and prodigious advantages are proposed to them from a right they have, by treaties, to fish for herrings in the north *British* seas. — While a report only is revived that his *Danish* majesty has resolved, that if a peace should not be made, to send 12000 men to the assistance of the allies, it is certain that considerable remittances have lately been made from *France* to this court.

SPAIN.

The king has charged his plenipotentiary at *Alex la Chapelle* not to consent to a suspension of arms for *Italy*, nor to come to any private agreement relating to the *W. Indies*, till all the parties at war are agreed about the settlement destin'd for the Infant Don *Philip*. — On the 23d ult. 1793, happen'd a terrible earthquake in the kingdom of *Valencia*, in which about 3000 souls perished, by the overturning of houses, churches and monasteries.

GERMANY.

There still remains a misunderstanding between the courts of *Venna* and *Berlin*, as the K. of *Prussia* is not dis-

posed to guaranty the *Austrian* dominions not in *Germany*, which the Emps. Q. thinks she has reason to expect from to considerable a sacrifice as *Silesia*. The maritime powers have complain'd of the slowness of the *Austrian* military preparations; most of the forces which should have been in *Italy* in *March*, and the Low Countries in *April*, are still in *Bohemia*, *Austria*, or on the road.

As it thus appears that the ally'd forces are not half compleat, according to the stipulated quotas which we mentioned p. 192, it is no wonder that they retire before the enemy, and quitted those places one after another, which they had, or might have fortify'd. On this disagreeable situation of affairs, many questions are asked by our political writers against a Continent war, on which point, under such management, they may well triumph. The sum of all is, Whether, after receiving such large subsidies, and so well paid, those who are stiled allies, deserve even the name of auxiliaries, in any other sense than helping us to consume the sinews of war?

LOW COUNTRIES.

The necessary dispositions being made for the investing of *Maesricht*, about the middle of *March*, and a grand convoy having been thrown into *Bergen-op-zoom*, that they might be under no apprehensions for that important place, a body of 50,000 *French*, that were assembled between *Moslin* and *Louvain*, began to march on the 25th inst, and took the direct road towards *Tongres*. At the same time several little corps and the whole garrison of *Namur* began to march thro' the dutchies of *Luxemburg* and *Limburg*, on the East side of the *Muse*. On the 26th Marshal *Saxe* fix'd his head-quarters at *Tongres*, and Count *Luxemburg* arrived about the same height on the other side the river that evening. On the 29th the *French* began to throw their bridges over the *Muse*, and on the 3d instant, in the evening, the place was laid to be wholly invested.

Their artillery, which met with great impediments, being come up, in the night between the 15th and 16th they opened the trenches, and formed three attacks one at the gate of *Tongres*, one at *Peter Fort*, the 3d on the *Wick*. (See plan.) On the 19th the garrison in a sally kill'd 600 men, fill'd part of the trenches, and destroy'd two batteries; the night between the 25th and 26th they made another sally, tore up the besiegers gabions, and level'd part of their works. The *French* however, in spite of a most resolute

lute defence, which cost them many lives, advanced their works towards the cover'd way, which they attack'd between the 23^d and 29th with a large body of troops; and, after a vigorous resistance, carry'd it with the loss of 900 grenadiers, according to their own confession, besides what the several regiments lost, and the wounded. During this, M. *Ayloa*, the governor, made a sally on the *Wyck* side, which succeeded beyond expectation, for he raised up 14 pieces of cannon, and kill'd near 1000 men. He did not stop here, but a day after he drove the *French* entirely out of the cover'd way again.—Whatever be the fate of this place, it must be own'd that had the *French* met with the like resistance at *Menin*, *Charleroy*, *Namur*, &c. and some other towns of the barrier, they had never come in sight of *Zeland*, nor the noise of their artillery been heard in the heart of *Holland*.

When the *French* were first in motion, the *Austrian* forces were on the East of the *Maeſe*, which they immediately passed, in order to occupy the retrenchments at *Tongres*, which they did on the 23^d past, and there General *Chancelos* joined them from *Maeſtricht*, and took the command; but the next day they retired towards *Mosyk*, whither they had sent their heavy baggage, and in which they had two battalions in garrison; but for the convenience of joining the *English*, *Hanoverian*, and other troops, they soon retir'd to *Rocmond*, and are encamp'd in its neighbourhood.

HOLLAND.

Letters from *Alex la Chapelle* say, that the preliminaries of peace agreed upon are to this effect: *France* shall, in a limited time, and upon certain reasonable conditions, restore to the Q. of *Hungary* all that has been taken from her in the Low Countries; to the States General, all that belongs to their Republic; and to the K. of *Sardinia* the duchy of *Savoy*, and county of *Nice*: that prince is also to have a considerable part of the duchy of *Milan*. An establishment shall be formed for *Don Philip* out of the duchies of *Farrna* and *Placentia*. *Great Britain* and *France* shall mutually restore the places taken from from each other during the war; and the crown of *Spain* shall settle all parts in *America*.

The last letters from the *Hague* affirm that the *French* lost 2,000 men in the attack of the cover'd way, that both *Saxe* and *Luxemburg* were at it, and the former exposed himself prodigiously; that after signing the preliminaries, there

was a cessation of arms for two days. *M. Saxe*, declaring that he would be willing to consent to any thing for the preservation of the brave garrison.—

The truth is, he had lost near 10,000 men thro' the inclemency of the weather, inundations in his camp, and want of necessaries, besides those killed by the fire, &c. of the besieged.—

When the letters came away, it was reported that the town surrender'd on *May* 3, N.S. the garrison marching out with all the honours of war, and that the *French*, who had been given them as a salvo to their honour, and to prevent any dependence, had not yet received the money for their march, and the means to pay the money they had spent in the siege, &c. &c.

The Garrison of Maaſtricht.
TWENTY years ago, when the
 Large cannon were first
 The foes of the world were
 Their treacherous hands were
 (By day light) the first of the war
 A sally made with great success
 A second, but it cost them dear
 The weather's hot, and the sun is
 Which makes a sick person's head
 Their men want bread; their horses
 And powder's short—dreadful
 A *Legiment*—but it cost them dear:
Huzza! the garrison don't fear!
 We spring a mine, which has effect;
 Diminish their guns that play direct;
 Like hell they ply us with their bombs.—
Huzza again! the army comes:
 His h—'s will be done now;
 The place submits—we know not how. *L. Ev.*

F R A N C E.

The sad effects of despotic power are very sensibly felt in this country, and the cries of the half-starv'd people are heard amidst their triumphs and *Te Deums*.—Several arrêt of the council of state have appeared at *Paris*, about raising of money, by one of which the clergy of several districts, on prompt payment of a certain sum, are exempted from the declaration of *August* 29, 1741, which levies a tenth part of the revenues of all the estates of the kingdom. It appears from this and many other circumstances, that peace will be as welcome here as to any of their neighbours. [See the *Revuefrance*, p. 172.] Accordingly, on the news of the preliminaries being signed, almost every house in *Calais* hung out a flag, and their privateers had orders not to put to sea, there being a cessation, it was said, for 6 months.

EACH DAYS Price of STOCKS in APRIL, 1748.

Day	Bank	E. India	South Sea	Ann. old	Ann. new	4 th Cent.	B. 1748.	Lottery	4 th Cent.	India Bon.	B. Discount.	Wind at	Baro-	Ther.
1	118	157 1/2	91	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	16 1/2	10 1/2	E. S. E.	29.7	53
2	117 1/2	157 1/2	91	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	8 1/2	5 1/2	S. E.	30.8	57
3	117 1/2	157 1/2	91	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	S. E.	29.6	64
4	Sunday									3 1/2	4 1/2	N. E.	29.75	60
5	117	160	91	90	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	N. E.	30	57
6	117 1/2	160	91	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	S. by E.	30 1/2	57
7	118 1/2	159 1/2	91	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	North	30	60
8	118 1/2	159 1/2	91	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	N. E. by N.	30 1/2	56
9	118 1/2	159 1/2	91	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	W. N. W.	30 1/2	55
10	Sunday									4 1/2	3 1/2	West	30 1/2	51
11	118 1/2	157 1/2	91	90 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	W. N. W.	29.5	60
12	119	160	93 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	N. N. W.	29.7	69
13	119	160	93 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	East	29.6	60
14	120	160	93 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	N. N. W.	29.75	59
15	120 1/2	160 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	N. E.	29.9	57
16	120 1/2	160 1/2	95	92 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	W. S. W.	29.9	59
17	Sunday											S. by E.		
18	121 1/2	161 1/2	96	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	N. E. by N.	29.85	59
19	121 1/2	161 1/2	96	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	S. W. by S.	29.9	53
20	121 1/2	161 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	S. W.	29.85	49
21	121 1/2	161 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	West	29.9	47
22	121 1/2	161 1/2	95	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	S. S. E.	30.15	57
23	121 1/2	161 1/2	95	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	East	30	43
24	Sunday											South		
25	121 1/2	161 1/2	95	94 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	South	29.5	53
26	122 1/2	173 1/2	103 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	S. W.	30	51
27	122 1/2	173 1/2	104	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	S. W.	29.5	46
28	122 1/2	173 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	S. W.	29.5	48
29	122 1/2	173 1/2	104 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	S. W.	29.5	48

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 Oats 9s. to 12s. per qr
 Hops 4s. to 5s. 10s.

Bill of Mortality from
 Mar. 22. to Apr. 26.
 Childrensd
 Males 731 } 1453
 Femal. 722 }
 Buried
 Males 1186 } 2371
 Femal. 1185 }
 Under 2 Years old 740
 Between 2 and 5 163
 5 and 10 81
 10 and 20 57
 20 and 30 221
 30 and 40 203
 40 and 50 280
 50 and 60 225
 60 and 70 162
 70 and 80 114
 80 and 90 60
 90 and 100 7
 100 and 101 3
 2371

Within the walls 218
 Without the walls 582
 In Mid. and Surry 1051
 City & Sub. W^{ch}. 520
 2371

Weekly Mar. 29. 532
 April 5. 472
 12. 400
 19. 487
 26. 280
 2371

192 REGISTER of BOOKS for APRIL 1748.

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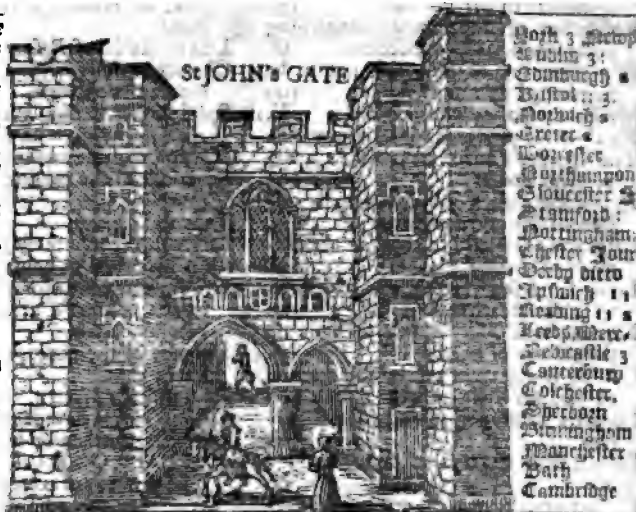
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50. A funeral sermon at *Oldington, Gloucestershire*, with another. By *J. Daughy*, M.A. *Owen.*
51. *De pietatis ratione, et fortitudine*. Concluded at *St. Andrew's*. a J. B. R. S. T. B.
52. Two sermons on the fact, with two others. By *J. M. Ford*, D.D. *Neon.*
53. A sermon at *St Peter's, Greenhill*, on the Sabbath after the late dreadful fire there. By *T. H. Webb*, *Copper.* (See p. 148.)
54. — at *Huberdale's* hall, on the same occasion. By *T. H. Webb*. *Oswald.*

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 XXI. LIST of ships taken on both sides.
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* * * The lines in characters p. 149. are answered by several of our ingenious friends, Fido of T—ke, Devon, W. Cramptonides, A B, C D, Stella of Bristol, &c. and are beautifully poetical, but we defer them, to give time to our distant readers to try their deciphering skill.

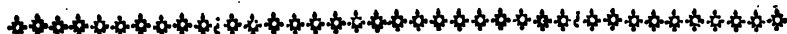
ERRAT. in p. 168. col. 1. l. 23. alter fg. 1 to 5,



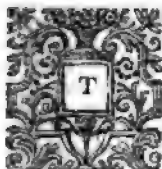
T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For M A Y 1748.



Mr P^{ETTER}'s Speech in the H^{OUSE} of
C^{OMMONS} upon the Seaford Petition, in
Answer to Mr P^{ETTER}.



THE substance of A
the petition which has
now been presented
to the house, has, as
the honourable gen-
tleman has been plea-
sed to observe, been
much spoken of in
the world; and though, before I came to
the house to day, I had reason to expect
that such a petition would be presented,
yet I had resolv'd within myself, to take
no part in any debate which it might
occasion, as thinking it would better
become me to hear reason from others,
than to presume to offer any reasonings of
mine to the house. I am still, Sir, of
the same opinion as to what would best

* A petition of the E. of M^{ORLEY}, and
W^{ILLIAM} H^{ENRY} G^{ROVE}, Esq; was presented
to the house and read; complaining of undue
practices before and at the election for the town
and port of S^{EAFOED} in the county of S^{USSEX}.
As the complaint of this petition was grounded
on one of the standing resolutions, the house
was mov'd, that that resolution, which was re-
newed in the beginning of the session, be read,
which was done as follows, 'That it is an high
' infringement of the liberties and privileges of
' the commons of Great Britain, for any lord
' of parliament, or any lord lieutenant of any
' county, to concern themselves in elections of
' members to serve for the commons in parlia-
' ment.' A motion was then made, and the
question being put, that the matter of the said
petition be heard at the bar of this house, af-
ter debate, it pass'd in the negative, by a ma-
jority of 151. (See Nov. Mag. p. 542 B) and
the petition was order'd to be dismissed. (See
last July Mag. p. 307, Col. 1. Seaford)

become me, and I do not rise up now
with the least imagination that any
thing which I shall offer to the house
will vary the sentiments of any one per-
son in it: But, Sir, I rise up to do
myself justice: For, as I look upon the
matter, contained in this petition, to be
of the utmost importance to the honour
of this house, and even to the existence
of p^{ARLIAMENT}, and as, to my very great
amazement, I see this question treat'd
with the greatest contempt and ridicule,
by an honourable gentleman, whose
weight may, perhaps, persuade a ma-
jority to be of his opinion, I think, I owe
it to myself, to declare my sentiments
on this great occasion, by something
more than the vote which I shall give.
I hope, Sir, things are not yet come to
such a pass, as to make it necessary
for any man to go about to prove that
the constitution is destroyed, whenever
this house shall lose its independency. Af-
ter all the noble struggles made in this
house by great patriots, after all the laws
pass'd by the legislature to preserve that
independency, I shou'd hope, that out
of decency, as well as out of regard
to truth, I may be allow'd to argue up-
on that, as upon an indubitable maxim.
The representatives of the people, when
they are chosen to that office, have been
said to be independent, even of their
constituents: How necessary then, Sir,
is it, for this house, to take care, that
there is no other improper or corrupt
dependency! But, Sir, if the mini-
sters are to be allowed to nominate to
the boroughs the persons who shall be
their representatives, how are we to ex-
pect an independent parliament? That
ministers may endeavour to subvert this

independency, that they may think it even necessary to their own security, to c—pt parliaments, we have too much reason to know: But, Sir, whatever pains former ministers may have taken for this purpose, what undue methods soever they may have used to gain to themselves a corrupted majority in this house, I believe, history is not able to produce an instance equal to the present, of a wise and great statesman taking upon himself the honourable employment, of being an agent at a borough: It was not enough to signify his commands by his underlings, it was not enough to solicit votes in his own person; the voters, it seems, could not be trusted out of his presence, and, therefore, they were to be attended even to the poll. But, Sir, this great humility and condescension in a minister would, in former times, have been construed a most notorious invasion of the rights of the people, and of the privileges of this house. And, Sir, what will the people say to us? or what will they think of our independency, if we are not as jealous of their rights, and as tenacious of our own privileges, as any of our predecessors have formerly been? What will they think, Sir, if, after seeing one parliament dissolved in a new and unprecedented, I had almost said an unconstitutional manner, they shall be told that the ministers have been nominating their representatives in the next, even without the ceremony of a *charge d'élire*? But, Sir, still further, what will they think, if they shall be told that this proceeding of the ministers has been laid before the house of commons, and that the house of commons will not, or dare not, censure him? There have been times, Sir, when no man was thought too great to be accountable to this house for his conduct; and I could give an instance, even in my own memory, of a great and an able statesman, whose long administration was an honour and benefit to his country, and whose conduct this house thought fit to enquire into, by the most severe scrutiny. To have such a minister, Sir, in the present melancholy situation of affairs, when we stand so much in need of wise and able counsellors, I am afraid is not our fate: But if ever, to our shame, the annals of this period shall be deliver'd down to posterity by a faithful historian, he will have, Sir, a new portrait to draw, of a minister, the most uncapable, though *the most ambitious, the weakest, the*

the most insolent, the most pusillanimous, tho' the most presumptuous—

Here Mr ^{Pe}~~Le~~^a~~m~~ called to order, and spoke as follows:

Mr S—KER,

I Rise up, Sir, to prevent that young gentleman's being more disorderly, than he has been already; he has been drawing a character, Sir, which he must intend for somebody, tho' as yet he has named nobody. I would have him, Sir, take care what he is doing; and that, if he does name any one, he should be prepared to prove what he has said.

Mr P—TT—K then proceeded.

—I am glad to find that the irregularity which the honourable gentleman would lay to my charge, is such only as I might *hereafter* have committed, in what I was going to say; for it would be matter of great concern to me to have offended against the orders of the house, especially at a time when I was exerting myself, and, I hope, with no unbecoming zeal, in support of their most valuable privileges. My subject, indeed, had naturally led me to do that justice, which, I thought, was due to the memory of a great and an able statesman; and I am sorry to find that eulogiums upon that great man, give so much offence to that honourable gentleman. With regard to the character, which I have drawn by way of contrast, the honourable gentleman says truly, I have not named any one to whom I would apply it; nor do, I think, Sir, that I have been so ill a painter, as to make it necessary for me to write the names of those to whom it may belong. The honourable gentleman seems to suspect it was intended but for one man, and, perhaps, he is not mistaken! But if upon examination it shall be found to fit more than one, more are welcome to take it; if it fits no one, it is as if had never been drawn.

To return, therefore, to my subject, in which I ought not to have been interrupted: When I first heard the petition read at your table, I could hardly believe it possible that the allegations it contained were founded upon truth: I expected to have heard the friends of the noble person who is the object of it, boldly denying the charge, and calling loudly upon the accusers to justify it; I was determined not to believe it, unless supported by the strongest proof.

But,

But, Sir, how great was my amazement, when I heard an honourable gentleman, who was privy to the whole transaction, not only admitting every fact alleged to be true, but openly avowing and attempting to justify them! In what light they may appear to him, Sir, he can best tell you; but to me, Sir, it seems most manifest, that as the conduct complained of was the greatest injury that could be done to our privileges, the attempt to justify it is the greatest insult upon our understandings. In what other light, Sir, can it appear to us, than as the last and utmost effort of one who was determined, at any rate, to procure a majority in this house, of persons attached to himself, his own creatures, the tools of his power? I wish to God, Sir, nothing may happen to day to give the people room to suspect that he has been too successful. What more, Sir, could he have done? Or what greater insult is it possible for him to offer, unless he should come even within the walls of the house to direct our determinations?—After what he has done—I should not wonder, Sir, if he did come and take that chair, and tell you (as we were told formerly) that your mace was a bauble, and that you should keep it only while you please him.—Your mace, Sir, is a bauble, and so is every other ensign of authority, unless you can preserve your independency.—A dependence upon the crown, Sir, would in the end prove fatal to our liberties; but a dependence upon the minister, as it is infinitely more dishonourable, is infinitely more dangerous. One might suppose, Sir, some security to a people from the honour of a crowned head, and from the solemn compacts that are made between them and their sovereign. I know of no compacts that are, or can be made between a minister and the people. I can suppose too, Sir, that in some future time, a minister may arise profligate enough to carry his views so high, as to attempt to make both king and people subservient to his own ambition: I can imagine such a one, Sir, taking advantage of some general calamity, or time of general confusion, by a c---t parliamentary influence, oppressing even the king upon his throne, and making the crowned head a prisoner in his closet. I can imagine him, Sir, so blown up with folly, and self-conceit, as to become a competitor even with those who shall be of royal blood, for posts of dignity, or titles of

honour; and he may, Sir ('tis hardly possible indeed) but he may even prostitute the name of the crown to support and assist his pretensions. Thus, Sir, I say, is a picture which I can draw in my own mind, of the miserable situation of this country, if ever the parliament should become dependant on a minister. But as this can never happen, but in some time of general insatiation, or general corruption, the wisdom and virtue of the present age secure us from seeing it otherwise than in imagination: But, Sir, whatever I see, or whatever I feel, God forbid that, by any act or vote of mine, I should make the way easy for such miseries to overwhelm any future generation. The honourable gentleman was pleased to say that this was a new case, and that there was no precedent upon our journals to guide our proceedings: But let it be remembered, Sir, that this can never be the case again, since the vote of to day will remain upon our books, an eternal precedent to posterity, and a law to this house for the future. For G---d's sake, then, Sir, let us consider a little, what sort of a law we are going to make; let us remember, that if the present transaction passes uncensored, and is declared free from guilt, we may hereafter see every peer of parliament, every secretary, and other officers of state, every chancellor of the exchequer, with his treasury bags under his arm, attending and soliciting elections; and when they shall be called upon in this house to justify their proceedings, they shall tell you they have done nothing but what they had a right to do, and that such was the opinion of this wise, this independent, this freely elected parliament.

Sir, I am not one of those persons, who will ever be for extending the privileges of this house, to any ridiculous, or romantick degree: If I could but persuade myself, that there was the least room to doubt upon this occasion, I should think that humanity obliged me to put the mildest construction. But really, Sir, upon my word, I think the insult offered to the house to be of so flagrant a nature; I think, the precedent must prove so dangerous to the honour and independency of parliament; I think the consequences must be so destructive to the constitution, as to deserve and demand the severest animadversion. The honourable gentleman was pleased to ask, *what is the object of the petition?* Sir, I will tell him what the object is, it is the security, the

freedom of parliaments, and protecting the privileges of the commons of *Great Britain*. Surely, Sir, from this house the commons of *Great Britain* have a right to expect justice: Their most valuable privileges have been trampled upon and insulted, and they come now by this petition to demand justice: Justice, Sir, they will receive, and, I hope, now; but of one thing I am sure, that sooner or later they will have it.

[The petition was dismissed by a majority of 151, being the first division.]

The Numbers of Objects under Cure the last Year in the several Hospitals and Infirmarys of this Metropolis.

St Bartolomew's hospital	7193
St Thomas's hospital	7243
Bethlem hospital	403
Bridewell hospital	401
St George's hospital	5436
Westminster infirmary	2336
Mr Guy's hospital	2242
London hospital, or infirmary	7298

Total 32,552

It must certainly give great pleasure to our readers, to observe by the late increase of hospitals, within, or near this metropolis, that no less than 32,552 poor diseased objects have been relieved within the compass of the last year, and it is, therefore, hoped that a deserved encouragement, and support, will be continued to these best calculated and most diffusive charities.

N. B. The reason why the disproportion is so great, between the number cured in St Thomas's and Guy's hospital is, because, pursuant to Mr Guy's will, great numbers of chronic and incurable patients are continued long in his hospital, and no out-patients are admitted; and the reason why the number cured in the London infirmary exceeds the rest, is, because patients are received there every day, with no other recommendation than their being proper objects of charity; whereas other hospitals or infirmaries receive patients only once a week, and out-patients, but by, and at, a governor's recommendation.

A Letter from Mr Corbett, Secretary to the Admiralty, to the Merchants of this City, dated at the Admiralty-office, May 20.

I Am commanded by my lords commissioners of the admiralty to acquaint you, that his majesty's proclamation being publish'd for a cessation of arms between us and France, they gave immediate orders to discharge the regulating captains; to break up the pressing upon the Thames, and about the city of London;

and called in all the tenders and hired ships employ'd in that service, in order to pay them off.—But as their lordships cannot but think it necessary, in regard to our being still in war with Spain, and not under a certainty of a peace with France, his majesty's ships, which are designed to serve at sea, should have their full complement of men on board, to be ready to obey any orders they may receive for that purpose; their lordships have continued to the captains of those ships their power to press seamen,† if they cannot get their ships manned by volunteers; but with this restriction, that they are only to press for their own ships, until they have made up their complements, and no longer.—And as it is not doubted, but that the ships of the squadrons, under the command of Sir Peter Warren, and Vice-Adm. Hawke, will want many men when they return into port, their lordships have ordered the captains of his majesty's ships the *Rusel*, *Jersey*, and *Diamond*, arrived from the Mediterranean, to be reserved (after three weeks leave) to help towards manning those ships, and others wanting men, and they will do the like with such other ships as shall come home from foreign parts, whose seamen have wages enough due to them to secure their not running away.

† [A great number of sailors being accordingly press'd, and a report spread that the king was return'd, on account of the enemy breaking the cessation, the stocks fell 2 or 3 per Cent.]

Mr URBAN,

HAVING frequently observed that trees planted in an hard soil have been little bigger in their twentieth year, than others of the same kind, planted in a light soil, have been in their sixth, I conceived a desire that my countrymen should be informed of a successful method of treating such stunted trees, recommended by a man of great learning and ability in a neighbouring nation, and have accordingly lent you an extract of M. de Buffon's Memorial on the culture of forest trees, presented to the royal academy at Paris.

All soils may be reduced to two species; the clay, or hard, and the light, or sandy. In order to sow in a light soil, the ground must be ploughed; an operation which will be the more cheap and successful, in proportion as the soil is more light; and is the only labour necessary, for the acorns may be sow'd by a person following the plough. And as these soils are generally dry and hot, the weeds, which the following spring produces, must not be plucked up, because they retain a moisture and coolness, and guard the young oaks from the too intense heat of the sun; and in the autumn, when the weeds wither, they serve as straw to shelter from the cold.

cold of winter, and prevent the tender fibres of the root from freezing.—In sandy soils nothing more than this is requisite; for the roots of the young trees finding a soil light, and easily to be divided, spread without obstruction, and are nourished by all the juices and moisture furnished by the earth, rains and dews, which quickly penetrate the loose texture of this ground.

But in an hard soil, a very different method must be pursued, and after all, success is more uncertain. A previous ploughing of this kind of ground is not only useless but detrimental: the best way of planting the acorns here is with a pricker, without any previous cultivation of the soil. The height gained by the young shoots the first year must be carefully remarked; and it must be also noted whether they have pushed out more vigorously the second than the first, and the third than the second year. While their growth continues to increase, or so long as it does not diminish, nothing must be done; but it will generally be perceived that, on the third year, the growth will be diminished, and if they are suffered to stand the 4th, 5th, and 6th, their growth each year will be still less and less: and whenever this happens, without having been caused by severe frosts, or other extraordinary accidents, the young tree should be cut down to the ground in the month of *March*, by which, many years will be gained in the whole of its growth; for the young shoot, left to itself in a stiff and hard soil, has not strength to extend its roots, which, too strongly resisted, return on themselves: the efforts made by the small tender fibres, which are the proper canals of nourishment, are ineffectual; the tree therefore, deprived of nourishment, languishes, and its progress is annually less; but if this tree is cut down, the whole force of the sap is exerted on the root; all the fibres are expanded, and piercing the soil with greater force than they are resisted, open for themselves new ways, and by this accession of strength, accumulate the nourishing vegetative juices so as to produce a shoot, in one year, more vigorous and tall, than that of three years growth before it was cut down.

In excessive hard and tough earths, after having cut away the young shoot at the end of two years, it has been found necessary to cut it down again at the end of 4 other years, upon observing it to languish; and this method has on trial succeeded so well as to prove ex-

perimentally, that cutting down young shoots at a proper time is the best and only culture necessary to improve woodland in the highest degree yet known; and instead of hindering, it surprisingly accelerates the growth of trees, even so as to gain several years advantage of those that have not been cut.

Mr URBAN,

OF all the calamities to which human nature is subject, madness is certainly the most deplorable: 'Tis reason alone which gives dignity to our nature, and refinement to our enjoyments; without it, therefore, man is less perfect, and more wretched than the brutes that perish: But those are fallen yet lower, who resort to an hospital, intended for the reception and for cure of unhappy lunatics, purely to mock at the nakedness of human nature, and make themselves merry with the extravagances that deface the image of the creator, and exhibit their fellow creatures, in circumstances of the most pitiable infirmity, debility and unhappiness.—This is not only brutal, but diabolical, and as whatever sinks the natural character, should excite compassion, whatever degrades the moral, should raise contempt and indignation. The hope that these hints might, by your means, fall under the consideration of some who have it in their power to prevent this enormity, by which our country is disgraced, and the intent of one of our noblest charities in great measure defeated, by provoking the patient into agonies of frenzy, which must retard his recovery, has induced me to sue for a place for them, among the curious and instructive subjects, which make a part of your collections, and of the entertainment of all that read *English*. I am, &c.

Extract of the TRIAL of SELIM the PERSIAN for divers bigb Crimes and Misdeameanors.

THE prisoner is feigned to be tried before *Fashion*, *Envy* and *Clamour*, for accepting a place to serve his country, writing a letter to *Gilbert West* in defence of Christianity, and starving the author of the *Letters to the Whigs*, by exposing his absurdities. The following is a description of the judges, court, &c.

Above the rest, and in the chair, Sat *Fashion* with dissembled air;

Ha

Her tongue was skill'd in specious lies,
And murmurs, whence dissensions rise;
A smiling mask her features veil'd,
Her form the patriot's robe conceal'd;
With study'd blandishments the bow'd,
And drew the captivated croud.
The next in place, and on the right,
Sat *Envy*, hideous to the sight;
Her snaky locks, her hollow eyes,
And haggard form forbad disguise;
Pale discontent, and sullen hate
Upon her wrinkled forehead sat;
Her left-hand, clench'd, her cheek sus-
tain'd,

Her right (with many a murder stain'd)
A dagger clutch'd, in act to strike,
With starts of rage and aim oblique.
Left on the left was *Clamour* seen,
Of stature vast, and horrid mien;
With bloated cheeks, and frantic eyes
She sent her yellings to the skies;
Prepar'd with trumpet in her hand,
To blow sedition o'er the land.
With these, four more of lesser fame,
And humbler rank, attendant came;
Hypocrisy with smiling grace,
And *Impudence* with brazen face,
Contention bold, with iron lungs,
And *Slander* with her hundred tongues.

The walls in sculptur'd tale were rich,
And statues proud (in many a nich)
Of chiefs, who fought in *Faction's* cause,
And perish'd for contempt of laws.
The roof, in vary'd light and shade,
The seat of *Anarchy* display'd.
Triumphant o'er a falling throne,
(By emblematic figures known)
Confusion rag'd, and *Lust* obscene,
And *Riot* with distemper'd mien,
And *Outrage* bold, and *Mischief* dire,
And *Devastation* clad in fire.
Pronc on the ground, a martial maid
Expiring lay, and groan'd for aid;
Her shield with many a stab was pierc'd,
Her laurels torn, her spear revers'd;
And near her, crouch'd amidst the spoils,
A lion panted in the toils.

This is followed by a speech in sup-
port of the indictment, and *Selin's*
defence; the court then, having sum-
med up the evidence, thus pro-
nounces sentence,

" That you return from whence you
came,
" There to be stript of all your fame
" By vulgar hands; that once a week
" Old England pinch you till you
squeak;
" That ribbald pamphlets do pursue you,
" And lies and murmurs, to undo you,
" With ev'ry foe that *Worth* procures,
" And only *Virtue's* friends be yours."

Places refer'd to in the Plan of Aix la
Chapelle, given with this Magazine.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The great church† | 26 Mountain gate |
| 2 Stadt house* | 27 Bridge gate |
| 3 Market & fountain | 28 King's gate |
| 4 Dominicans | 29 The Nobles gate |
| 5 Augustians | 30 The Penitents |
| 6 Recollets | 31 The regular ca-
nons |
| 7 St Peter's church | 32 The hospital |
| 8 Crostiers | 33 The knights of
Malta |
| 9 St James's | 34 The carmelite nuns |
| 10 The Carmelites | 35 The Annenciades |
| 11 St Cornelius's bath | 36 The white nuns |
| 12 Emperors bath | 37 The recluse friars |
| 13 Charlemain's court | 38 The regular cano-
nesses |
| 14 The Groves, or
publick walks | 39 The Beguinnery of
St Matthew |
| 15 The plain or area
where the waters are
drank | 40 The Clarisses |
| 16 The Driestch | 41 The Jesuits |
| 17 Rose street | 42 The Capuchins |
| 18 St James gate | 43 The nuns of St
Austín |
| 19 Rose gate | 44 St Stephens |
| 20 Exchange gate | 45 The Ursulines |
| 21 Vineyard gate | 46 The church of the
Bernardines |
| 22 St Albert's gate | |
| 23 St Albert's church | |
| 24 Cologne gate | |
| 25 Sand gate | |

† It was built by Charlemagne, is adorned
on the inside with pillars of white marble, and
statues of brass gilt, brass doors, and much
Mosaic work.

* This edifice is well built of free-stone,
having an hall of 162 feet long, and 60 broad,
where the emperors at their coronation treat
the electors and other princes.

E Note, The Plan of Maestricht, in our
last, has above 60 more places refer'd
to, and shews several fortifications more
than an old plan, said to be taken on the
spot for the *Universal Magazine*.

N. B. Another letter from Cambridge
exploding the *Universal Magazine*,
tells us, that there is no stone bridge
entering that town, that there are not
two market days at Newmarket, that
there are two churches there, that the
free school was endowed by Charles II,
that there are no vestiges of an episco-
pal see at Soham; that Soham and
Rech are not now market towns, that
the University of Cambridge has no
such officer as an high steward,—the
contrary of all which is asserted in that
collection from old authors.—The letter
writer also observes, that they have de-
rived ELY from HELIZ, willow, an
error proceeding from their ignorance of
the Saxon characters, taking the W.
for H. and the g for z, making Helya
of Wellg.

PLATE III. BEARINGS of COAT ARMOUR exemplify'd. [See p. 129.]

86. An annulet.
 87. Three annulets, one within another.
 87. Papillone.
 88. Gutte de sang.
 89. } I have not yet ever seen any such things
 90. } in blazon.
 A. A mathematical line. L. Nebulé, or ondé.
 B. Rompu. M. Embatteled.
 C. N. Batted embatteled.
 D. Embatteled. O. Potent.
 E. Embatteled arondi. P. Indented.
 F. Fleck'd. Q. Dancetté.
 G. R. Dovetail'd.
 H. Wavy. S. Champaine.
 I. Engrail'd. T. Indented wavy.
 K. Inveck'd. V. Ragulé.
 92. Helmet of sovereign princes.
 93. Helmet of the nobility under the degree of
 94. Helmet of a knight. [dukes.
 95. Helmet of private gentlemen.
 96. A scrole.
 97. A torse, or wreath.
 98. A chapeau turn'd up ermine, or cap d'estat.
 99. Crown of the King of Great Britain.
 100. Prince of Wales's coronet.
 101. }
 102. } Coronets of princes of the blood.
 103. }
 104. Dukes
 105. Marquisses }
 106. Earls } coronets.
 107. Viscounts }
 108. Barons }
 109. Archbishops } mitres.
 110. Bishops }
 111. Crown of the kings at arms.
 112. A creil.
 113. An escoccheon and antique mantle.
 114. ——— and modern mantle.

An ESSAY on the PRIMITIVE TONGUE, in answer to Dr Brett, on the Confusion of Languages. By R. YATE.

AS God created the first man in full perfection, it must necessarily follow, that, as soon as created, he could readily exercise every natural power: He could reason directly upon every thing that presented itself to his view, and exercise every bodily organ as occasion required. No sooner created, but he could get up or sit down, run or stand still, and move every member as he pleased; but above all, he could with his tongue, the glory of man, form all the sounds with which it was capable; and as all this was given him by creation, all this must be natural.

Yet says Dr Brett, 'Adam was inspired with the gift of language from the very time he was first created.' p. 54.—This gentleman does not enough distinguish things that widely differ: In language there are two things to be considered, viz. The forming of different sounds, and the appropriating of those different sounds to different ideas; the former of these being a natural power, its use must be natural; the latter being arbitrary, must

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either be settled by use, or communicated without it: Now, as man was created after the image of God in knowledge, and had a law given him by God, it is inconceivable how man, as a creature of a compounded nature, should immediately be capable of such knowledge, and of receiving such a law, without sounds appropriated to express all those ideas in which both consisted. Thus far then he must receive a language from God, and thus far he did, according to the account of *Moses*; for it was not himself, but God, that called his name *Adam* at the time of his creation; 'twas he that gave him dominion over the works of his hands, and gave him orders what to do, or to leave undone, in the language he had previously bestowed upon him.

But then, tho' God had given man a language at his creation, answerable to the knowledge he had bestowed upon him, and in which he could readily express his ideas concerning God, himself and his duty; yet he left him to name other things as he thought proper: For, says the scripture—*The Lord God brought every beast of the field, and every fowl of the heavens, to Adam, to see what he would call it; and whatsoever Adam called each living creature, that was the name of it.* GEN. ii. 19. —Man, therefore, was left to himself, to find a language for (or give names to) all the creatures below him; and this he did, not by coining new words, or transposing sounds, as he might have done, but (which discovers his wonderful sagacity) he gave them names expressing their qualities, in the language he had received from his maker: Thus he called the sheep *קֹרֵן* *submissive*, the dog *קָלָב* *beasty*, the hawk *חֲסִידָה* *compassionate*, &c.

However, tho' the first man had been created imperfect, if he had not been thus endowed with the full use of reason, and a suitable language, yet we can't say (if he had been preserved in such a state of imperfection) but he might in time have acquired both: For, as the organs of speech are natural, he would in time have acquired their natural use; and as reason increased, it would learn to apply distinct sounds to distinct ideas; and thus a language would soon have been formed; so that what the Dr says,—'If the first man had not been inspired how to speak, his posterity could never have invented a language for themselves,' is very unreasonable; and the instance he brings to support it, is nothing at all to the purpose: For men born deaf have a natural power of forming distinct sounds as well as others; but for want of the organ of hearing, they can frame no notion of those distinct sounds, which they are capable of forming; and by consequence, can never tell how to apply them; so that it is this, and this alone, that hinders them from being capable of language.

But to proceed: As *Adam* received from God, a language worthy of that knowledge and purity with which he was created, so, it is most evident, that this language must continue in the world till the confusion of tongues at *Babel*: For, as it was perfect, it could need no amendment; and, as all men had one, it could not

Cc

be blended with others: Besides, seeing every man of nine hundred years old would be sure to speak it as he learnt it when a child, and his long converse with others would keep them to the same standard, the longevity of men must preserve the language in its primitive purity. Nay, as three men, *Adam*, *Metuselah*, and *Noah*, saw all the time we are speaking of, our own reason must tell us that any material change was impossible, and revelation confirms it—*The whole earth had one language, and the same words.* GEN. xi. 1.—Tis, then, from the confusion of tongues at *Babel*, that we must date the first diversity of languages, the occasion of which we come now to treat of.

About a hundred years after the flood, it pleased the most high God to divide the world among the sons of *Noah*; and *Heber*, having a son born, his name was called *Peleg*, as a memorial of it. This division was opposed by *Nimrod*, who persuaded mankind that to divide was the ready way to be undone; and that it was a much wiser course to be named by one name, build one capital city, and fix upon one visible head of religion, in order to preserve things in their present state, and keep out that dreadful torrent of impiety that had formerly ruined the old world: By some such pretext as this, did that sly impostor inveigle men from their duty; by some such plausible pretence he procured unlimited obedience to himself; and hence men, making a stalking horse of religion, for obtaining their own vile purposes, were in the time of *Moses* taunted with this proverb, —*Like Nimrod, a great infarmer from the Lord.* GEN. x. 9.—Be this as it will, the world was somehow overpersuaded by him, and instead of dividing, set about this projected city and tower.—*But the Lord descended to see the city, and the tower, which the sons of Adam builded: For the Lord had said, "Behold the people being one, and having all one language, have begun to do this; and will be one people, and will be called by one name: And now, let us go down, and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another." Then the Lord dispersed them from thence, over all the earth's surface, and the building of the city ceased.* GEN. xi. 5, 6, 7, 8.

The Dr says, 'This building was displeasing to the Lord.' p. 39.—I say, not in itself; for the sons of *Adam* have, since then, without the displeasure of heaven, built many a city and tower much greater than they, at that time, could pretend to do: But God was displeased to see them take a course directly contrary to what he had commanded, and therefore, by confounding their languages, he forced them to comply.

Altho' we are not told in scripture how many languages God was pleased, at that time, to give the world, yet, if we are told how many divisions he was pleased to make of the earth among the sons of *Noah*, we may easily guess

* **אֵלֶּם**, in Hebrew, answers to our English phrase *all things are new*; **עֵתָּה** is of a more full signification, *as things are now*.

at the number: For, seeing different languages were given to oblige them to those several divisions, that end must certainly be best obtained, by giving just as many of the one as had been ordained of the other. Now, tho' this has not hitherto been taken notice of, yet *Moses* has expressly told us into how many parts the world was divided: For in that famous song, which the law-giver was pleased to write for the perpetual use of his people, he says,

זכר ימות עלם
בני שנות דר ודר
שאל אבד ויגד
זקנד ויאמר וקד:
"בהנחל עליז נים
"בהפרירו בני אדם
"יצב נבלת עמים
"למספר בני ישראל:"

Trace back duration towards its fountain head, Reflect on years for several ages fled;

Thy fathers ask; they'll shew the ancient flame, Thy elders, and thy elders will relate,—

"When heav'n's supreme the nations did divide,

"And *Adam*'s num'rous offspring scatter'd,

"He gave to different nations different bounds:

"According to the tale of *Israel*'s sons.

Here we see, the division of the world into twelve parts, was so well known in the time of *Moses*, that he appeals to the knowledge of all ancient men concerning it; and therefore we have great reason to believe, that there was twelve mother languages then took place among mankind: And indeed, experience seems to point out about that number to us; viz. three of the house of *Ham*, the *Ethiopian*, the *Coptic*, and the *African*; [the *Canaanites* we shall account for hereafter] four of the house of *Shem*, the *Hebrew*, the *Persian*, the *Syrian*, and the *Lydian*; five of the house of *Japhet*, the *Teutonic*, the *Slavonian*, the *Asian*, the *Greek*, and the *Bas-Briton*: All other languages now in the world seem to be but so many corruptions from, and mixtures of these.

Here then arises a question, which of these twelve is the primitive language spoken by *Adam*?

† Give me leave to remark here, that this appeal of *Moses* is a plain evidence of the truth of the *Hebrew chronology*; for, according to their account, *Jacob* was 50 years old when *Söem* died, who was certainly an eye-witness of this division; and, as *Söem* lived at *Jerusalem*, no doubt but *Jacob* often conversed with him: Now there were but two persons between *Jacob* and *Moses* (viz. *Levi*, and his daughter *Jochbed*) so that it was hardly possible, but every ancient person must often have heard his ancestors talk of so remarkable an event; but according to the account of the *Seventy*, oral tradition must needs be very uncertain and insufficient; and by consequence, the lawgiver would not have appealed to it, if that account had been true.

say, I say, the Hebrew; but the Dr. in order to reduce the credit of the Hebrew Bible, chooses to be of another opinion: However, let us hear his objections.

And he says, 'He thinks it proper, in the first place, to consider as a previous question, Whether it can appear from the scriptures, that any one person, or family, was not engaged, or in company with those who attempted to build the city and tower of Babel?—He thinks it evident that there were none, seeing this is the account we have of it: *The whole earth was of one language, and they journeyed—they found—they dwell—they build,* &c. &c. Now, say he, 'What is the antecedent to these several things? Is it not *the whole earth*? It was then *the whole earth*, that is, all the people of the earth gathered together, and dwelling in a great plain country, who were concerned in building this tower and city.'

I answer, 'The term *whole earth*, strong as it is, does not necessarily include every man then living. In Gen. vi. 12. it is said, *כל בשר* Every body had made his way corrupt on the earth:—Now, this expression is much stronger than the former, yet it is plain from the history, that it did not include Noah and his family; however, as it included all the rest of the world, and the persons excepted were but eight, we must still allow that the term was very proper.

Now it is plain from the scripture, that the *whole earth*, viz. the place mentioned, includes all mankind till then living in one community, and no more: For of this company God said,

† The Dr says, 'The Septuagint translation was followed by our Saviour and his apostles.' p. 73. —Again, 'The Septuagint contains those scriptures which our Saviour and his apostles made use of.' p. 3. —Again, 'That translation has been recommended to the church by our Saviour.' p. 5. —I wish he would be more careful what he asserts; Did Christ speak Greek? if not, how could he use the Greek translation? And if he never used it, where has he recommended it? —If the apostles, who wrote the New Testament in Greek, sometimes make use of the *Septuagint*, let it be remembered that it was the only Greek Bible then extant; and when they were preaching to the *Gentiles*, it was certainly most proper to quote the scripture according to their translation, nor does their doing so authorize its faults.

¶ Let this author imagine the plain as great as he will; every body, who has any skill in geography, can tell him that it could not be a hundred miles over; for, at if this confusion of language happened (as this gentleman will have it) 530 years after the flood, if we suppose the children of Noah to increase but half as fast as the *Israelites* in Egypt, they could not be less than twenty millions; which is a company too vast to journey together, or for that country to hold; so that here is another consideration, of itself, sufficient to overthrow the *Greek story*.

—the people bring one, Gen. xi. 6. —Sothen, if it can be made appear that any particular family had before this broken the union, and divided from the rest, it is very plain this family was not included: Now Moses tells us expressly that the families of the *Canaanites* were dispersed before. —After this (i. e. after *Canaan's* eleven sons were born) the families of the *Canaanites* were dispersed. Gen. x. 18. —As the word *נָפַץ* is the same that the lawgiver afterwards makes use of to signify the dispersion from Babel, there can be no reason given why it should not signify the same thing; and as this happened soon after the births of a fourth generation from Noah, and the last dispersion not till a sixth, it is evident it must be, at least, thirty years before it. And indeed, if it was the same, why did Moses mention it here? and if it was before it, how could the *Canaanites* continue one with their brethren, and take this journey along with them? 'Tis plain, then, that the family of *Canaan* was not along with the rest of Noah's family at Babel, when the confusion of tongues happened; and consequently, not included in that general term, *the whole earth*, they having left them two generations before, and seated themselves in *Canaan*.

But perhaps some may ask, why would the *Canaanites* so soon leave the rest of mankind, when their brethren, long after, refused to divide, though divinely commanded? —As Moses has expressly said they did *disperse*, it could no way have weakened the force of our reasoning, if we had not been able to answer this question; however, he himself has elsewhere given us a sufficient reason for their conduct: For he tells us, that after Noah was recovered from his wine, and knew how he had been used by his younger son, he said, 'Curse'd be *Canaan*, a most abject slave shall he be to his brothers.' Again he said, 'Shem shall be blessed of the Lord God, and *Canaan* shall be a servant to them: God shall make room for Japheth, that he may dwell in the tents of Shem, and *Canaan* shall be a servant to them.' Gen. ix. 25, 26, 27. —As such a dreadful curse was pronounced, what better method could *Canaan* take to avoid it? But behold, in their future history, the wisdom of God, who made use of those very means to rivet on their fetters, which they had chosen to preserve their liberty.

The

* It is probable that *Canaan* uncovered his grandfather, and lost him in that shameful posture in which his father found him; and that Noah knew it by the spirit of prophecy, and perhaps, too, by his prior conduct; so pronounced this dreadful curse upon him.

† 'Tis plain by this pronoun plural, as well as by the prophecy itself, that the names *Shem*, *Japhet*, and *Canaan*, are to be taken collectively for the descendants of those patriarchs.

‡ The *Canaanites* by leaving their brethren without the divine commandment, went also without the divine blessing, and took possession of a country without authority; that country being

The Dr says, 'If the *whole earth* does not include every individual man and woman then upon the earth, it will follow that there were more languages than one upon the earth, before the attempt to build this tower.' p. 75.—Strange! Suppose I had formerly said, that one of our family left us some time ago, and lives in *Staffordshire*; and should now say, that the family is all settled in *Shropshire*, and speaks *Englisch*: Because my friend in *Staffordshire* is not included in this *all*, will it follow that he did not speak *Englisch* when he left us, or that he does not speak it now? Fye! fye!

being afterwards given to another family, the greatest part of them were most justly destroyed, and made slaves as intruders: Thus the prophecy was compleated with regard to *Shem*. Those that remained, settled themselves along the coast of *Barbary*, where being afterwards ruined by the sons of *Japhet*, the prediction was *wobolly* fulfilled.—By their being so soon subdued by *Chedorlaomer*, it should seem, that the rest of the world thought they had a right to their service.

[To be continued.]

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring the Cessation of Arms, as well by Sea as Land, agreed upon between his Majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, and enjoining the Observance thereof.

G E O R G E R.

Whereas preliminaries for restoring a general peace were signed at *Aix la Chapelle*, on the 10th day of *April* last, O. S. by the ministers of Us, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces: And whereas, for the putting an end to the calamities of war, as soon and as far as may be possible, it hath been agreed between Us, his most Christian Majesty, and the States General, as follows; that is to say,

That hostilities should cease at land within the times, and in the manner in the said preliminary articles for that purpose agreed upon; and at sea, from the respective times, and within the respective places, herein after particularly mentioned;

And to prevent all occasions of complaints and disputes, which might arise upon account of ships, merchandizes, and other effects, which might be taken at sea, it hath been also mutually agreed, that such ships, merchandizes, and effects, as should be taken in the channel, and in the North Seas, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the said nineteenth day of *April* last, on which day the said preliminaries were signed; and that all ships, merchandizes, and effects, which should be taken *after* six weeks from the said nineteenth day of *April*, beyond the Channel, the *British* seas, and the North seas, as far as Cape *St Vincent*, and for the space of six weeks more, beyond the

said cape to the equinoctial line, whether in the ocean or *Mediterranean*; and for the space of six months, from the said nineteenth day of *April*, beyond the said equinoctial line or equator, and in all other places of the world, without any exception, or other more particular distinction of time or place, should be restored on both sides;

And whereas, pursuant to such agreement, hostilities have ceased in the Low Countries, in such manner as was agreed upon by the said preliminaries:

We have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to notify the same to all our loving subjects; and we do declare, that our royal will and pleasure is, and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our officers, both at sea and land, and all other our subjects whatsoever, to forbear all acts of hostility, either by sea or land, against his most Christian Majesty, his vassals, or subjects, from and after the respective times abovementioned, and under the penalty of incurring our highest displeasure.

Given at our court at *St James's*, the fifth day of *May*, in the twenty-first year of our reign, and in the year 1748.

G O D save the K I N G.

A further PROCLAMATION.

FOR preventing any inconveniences to which his majesty's subjects may be liable, by misapprehending the purport or effect of his royal proclamation, dated the 5th of this instant *May*, declaring the cessation of arms, as well by sea as land, agreed upon between his majesty, the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces, and enjoying the observance thereof: And for the improvement and security of the commerce of his loving subjects during such cessation of arms, his majesty is hereby graciously pleased to declare, that, as soon as passes can be interchanged, they will be delivered to such of his subjects as shall desire the same for their ships, goods, merchandizes and effects, they duly observing the several acts of parliament now in force with regard to trade or correspondence with *France*.

William Skarpe.

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, May 13, 1748, at the Conclusion of the Session.
My Lords and Gentlemen,

AT the opening of this session of parliament I informed you that a congress had been agreed upon by the several powers at war; and I have now the satisfaction to acquaint you, that preliminaries for restoring a general peace have been sign'd between my minister and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the United Provinces; the basis of which is a general restitution of conquests made, during the war, on all sides.

In consequence of those preliminaries, which have been ratified by all the contracting parties, a cessation of hostilities has actually taken place in the Low Countries, and in the Channel; and certain periods are fixed, according to former

practice, for its commencement in other parts of the world.

In this important transaction my great views have been, steadily to adhere to the true interests of *Europe*, to pursue and maintain those of my own kingdoms in particular, and to procure for my allies the best terms and conditions, that the even's of a war, in some parts unsuccessful, did admit.

I have, in the course of this negotiation, acted with the most unreserved confidence and communication towards my allies: and I hope that, when they have maturely weighed the situation of affairs, the necessity from thence arising, and the care and attention which have been shewn for their advantage and security, they will not delay to accede to these preliminary articles, but concur in effectuating the good work of peace.

The vigorous and powerful support you have given me, during this session, towards carrying on the war, has strengthen'd my hands, in proceeding thus far in the measures of peace. No body can suggest the least failure on the part of *Great Britain*, which, not only for the sake of its own particular interest, but of the common cause, has taken on itself a share of the burden, unexampled in former times. I hope soon to see this necessary work brought to perfection, with the concurrence of all my allies, with whom it is my firm intention to cultivate the most perfect harmony, and to cement and strengthen, if possible, the ties of our ancient union and friendship, in such a manner as may render the peace secure and durable.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

My particular thanks are due to you, for the ample provision you have made for the service of the current year. Nothing could have contributed so much to the putting an end to the calamities of war, and reducing our future expences, as these well-judged supplies. The most prudent œconomy shall be made use of in the application of them; and you may be assured, nothing will give me more real pleasure, than to take the first opportunity of lessening the present burdens of my people.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot sufficiently express my entire satisfaction in your whole conduct, during this session; and I must recommend it to you, to promote in your several countries a right sense of those measures, which have been so necessarily taken for the security and ease of my people. As it is the earnest desire of my heart, to see the crown of *Great Britain* maintain that figure, strength, and weight in making war and peace, which justly belong to it, it is equally so, to see my good subjects enjoy the blessings of tranquillity and prosperity.

Mr URBAN,

SOME time since your correspondents were desired to prove the existence of material substance; this was undertaken by a gentleman who calls himself *VERRAX*; whose arguments were answer'd in your next Magazine, since which I have been in continual expectation of a Reply. I suspect that *VERRAX* has changed

his opinion. I cannot bear to have the evidence of my senses destroy'd: This doctrine favours the idolatrous tenet of popery, called *transubstantiation*. I fear the *Irish* bishop, so much extolled by R. M. is no better than he should be; though, on the other hand, I must own, I have it from excellent authority, that all *Europe* admires his virtue, good sense, and learning. If I was not at present particularly engaged, I would myself defend the cause of matter. Yours, &c. COLIN CLOUT.

Extract of a JOURNEY to EDINBURGH, &c. in survey those parts, and settle a Meridian, undertaken Oct. 1745 at our expence, for the avoiding of errors, and proceeding on true principles in our County Maps. (See p. 3, 4, 5.)

AS it was necessary to have the meridian of *Edinburgh* castle trac'd out before the winter was too far advanced, I lost no time, but having provided materials, I set out for that city, hoping to get it carry'd forward on one line before the snow fell; but to my great surprize found the middle ridge of mountains in *Tweeddale* for several miles bury'd in a monstrous depth of it, and still falling in great quantities all day long over the lowest part of that ridge, which is the high way leading to *Edinburgh*; but as I was set out, I determin'd to proceed some way or other to settle the question. When I came near *Edinburgh*, the climate seem'd to be altered, at least 10 degrees, in respect of the mountains which we had left. I got to that city in the forenoon, but was oblig'd to stay till next day before I could take the sun's meridian; but then happily accomplished it at the castle, and without loss of time proceeded for the top of *Braid Craig*, over which my line directed me to a remarkable eminence in them. From these rocks I could carry it not above a mile, being cut short by the advanced skirt of the easternmost height of *Pentland*, and a very hazy horizon. *Kinghorn* on the *Fife* coast, and the eastern declivity of the easternmost *Lomond*, two very high mountains on the east of *Fife*, are on the meridian northward; this and the castle kept me firm to my line, but I soon lost them, and found that I should be carry'd thro' impervious mosses and mountains; I therefore continu'd to west, carefully noting the quantity of my deviating angles, from mountain to mountain, till I gained the summit of *Erric stone brae*, from whose top I could see *Burnswark*, in the plains of *Annan-dale*; on the next morning having by favour of the moon rid four hours before day-break, to reach *Burnswark*, by the

sun's

kin's rise, when our view is generally most extended, because of the fewer vapours, I effected it by the time I proposed, and found, to my vast surprise, a great variation from what geographers have made the meridian of *Amnan* and *Edinburgh*.—I have constructed the plan of the road, and laid down the meridian, with the proper longitudes, of *Criffel* and *Bers-bead*.—You will perceive from the plan what pains I have taken in this survey, in laying down mountains, rivers, villages, &c.—

Manchester, April 18, 1748.

WHEREAS the anonymous writer of a letter in your *Supplement* 1746, took upon him to say of me, “—who absolv’d “*Justice Hall* and *Parson Paul* at the gal- “*lows*!” (See p. 691 G, and the 20 following lines.)

And whereas another anonymous author was so kind as to declare (in your *Mag.* for Feb. 1746-7) “every one of those assertions, except having three sons in the rebellion, is “false, as the doctor will, at a proper time, “make appear:”

And whereas one *Owen*, a *Presbyterian* teacher at *Rochdale*, has (in the preface to a 2d edition of his pamphlet, entitled, *Jacobite and Nonjuring Principles freely examined*) acknowledged himself to be the author of the before-mentioned letters: I do therefore think this the proper time to perform my friend’s promise, and to make the falsity of those assertions appear, shall consider them article by article.

1. — who absolv’d *Justice Hall* and *Parson Paul*. I did not officiate with those unfortunate gentlemen in their dying moments; the clergyman who did, was the Rev. Mr *Francis Peck*, M. A. formerly of *Trin.* Coll. in *Cambridge*, but neither he nor any other person did then and there absolve them.

2.—who declared publicly to them at *Tyburn*, that the fact for which they dy’d was meritorious. This I affirm to be as false as the foregoing article: I declared no such thing to them at *Tyburn* either publicly or privately.

3.—who in consequence thereof, had warrants issued out against him from the Secretary of State’s Office. This conclusion must necessarily be as false, as the facts upon which it is founded: This is the first time, that I ever heard of any warrant from the Secretary of State’s Office being issued out against me; it is impossible for me to prove a negative in this case, but I challenge this writer to produce his authority.

4.—and thereupon was sent and supported by the contributions of the party to study physick in *Holland*. Every part of this branch of the accusation is false. In the first place, I could not possibly go abroad for reasons, which I have already shewn, never subsisted; and in the next place, I do solemnly declare, that I was neither sent abroad by any party, nor supported thereby by any contributions: On the contrary, to the

confusion of this slanderer, I staid in *London*, and appeared publicly there every day, for above 3 months after the execution of the Rev. Mr *Paul* and *John Hall*, Esq; And when I went into *Holland*, it was not at all upon the account of my behaviour with regard to them, which I never yet heard the government was displeased with, but upon a quite different occasion. Whilst I resided there, I lived upon my own fortune: And so far was I from studying physick, that I had not at that time the least intention of engaging in that profession; but entered upon and prosecuted it afterwards in *London*, under the particular direction, and with the kind assistance of my best friends, the very worthy and learned Dr *Mead*.

5.—Since which he returned to *England*, and has lived unmolested at M—ster. If the having my house searched for papers by military violence, under colour of a warrant signed by two Justices of the Peace, who, it is very well known, have no authority to issue warrants in such cases; if its being attacked more than once by a furious mob, and unrestrained soldiery; if the living for some time under constant apprehensions of its being pulled down to the ground, and the being compelled to remove my children out of their beds, to prevent their being buried under its ruins—(say, if this be living unmolested, then this writer has for once spoken truth: But if being used in this arbitrary and tyrannical manner, could not but be attended with some molestation, then he is guilty of falsehood in this, as well as in all the preceding articles.

6.—who had three sons in the late rebellion. As this concerns not me directly, I shall say nothing to it, but leave it to the judgment of every candid reader.

7.—and declared to a gentleman of distinction, that he should have thought himself obliged to join in it, only that he had a dispensation to excuse him. This is a charge of such a kind, that I can only answer it by sincerely affirming, that I neither had any such dispensation, nor made any such declaration; and therefore I must look upon it, if not as a forgery of this writer’s, yet at least as a misapprehension of his friend, & gentleman of distinction. And I shall leave the world to judge, whether, if I had taken such a dangerous step as to obtain a dispensation, of this nature, it is at all probable that I should have enhanced the danger, by revealing it to a person who was likely to distinguish himself by publishing it to my disadvantage.—

8.—and who, whilst the rebels were at M—ster, had the very distinguishing honour paid him of being escorted by a File of Miqueleers to the pretender’s lodgings. Had this very distinguishing honour, as he terms it, been paid me, I fancy I should only have envious’d it in common with several persons of unquestioned attachment to the present government: But, to make his narrative regular and uniform, this too is false; for I was not escorted by any miqueleers or minqueleers whatever.

I thought, that I was oblig’d no longer to say the doing, his justice to myself; especially

as I found that the silence, which for prudential reasons I had hitherto observed on this head, had been by some represented as an acknowledgment of the truth of what I had been accused of: And I leave the world to judge, what credit for the future will be due to a writer, who could either be so base and shameless to assert things which he knew to be false, or (to suppose the best) so monstrously weak and credulous as confidently to relate, for undoubted facts, what the least enquiry would have shewn him to have been entirely groundless.

THOMAS DEACON.

REMARKS upon the FOUNDLING, in Answer to those in March, p. 114.

THE knowledge, and qualifications requisite for a writer of dramatic pieces, in regard to the justness of the characters, sentiments, and expressions, and the probability of the events that are to be produced within the time limited, seem to be judiciously stated by the author of the letter of the Remarks upon the *Foundling*, in the Magazine for March.

But I'm afraid, by the abundance of faults which are pointed out in the sequel of this gentleman's criticisms, it will appear, he wants a little more of that good-nature, which Mr *Pope* has allow'd to be a necessary accomplishment in a critic.

In regard to the fables for the female sex, the author of them is gratify'd with praise; but the fable, the characters, and the moral of the *Foundling*, are all of them faulty in this writer's judgment; from which I gather, That nothing can be well adjusted in this performance, which has generally pleas'd, but the sentiments, and the diction; so that whatsoever merit the author of the *Foundling* may be allowed, as a moralist, a polite, or a witty man, yet, in the opinion of the Critic, is his fable, almost all his characters, and the moral of this play defective.

But, in regard to the improbability of the fable, if it is expected that all the incidents, upon which the superstructure of a play is founded, should be so easily accountable, I don't know how far it may succeed in general. However that the whole fable is so improbable, as is suggested by the writer of the letter, I cannot see.

Sir *Charles Raymond*, though a man of sense, eminence, and fortune, might, in the hurry and desperate situation of his affairs, leave an infant daughter, and jewels of great value in the hands of a servant, without engaging any of his

friends in so ticklish an affair, to superintend her conduct; in short, he might leave her entirely a child of fortune, and then there is not the least room for Mr *Belmont's* family to have any thing to say, or do. Sir *Charles* might have made an unsuccessful enquiry about the woman, and his child, after his return, tho' no notice is taken of it in the play; or, supposing he had not, if the strangeness and unaccountableness of this affair makes way for the most interesting and affecting scenes, as confessedly it does, the author might be pardon'd a little liberty, provided it exceeded not the marvellous, and the whole was built and founded upon truth, or, which is the same, on nature.

In regard to the part which *Villiard* has in the constitution of the fable, I don't see why a man that deals away may not buy a mistress, and wait 4 or 5 years for the enjoyment of her. Suppose "the only appeared to be the bastard of a beggar, disguis'd in dirt and rags, &c." it is very likely he was told she was a foundling, and from thence was led to imagine, she was the daughter of some considerable person, and that he should be largely recompens'd for the purchase one time or other; or, supposing he only saw something which he fancy'd to be extraordinary in the girl, in the midst of her poverty and distress, and as she was to be bought, was willing to risque the money that was demanded for her; I must confess, I have seen, or heard of many stories, which don't hang so well together, that have been received. Besides, by this contrivance of the writer of the *Foundling*, and an hint of young Mr *Belmont's* to his sister, we are taken off from wondering how *Fidelia* came to be favoured with such an education as qualified her for the company she kept, whilst she was lodg'd in Mr *Belmont's* family, since *Villiard* was bounteous to her on that score, it is said, tho' she was indebted for the kindness of it to his vices only.

It is not impossible that so gay and airy a young lady as *Rosetta* was, that had a love intrigue of her own to carry on, which kept all her art and management in play, should be deceiv'd by a story so extravagant and ridiculous as *Belmont's* was about *Fidelia*; or, liking her company and conversation, she might not trouble herself about the consistency, or inconsistency of the narrative, she had from her gallant brother, till the anonymous letter she receiv'd

from *Fadde*, made such an inquiry necessary, in regard to her own and *Fidellia's* character.

Fidellia's lying, or *Belmont's* equivocating are nothing to the purpose, if it had been as natural for one to lye, as it was for the other to equivocate.

In regard to the character of *Fadde*, the author of the letter seems to infer,

‘It is altogether unnatural and absurd; and chiefly, because no woman of fashion, or modesty, could be supposed to suffer such liberties, as he is represented to take, from so infamous, so needy a dependent.’

Why the author of the remark should begin with the character of *Fadde*, I cannot say, unless it is, because he is the most faulty character, or because he had an occasion to touch upon the rest of the persons in his remarks upon the table.

Fadde sustains the part of a mercenary, lying, impertinent coxcomb, and being set in contraltie to a better, is of as much use to the audience on all accounts, as the most finished character in the drama.

As the design of all dramatic performances is to please and instruct, and as virtue, and vice in all its steps, and incidents, is not so apt to have a proper influence by description only, as by an example in the pattern of real life, by seeing *Fadde*, we are the most likely to have the character. And then in regard to the liberties, he is indulg'd to take with the colonel's mistress, it may be remembered, that *Rosetta* seems to countenance the impertinencies of *Fadde*, to pique the gentleman that admir'd her, agreeable to the practice of coquetry, and suitable to the behaviour of a great many ladies in real life: Tho' at the same time, it may be observed, the author of the *Foundling* has taken care, we should not be led to imagine, our coquet liked either the character, or the person.

For at the same time, that *Rosetta* seems to countenance the impertinencies, and lyes of *Fadde*; as a lady of sense, she blames her gallant for not seeing thro' her affected artifices, and perceiving that she was only fond of that creature, as he was a cordial for the spleen by his buffooneries, and like a monkey only qualify'd to divert her.

In regard to the author's shortening his character of *Fadde*, after the first night of its being acted, I have nothing to say, nor am I concern'd in any *fondness* for this character, which might

be excepted against in the author of the *Foundling*; only it may be observed, that a *Devous* is as necessary a part in a good play, as a *Choreus*, or, a *Pamphilus*.

A On what side soever we look on the character of young *Belmont*, I cannot think it excites so much abhorrence in the breast of any, as the character of *Fadde*.

Belmont's foible is his excessive love of women; we may say of *Fadde*, as the satirist says of his *Criptus*, he is *maestrum aulae virtute redemptum a vitiiis*. It is hard to give him his character, he has so many vices; *Belmont's* character at the worst is consistent with a great many good principles, *Fadde's* with none: The unlawful desire of possessing beauty, will put a man of that turn of mind upon many plots and contrivances to succeed; but the wretch that undertakes the affair, upon the impulse of nothing, for which he can plead the least excuse in nature, will always be a more unpardonable villain, than the destroyer himself, even supposing the scheme between them had been carry'd to its greatest height.

D The impressions which both of these characters leave upon the mind, are agreeable to the design of the author, and not destructive of any virtues, as far as I can learn.

E Therefore, in painting the character of young *Belmont*, the author of the letter seems to be too severe; in painting the character of *Fadde* too negligent, or incurious; tho' his observations upon both of them, are founded on a just abhorrence of a rake, and of a mercenary coward, as well as the mischievous principles, which are predominant in both.

F For my part, I cannot see any reason, why to represent a man, as a cowardly, mercenary, impertinent, lying fellow, is not the way to raise in the audience, and in the world a just detestation of that character of *Fadde*, which is not so great a rarity in the stage of life; and I must beg the author of the letter's pardon, if I cannot fancy, that *Belmont's* character, taken in the whole, or from the beginning to the end, is so flagrantly ill, or Sir *Charles's* description of him, as a young fellow, generous and noble in his thinking moments, entirely inconsistent with his life, or productive of those ill consequences, which are mentioned in the letter.

H I remember Mr *Addison* has somewhere observed, in his *Spectator*, that there is hardly a great man, where the

vir-

virtues of mind, are not blended & some one passion or other, which darken, and obscure it. And yet Mr *Belmont's* character is describ'd to be a monster of villainy, and dangerous to the audience, because his heart is open on one side to mischievous impressions, though he has many virtues to balance his imperfections, and is at last a convert from his evil ways.

In my opinion, the writer of the letter, tho' moral and ingenious in the ill use, which, he says, may be made of those good qualities, considered as attendants upon such flagrant immoralities, as young *Belmont's* were, seems to push his consequence a little too far. That the generous, and noble sentiments of *Belmont*, must be lost, and overpowered in some instances, whilst he was under the influence of such a brutal appetite, must be allowed; and tho' nothing can be an excuse, properly speaking, for a virtuous lie, yet Sir *Charles*, as a goodnatur'd man, may be allowed to offer, to a father, the levity of youth, and a too early indulgence, by way of mitigation of his faults.

What deliberate villainies young *Belmont* had been guilty of, I know not, nor is it our business to enquire; his greatest, and most striking fault is his compassing the ruin of a poor helpless innocent, whom he had saved from infamy, and, by so doing, destroying the merit of his virtue. His other gallantries cannot be blamed, so much as this, or may admit of extenuating circumstances, as by the author of the letter is implicitly allow'd. And why a man may not be generous and noble in more principles than one, and yet submit to a virtuous inclination, I can see no reason to disprove.

When a man has generosity, sense, and fortitude, he has some foundation upon which he may build the destruction of his vices.

It is not possible for any one absolutely to affirm, from Mr *Belmont's* character, that he would have acted the part of a villain, by ruining *Fidelia*, in case things could have taken such a turn as he expected. It is possible he might have been reclaimed by her obstinacy in virtue, or diverted from his purposes, by her goodness, which we find is the case afterwards in the clove, or catastrophe of the play, before any mercenary views could be supposed to prevail, or win upon his mind.

Upon the whole, then, I cannot find, [Gent. Mag. MAY 1748.]

that young *Belmont's* character is so very vicious, as it is play'd off, and represented by the author of the *Foundling*; whereas, if I must speak the truth, I think a finish'd character is improbable, unnatural and absurd, as hardly consistent with the inhumanities of life. But if our author of the *Foundling* had thought the former part of his character of young *Belmont*, as a man of pleasure, to amiable, to worthy of imitation, or would have sacrificed it to a virtuous taste, he had no occasion to make him a thorough convert to *Fidelia's* virtue, or to have put in his mouth afterwards such noble sentiments, as are allow'd, by the writer himself, and by the author of the *Jacobite's* journal, to be finely painted, and to shew a great knowledge of human nature in the author of the *Foundling*.

The *Colonel* is allow'd, by the author of the letter, to be a man of sense and courage, and to deliver sentiments worthy of the character that is given him; yet, as an advocate for virtue, he is blamed for not discovering to *Fidelia*, or to *Rebecca*, young *Belmont's* contrivance to get her into his hands again, by means of *Fidelia's* wicked and anonymous letter. But as the *Colonel* is, confessedly, a character of merit, we might spare a little of our reflections upon him, by considering, that tho' the plot was laid for getting *Fidelia* turned out of doors, it had not as yet perfectly succeeded. It was time enough for the *Colonel* to have disclosed the secret, and violated the laws of friendship, when the affair had been brought to a crisis, and upon the spot of execution.

Then it is not impossible, or beyond belief, that the *Colonel*, as a man of honour, might have sagacity, and assiduity to attempt the vindication, of *Fidelia*, as she was a person in distress, and an acquaintance of his dear *Rebecca*.

Now, as it is carry'd on by the author, it gives him a very pretty opportunity, in the person of Sir *Charles Raymond*, to expose the folly of trusting any secret of importance, with a mercenary, needy coward, who, upon the same principles of avarice and fear, will say or unsay any thing; and, at the same time, extort from young *Belmont*, a resolution to make her more than a reparation for her wrongs, and to receive her, as he says afterwards, H the everlasting partner of his heart and fortune.

[To be continued.]

DD

AA

FIGURE of a prodigious HAILSTONE.

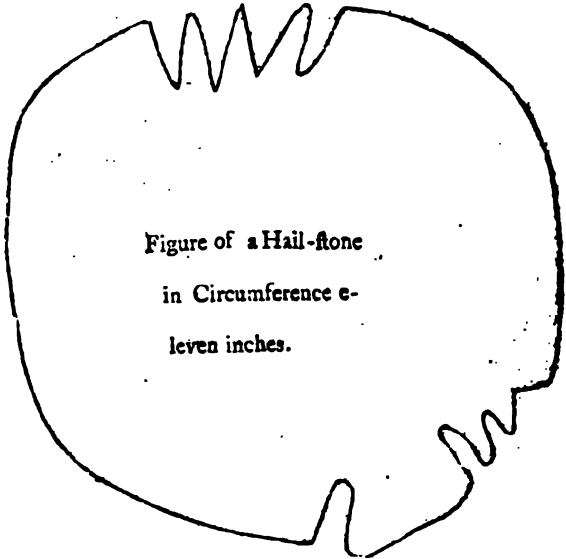
An authentic Account of a Hail-storm, and the Figure of a Hail-stone, eleven Inches in Circumference, that was taken up at Seighford in the County of Stafford, after the dreadful Tempest that happened there, July 3, 1719.

THE day before the hail-storm, the air was dark and cloudy, and the sun through the dense vapours appeared of a colour as red as blood. The next morning was hot and clear, and the day so continued till about two in the afternoon, when suddenly, in an instant, the clouds began to rise in the West, and a soft shower followed. After this a storm came out of the N. which soon overspread the sky, and a little past four ended in a most dreadful tempest of hail. The stones were of various shapes and figures, and of a monstrous and immense size. They seemed to be fragments

of some huge cylindrical body of ice, broken and dashed to pieces in the fall, vast numbers of which measured five or six inches in circumference, and several measured nine, ten and eleven inches, even a considerable time after the storm was over.

Seighford, May 7, 1748.

E. B.



From the Westminster Journal, May 7.

As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake;
The center mov'd, a circle strait succeeds,
Another still, and still another spreads;
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace,
His country next, and next all human race;
Wide and more wide, th' overflowings of the
mind

Take ev'ry creature in, of ev'ry kind, &c.

POPE.

THIS universal system of benevolence, so beautiful in description, so heavenly in practice, is adapted to the *moral* world only, and not at all to the *political*, as now constituted. The soul, the disposition, the will may be inclined by it: but the conduct, the dealings, the treaties and transactions of life, public and private, must be influenced and guided by more *narrow* and *selfish* motives; or we shall be exposed, whether as a state or a person, to the deceptions and impositions of almost every one with whom we have any concern.

Great Britain seems the only nation, so entirely given up to its good-nature,

as to aim at fashioning her policy by this refined idea of social virtue.

That her power and authority, *on the ocean*, should extend as far as her ability to carry them, is natural and commendable: But that she should interest herself in the *interior state and settlement* of every country, whose shores her ships can visit, and become always a party where she has no business but as a correspondent, must surely be taking on herself too much, let her circumstances be ever so flourishing. This, I apprehend, will be now pretty well understood from the result of her last five years efforts, and the figure she is likely at the end to make in a peace, after having been at much the greatest part of the expence in carrying on an unsuccessful war.

And what has been the object of this our boundless generosity? Was it the propagation or defence of the protestant religion? No: For our allies are chiefly bigotted papists. Was it the civil liberty of a great part of the people of *Europe* that we have been contending for? By no means: For liberty is enjoyed as
much

much under the *French* domination as under the *Austrian*, and, a *Frenchman* will tell you, infinitely more.

How shall we then account for the share we have taken, in the three last *Flanders* and *Italian* wars, the source of our immense debts, than by acknowledging that we have mistaken and deviated from our true interest?

The author also observing that our new connexions with the Continent, since the Revolution, have plunged us into three wars, says, we were more wrong in this last; for which no previous confederacy was made, as by K. William in the two former. He then goes on,

If the object of our care on the Continent was enlarged by the Revolution, which gave us a prince who had some share of property there, some of power, and more of affection than of either; can we help supposing this object to be still farther enlarged, by the accession of a family who have more of property and power there, and we have no reason to suppose, from the nature of mankind, less of affection?—This question cannot fairly be understood to carry the least reflection in it on either his late or present m——y (which I abhor equally with any man living) since it only supposes them to be men, good men, who, after friend, parent, neighbour, ought, according to the benevolent system before mentioned, to embrace (*See the Motto.*)

Their country next——

If we in any respect suffer by this, it certainly is our misfortune; but cannot be the fault of either the illustrious family that reigns over us, or of the present generation of *Britons*, whatever it may have been of their ancestors—

Was it ever known, till within little more than thirty years past, that the remote squabbles of the powers on the *Baltic* sea required the interposition of a *British* fleet? Yet more than once, within that period, our men of war have awed the coasts of the *Botanic* and *Finnlandic* gulphs,—equally, perhaps, to the great expence of our pockets, and the great glory of our maritime arms.

—But how could this possibly be avoided? His late majesty, as elector of *Hanover*, made a fair purchase of the duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden*, which he had certainly as much right to do as any other prince whatsoever. And these countries were the more convenient for him, as they extended his dominions as far as the *German* ocean towards *Britain*, and opened a communication betwixt

the *Elbe* and the *Weser* on one side, and the *Thems* and the *Humber* on the other. But *Bremen* and *Verden* were conquests made by *Denmark* from the mad military king *Charles XII.* of *Sweden*, who, in the extravagance of his rage, took it in his head to be angry with *Great Britain* for what had been done by *Hanover*. And tho' a protestant, entered into terms with the court of *Spain*, out of mere revenge, to assist in imposing on us an abjured popish pretender. *Hanover*, it is true, was innocently the first cause of this quarrel: But when the vengeance was denounced against us, the quarrel became ours, and it was in our own cause that *Sir George Byng*, *Sir John Norris*, and *Sir Charles Wager* were sent with large fleets to the *Baltic*.

The act of settlement ordains, 'That this nation shall not be obliged to engage in war for the defence of any territories which do not belong to the crown of *Great Britain*, without the consent of parliament.' But the parliament have certainly a power to guarantee and protect dominions belonging to our own sovereign, as much as any other prince.

For whatever distinctions we may make among ourselves, an enemy to *England* will not distinguish according to our laws. All that is subject to the same sovereign, he will look upon as equally subject to his hostilities: and ought not that party which suffers in behalf of another, to be protected and indemnified at that other's expence?

This was exactly the case in the present war. An *English* fleet blocked up *Toulon*, and a *French* army, in revenge, marched to invade *Hanover*, and obliged that electorate, for its own safety, to submit to a neutrality with regard to the war then kindled in the empire. In return for this, an army is sent over into *Flanders*, and marched into *Germany*, tho' the *Dutch* remonstrated against it. Here we must fix the cause of our present share in the land war, and not so much in either the distress of the queen of *Hungary*, or the danger of the *Dutch*, who neither did then desire to concur with us, nor do they now excuse us for compelling them to take the small part they have at last done in the general quarrel. To our account those republicans charge both the burthen of a *subsidy*, and the loss of their barrier.

Thus it is of necessity that *Hanover*, or any dominions whatsoever on the continent of *Europe*, must always be a burthen to *Great Britain*, and a restraint upon

upon her natural strength.

Can we then help wishing that our ancestors, when they enacted the settlement of the crown, had made one clause to answer for severals? As it was omitted at the most proper time, may we not hope that the necessity of it will be taught by experience? The *Burlington* family are careful to provide settlements for their younger sons, and for that purpose do not scruple to set *Europe* in a flame. Might not a nobler provision than *Parma*, without stirring up the least controversy, be made for a prince who deserves it much better than *Don Philip*? And *Great Britain*, of whom that prince merits so largely, receives immense benefit in the very act that would reward her hero.

From the *Craftsman*, May 7.

Opposers of Measures may be sincere Friends to the Government.

IN the reign of K. *James II.* all who opposed his destructive measures—were branded with the appellation of enemies to their king and country, tho' they were endeavouring to save both.

After the revolution effected under K. *Wm III* new principles of policy were introduced,—such as were consistent with liberty, virtue and reason,—and, indeed, till then, *England* had not a constitution under which a wise man would have chose to live: But evil practices began to prevail soon after the king was fixed on the throne, which the best and wisest men thought proper to oppose.—Standing armies in times of peace, ill concerted measures, and ill conducted wars, which brought on public debts, provoked as true a patriot, and as sincere a friend as King *William* had, Mr *Trenchard*, to write the *History of Standing Armies*.

I believe the principal gentlemen in the present ministry, especially the noble lord who has been long at the head of the secretary's office, would think themselves very unjustly, and ingratiously, treated, if their opposition, at the latter end of Queen *Anne's* reign, should be filed factious and seditious: Their opposition was doubtless laudable, and proceeded from an earnest love for their country, and a detestation of the measures then pursued by a set of men who acted on no principles but what favoured their own interest and ambition; and it must be acknowledged that to the vigilance and activity of that noble lord, and some few more, we owe our rel-

cue from many evils which then hung over us.

The house of *Hanover* succeeded, on the death of Q. *Anne*, to the throne of these kingdoms; and all considerate protestants were pleased with the succession; but they were not pleased to see a sonder attachment shewn to *Hanover* than to *England*; they were not pleased to see the ministers too ready to indulge favourite schemes on the continent, to the manifest detriment of the interest of *England*; and they who wrote against such measures, may reasonably be supposed to have been actuated by a love for their country.—

When such expeditions are promoted, and measures pursued, as exhaust the treasures of the land, destroy the manufactures, debase the spirits of the people, and corrupt the manners of all degrees of men, would it not be a great service to the nation, and to the prince, to shew the deformity of such a conduct? Would not a writer, who should do it with modesty and manly reasonings, be entitled to the thanks, and not the reproaches, of his countrymen? A great and good man should not, for the sake of filling the first place of government, join in the promotion of such schemes: He should drop the reins rather than hold them by so inglorious a tenure, as the resignation of his virtue, and the prostitution of his understanding.

The author having added some expressions very unguarded, the printer was taken into custody.

From the *Craftsman*, May 14.

O Shame, where is thy blush? SHAKESP.

THE author of *Faction detected* says, it is a truth which cannot be disputed, that the discontented of all denominations consist, in general, of men of no principle. If this extraordinary person believes what he thus asserts he must be in the lowest order of fools; and if he is of a different opinion, and only published this impudent assertion, infamously to asperse all in the opposition, there is no term of reprobation too harsh for him.

A war may be unwisely and unrighteously conducted; yet, according to this reptile's political maxim, no honest man will complain: Unnecessary public debts may be contracted, and redress of grievances denied, but the complaints of the injured are factious, rebellious, and wicked: And loving subjects

jects may lament the absence of their prince from his *British* dominions, at a time when his presence is more than ordinary necessary, to cheer an exhausted and an harrassed land ; but the utterance of their sorrows is the voice of A slander and disaffection.

The author of the following satire dreads not the censure or examination of such a snivelling pedlar in politics : He wrote it on the principles of virtue, but, as a dignity was proposed to be supported through the whole, such abject low characters as L—d ——— and L—d ——— the B——p of ———, Mr G. E. Mr H. P. and Mr D. of *Chelsea*, could not be introduced : And, if some prelates have a place here, it is more to expose that government which placed the mitre on their unlettered brows, than to censure them.

THE PROGRESS OF CORRUPTION.
A SATIRE.

Peace, and the man, I sing, the first who brought

The fleet of *England* and her trade to nought,
From one expedient to another tofs'd,
In each attempt by land and ocean cross'd,
Who, into great and various perils cast,
Safely arriv'd on *Orford's* shore at last.

Say, goddess, say, or witch, or wizard, tell,
Inspire me, heav'n, or O ! assist me hell,
O ! lend your aid the wond'rous man to draw,
As strange a monster as the world e'er saw,
Who, without worth, above all worth could rise,

Who, without wisdom, could defeat the wise,
Who, tho' a beggar's brat could drag along
His slaves in golden chains, and bind the strong:
Ignoble he could noble make the clown,
And weak himself, cou'd pull the mighty down:
Rais'd from the dung by his omniscient pow'r,
The filthy 'st weed became a gaudy flow'r:
Strangers to virtue, to all arts unknown,
Whom *Tyburn* had begun to call her own,
Uprose beneath his undiscerning eye,
To stand with princes, and with nobles vye.
On beauty's breast repos'd, on roses lay'd,
The sense indulging with the venal maid,
Or now intent on frolic, song, and dance,
Exhilarated with the wines of *France*,
Aukward in joy, the ruffians pass'd their hours,
Basking (whom nature meant for flies) in bow'rs.

O ! *Burlington*, for *England's* honour born,
Whom *Grecian* arts, and public faith, adorn,
Upon whose breast, with undiminish'd rays,
One star of *Edward* yet is seen to blaze,
O ! thou who ne'er wilt give thy glories up,
Thou, who hast still restrain'd from *Circe's* cup,
Deign, as before thou 'st been, once more to be
The pride, the guardian, of my song and me ;
Sweet then the verse shall flow, and *Attic* fire
Glow in each line, and ev'ry Muse inspire.

Near the sam'd place where *Folly's* temple
Rais'd, and supported now, by idle hands, [stands,

Of modesty, and civil life, the stain,
Where flock the foolish, vicious, and the vain,
Where for the morn's repast they heedless run,
And music calls them at the letting sun,
Where *Venus* and her train their vigils keep,
And lull the chastity of maids to sleep,
Near this sam'd place our hero's mansion stood,
But never enter'd by the wise or good,
Walpolium call'd, but O ! unlike the shade
By *Wisdom* and her sons immortal made,
The academic grove, the sacred seat,
Of *Grecian* arts, and virtue's fair retreat !
The habitation of majestic *Truth*,
And *Beauty* cloath'd with everlasting youth !
Both from the purest part of æther sent,
To pour into the guiltless mind content !
There the choice spirits of the brightest age
Crouded to listen to th' *Attic*ian sage,
Where *Plato*, like *Prometheus*, stole a ray,
And, like the morning star, led in the day :
But, O ! the sad contrast, ne'er ventur'd here
Or *Knowledge* to improve, or *Wit* to cheer ;
C Nor *Truth*, nor *Reason*, e'er approach'd the door ;

And *Beauty's* garment never touch'd the floor,
Celestial *Beauty* of eternal prime,
That changes not with ever changing time :
Here the destructive courts were held by day
Of *Fraud*, of *Falshood*, and of wild *Dissay*,
Of *Faction*, with her ever burning brand,
And of *Oppression*, grievous to the land :
D Here his nocturnal revels *Comus* kept,
Lust, foremost of the herd, whose foldom slept ;
And, while the wines of *Burgundy* went round,
The *Drunkard* and the *Glutton* stain'd the ground :

Instead of *Wisdom* to dilate the breast,
The joke unseemly, and the foolborn jest,
Provok'd the laugh, and, for *Apollo's* lyre,
E The roar of ruffians seated round the fire.

Clio, impartial goddess of renown, [crown,
To whom thy fire, who wears th' *Olympian*
Gave the wide province of eternal fame,
Thou who canst stamp with praise, or brand
with shame,

Say, for thou know'st, who held the daily courts,
And who selected for the nightly sports,
F What fiend presided o'er the sabbat band,
Destin'd to curse, and to disgrace the land.

A horrid daemon, of infernal birth,
Mammon in hell, *Corruption* call'd on earth,
Dragg'd in a golden, but a shameful, chain,
The covetous, th' ambitious, and the vain :
To the polluted shrine the wretches ran,
As did the *Persians* to the rising sun :
G To the wide-spreading deity they pray'd ;
No other god they sought, no other god e-
bey'd :

His thoughtless sealots him prophaneely call
Light of the world, distributor of all :
Low at this idol's feet, mournful to tell,
All ranks of men, and female beauty, fell.
Some at the close of day, some at the dawn,
In spotless ermine some, and some in lawn,
H Nobles, and commons, to the temple throng,
And bards unhallow'd with the venal song,
Thither the bloom of youth, and aged care :
And babbling echo says a queen was there.
[To be continued.]

Mr URBAN,

IN digging a vault, very lately, in the parish church of *Axminster* in the county of *Devon*, were found several bones of a human body, very ponderous, which, when opened, appear'd to be full of lead, particularly the thigh bone. This, so surprising a thing, has puzzled the most curious in those parts. You are, therefore, desired to give this a place in your next Magazine, in order to have the sentiments of your learned readers hereon. *Yours, &c. J. J.* B*

* Who is desired to send us a line unpaid, how to direct to him.

(577)

At a Meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors of the University at Oxford, on Monday April 11, 1748.

WHEREAS there have been lately some very tumultuous disturbances and outrages committed in the publick streets of *Oxford*, by young scholars of the university, particularly on the 23d of *February* last past, amounting to a notorious insult on his majesty's crown and government, and in utter contempt of the wholesome laws and discipline of this university and the governors thereof; we, the vice-chancellor, heads of houses, and proctors, this day assembled, think it incumbent on us to make this publick declaration of our sincere abhorrence and detestation of such factious and seditious practices, as also of our firm resolution to punish all offenders (of what state or quality soever they are) who shall be duly convicted thereof, according to the utmost severity and rigour of our statutes.

* And whereas many of the disorders complained of have been chiefly and immediately owing to scholars having private entertainments, and company at their chambers, which are generally attended with great intemperance and excess, and always with expences that are both needless and hurtful: We therefore earnestly recommend it to all bursars, deans, censors and tutors, to prevent, as much as in their power, this unsatisfactory and mischievous practice, and to oblige all persons to attend in the common hall at the usual hours of dinner and supper.

* And as these irregularities are too frequently practised (as we have reason to believe) at coffee-houses, cooks-shops, and victualling-houses; all proctors and magistrates of the university are strictly required to be vigilant and careful in vi-

siting all such publick houses and places of entertainment and idleness, and in duly punishing all young scholars, whom they shall at any time find at such places, *and likewise laying* * a mulct on the master or mistress of such house or houses for receiving and entertaining such scholars contrary to the known rules, orders, and statutes, of the University.

Given under our hand the day and year above-mentioned.

J. PURNELL, Vice-Chancellor.

* The *Jacobite Journal* notes these words, as LIKEWISE LAYING a heavy blow on *Priscian's* head.

LIFE of the Earl of ROSCOMMON.

DUILLON [*He'ent-worth,*] Earl of *Roscommon*, an eminent poet, was born in * *Ireland*, in the lieutenancy of the Earl of *Strafford*,† who was his godfather, and named him by his own surname. He pass'd some of his first years in his native country, till the Earl of *Strafford*, imagining when the rebellion first broke out, that his father, who had been converted by *Archbishop Usher* to the protestant religion, would be exposed to great danger, and be unable to protect his family, sent for his godson, and placed him at his own seat in *Yorkshire*, under the tuition of *Dr Hall* afterwards Bishop of *Norwich*. ‡ When the Earl of *Strafford*

* Though he was born in *Ireland*, yet as part of his life was spent in *England*, as he was distinguished by honours and employments at the *English* court, and is known or valued by posterity only as an *English* poet, our collections of *English* lives must be considered as imperfect, none of them having an account of him. Though every country imagines itself intitled to the reputation of those who happened to be born in it, this claim may be sometimes not unreasonably disputed; for that nation has at least as good a right to the honours paid to literary merit, which has given masters to him who obtains them, as that which has given parents.

† *Fenton's* notes on *Waller*.

‡ By him he was instructed in *Latin*; and without learning the common rules of grammar, which he could never retain in his memory, he attain-

ed

Ford was prosecuted, he went to *Caen* in *Normandy*, by the advice of Bishop *Usher*, to continue his studies under *Bochart*, § where he is said to have had an extraordinary impulse on his father's death. || Some years after he travelled to *Rome*, and returned to *England* upon the restoration of King *Charles*, by whom he was made captain of the band of pensioners, an

honour which tempted him to some extravagances. ¶ A dispute about part of his estate obliging him to return to *Ireland*, he resign'd this post, and upon his arrival at *Dublin*, was made captain of the guards by the Duke of *Ormond*, but he generously resigned his commission to a gentleman, who saved his life when he was attacked by ruffians. * Having finish'd his affairs

ed to write in that language with classical elegance and propriety; and with so much ease, that he chose it to correspond with those friends, who had learning sufficient to support the commerce. *Fenton*.

§ 'The lord *Roscommon* being a boy of ten years of age, at *Caen* in *Normandy*, one day was, as it were, madly extravagant in playing, leaping, getting over the table, boards, &c. He was wont to be sober enough; they said, God grant this bodes no ill luck to him. In the heat of this extravagant fit, he cries out, *My father is dead*. A fortnight after, news came from *Ireland*, that his father was dead. This account I had from Mr *Knollys*, who was his governor, and then with him, since secretary to the Earl of *Stafford*; and I have heard his lordship's relations confirm the same.'

Aubrey's Miscellany.

The present age is very little inclined to favour any accounts of this kind, nor will the name of *Aubrey* much recommend it to credit; it ought not, however, to be omitted, because better evidence of a fact cannot easily be found, than is here offered, and it must be by preserving such relations that we may at least judge how much they are to be regarded. If we stay to examine this account, we shall find difficulties on both sides; here is a relation of a fact given by a man who had no interest to deceive, and who could not be deceived himself; and here is, on the other hand, a miracle which produces no effect; the order of nature is interrupted to discover not a future, but only a distant event, the knowledge of which is of no use to him to whom it is revealed. Between these difficulties, what way shall be found? Is reason or testimony to be rejected? I believe what *Osborne* says of an appearance of sanctity, may be applied to such impulses or anticipations as this: *Do not wholly slight them,*

because they may be true; but do not easily trust them, because they may be false.

¶ 'After some years he travelled to *Rome*, where he grew familiar with the most valuable remains of antiquity; applying himself particularly to the knowledge of medals, which he gained in perfection: And spoke *Italian* with so much grace and fluency, that he was frequently mistaken there for a native.'

¶ 'In the gaieties of that age, he was tempted to indulge a violent passion for gaming; by which he frequently hazarded his life in duels, and exceeded the bounds of a moderate fortune.' *Fenton*. 'This was the fate of many other men, whose genius was of no other advantage to them, than that it recommended them to employments, or to distinction, by which the temptations to vice were multiplied, and their parts became soon of no other use than that of enabling them to succeed in wickedness.'

* "He was at *Dublin* as much as ever distempered with the same fatal affection for play, which engaged him in one adventure that well deserves to be related. As he returned to his lodgings from a gaming table, he was attacked in the dark by three ruffians, who were employed to assassinate him: The Earl defended himself with so much resolution, that he dispatch'd one of the aggressors; whilst a gentleman, accidentally passing that way, interpos'd, and disarmed another; the third secured himself by flight. This generous assistant (was a dishanded officer of a good family, and fair reputation; who, by what we call the partiality of fortune, to avoid censuring the iniquities of the times, wanted even a plain suit of cloaths to make a decent appearance at the castle. But his lordship, on this occasion, presenting him to the Duke of *Ormond*, with great importunity prevailed with his grace, that he might resign his post

sairs he returned to *London*, was made master of the horse to the dutchess of *York*, and married the lady *Frances*, eldest daughter of the E. of *Burlington*, and widow of Colonel *Courtney*. Here he formed a design of † instituting a society for the refinement of the *English* language, but upon the commotions which were produced by King *James's* endeavours to introduce alterations in religion, he

resolved to retire to *Rome*, alledging that it was best to sit next to the chimney when the chamber smoked. This journey was hindered by the gout, of which he was so impatient, that he admitted a repellent application from a *French* empiric, by which his distemper was driven up into his bowels, ‡ and an end put to his life in 1684. His character as a writer is eminent: || his

of captain of the guards to his friend; which for about three years the gentleman enjoyed, and, upon his death, the Duke returned the commission to his generous benefactor." *Fenton*.

† 'He formed a design of instituting a society for the refinement of the *English* language.—About this time, in imitation of those learned and polite assemblies, with which he had been acquainted abroad, particularly, one at *Caen* (in which his tutor *Bochartus* died suddenly whilst he was delivering an oration) he began to form a society for the refining and fixing the standard of our language. In this design, his great friend, Mr *Dryden*, was a principal assistant: A design, of which it is much easier to conceive an agreeable idea, than any rational hope ever to see it brought to perfection.' *Fenton*.

This design was again set on foot, under the ministry of the Earl of *Oxford*, and was again defeated by a conflict of parties, and the necessity of attending only to political disquisitions, of defending the conduct of the administration, and forming parties in the parliament. "Since that time it has never been mentioned, either because it has been hitherto a sufficient objection, that it was one of the designs of the Earl of *Oxford*, the detestable Earl of *Oxford*, by whom *Godolphin* was defeated, or because the statemen who succeeded him have not had more leisure for literary schemes. See a letter written by Dr *Swift* to the Lord *Treasurer*."

‡ 'The moment in which he expired, he cry'd out with a voice that expresses the most intense fervour of devotion, 'My God, my father, and my friend, 'Do not forsake me at my end, 'two lines of his own version of the hymn *Dixi iræ, Dixi illa*.' *Fenton*.

|| Mr *Fenton* has, in his notes upon *Waller*, given *Roscommon* a character too general to be critically just. 'In his

writings, says he, we view the image of a mind, which was naturally serious and solus; richly furnished, and adorned with all the ornaments of art, and science; and those ornaments unaffectedly disposed in the most regular and elegant order. His imagination might have, probably, been more fruitful and sprightly, if his judgment had been less severe: But that severity (deliver'd in a masculine, clear, succinct style) contributed to make him so eminent in the didactical manner, that no man with justice can affirm he was ever equalled by any of our nation, without confessing at the same time that he is inferior to none. In some other kinds of writing his genius seems to have wanted fire to attain the point of perfection; but who can attain it?' From this account of the riches of his mind, who would not imagine that they had been display'd in large volumes, and numerous performances? Who would not, after the perusal of this character, be surprised to find, that all the proofs of this genius, and knowledge, and judgment, are not sufficient to form a single book, or to appear otherwise than in conjunction with the works of some other writer of the same petty size? But thus it is that characters are written, we know somewhat, and we imagine the rest. The observation that his imagination would probably have been more fruitful and sprightly, if his judgment had been less severe, may be answer'd, by a remarker somewhat inclined to cavil, by a contrary supposition, that his judgment would probably have been less severe, if his imagination had been more fruitful. It is ridiculous to oppose judgment and imagination; for it does not appear that men have necessarily less of one as they have more of the other.

We must allow of *Roscommon*, what *Fenton* has not mentioned, so distinctly as he ought, and, what is yet very much to

his works are, † *An Essay on translated Verse*, a translation of the *Art of*

Poetry, and some little poems, and translations.

to his honour, that he is, perhaps, the only correct writer in verse before *Addison*; and that if there are not so many or so great beauties in his composition, as in those of some contemporaries, there are at least fewer faults. Nor is this his highest praise; for *Mr Pope* has celebrated him as the only moral writer of *King Charles's* reign.

Unhappy Dryden!—in all *Charles's days* Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays.

† 'It was my Lord *Roscommon's Essay on translated Verse*, says *Dryden*, which made me uneasy, till I tried whether or no I was capable of following his rules, and of reducing the speculation into practice. For many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in mathematics; very specious in the diagram, but failing in the mechanic operation. I think, I have generally observed his instructions; I am sure my reason is sufficiently convinc'd both of their truth and usefulness; which, in other words, is to confess no less a vanity than to pretend that I have, at least in some places, made examples to his rules.'

This declaration of *Dryden*, will, I am afraid, be found little more than one of those cursory civilities, which one author pays to another; for when the sum of Lord *Roscommon's* precepts is collected, it will not be easy to discover, how they can qualify their reader for a better performance of translation, than might have been attained by his own reflexions. They are, however, here laid down, and disentangled from the ornaments with which they are embellished, and the digressions with which they are diversify'd.

'Tis true, composing is the nobler part, But good translation is no easy art, For tho' materials have long since been found, Yet both your fancy, and your hands are bound; And by improving what was writ before, Invention labours less, but judgment, more.—

Each poet with a different talent writes, One praises, one instructs, another bites. *Horace* did ne'er aspire to *Epick* bays, Nor lofty *Maro* stoop to *Lyrick* lays. Examine how your humour is inclin'd, And which the ruling passion of your mind; Then, seek a poet who your way does bend, And chuse an author, as you chuse a friend. United by this sympathetick bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond; Your thoughts, your words, your smiles, your souls agree,

No longer his interpreter, but he.—
(*Gent. Mag.* MAY 1748.)

Take then a subject, proper to expound;
But moral, great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of sense despise a trivial choice:
And such applause it must expect to meet,
As wou'd some painter, busy in a street,
To copy bulls and bears, and ev'ry sign
That calls the staring sots to nasty wine.—

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore;
There sweat, there strain, tug the laborious oars
Search ev'ry comment that your care can find,
Some here, some there, may hit the poet's
mid;

Yet be not blindly guided by the throng;
The multitude is always in the wrong.
When things appear unnatural or hard,
Consult your author, with himself compar'd.
Who knows what blessings *Plebeius* may be—
And future ages to your labour owe? [How,
Such secrets are not easily found out,
But once discover'd, leave no room for doubt.
Truth stamps conviction in your ravish'd breast,
And peace and joy attend the glorious quest.
Yet if the shadow of a scruple stay,
Sure the most beaten is the safest way.—

They who too faithfully on names insist,
Rather create than dissipate the mist;
And grow unjust by being over nice,
(For superstitious virtue turns to vice).
Let *Craesus's* ghost, and *Labienus's* tell
How twice in *Partian* plains their legions fell;
Since *Rome* hath been so jealous of her fame,
That few know *Pacrus* or *Monasius's* name.—

And 'tis much sfer to leave out than add.
Abstruse and mystick tho'ts you must express
With painful care, but seeming easiness;
For truth shines brightest thro' the plainest
dress.

Your author always will the best advise,
Fall when he falls, and when he rises, rise.

He that can abstract his mind from the elegance of the poetry, and confine it to the sense of the precepts, will find no other direction, than that the author should be suitable to the translator's genius; that he should be such as may deserve a translation; that he who intends to translate him, should endeavour to understand him; that perspicuity should be studied, and unusual or uncouth names sparingly interted, and that the stile of the original should be copied in its elevation and depression. These are the rules which are celebrated as so definite and so important, and for the delivery of which to mankind, so much honour has been paid. *Roscommon* has, indeed, deserved his honours, had they been given with discernment, and bestowed not on the rules themselves, but the art with which they are introduced, and the decorations with which they are adorned.

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SPECIMEN

SPECIMEN of a TRANSLATION of the celebrated Latin Poem, intitled ANTI-LUCRETIVS. Address'd to QUINTIUS, (some libertine admirer of LUCRETIVS.)

OF GOD and NATURE.

BOOK I. Of Pleasure.

A Mighty work, O *Quintius*, I essay!
 God the high subject of my daring lay!
 For what so great in nature's ample whole,
 As nature's cause, her quick'ning ruling soul?
 On what more worthy can our bounded mind
 Exhaust its utmost pow'rs, improv'd, combin'd?
 To what more arduous can those pow'rs pre-
 To what more bold, not rashly to offend, (tend,
 Than in these pages, scarce a point in space;
 The pow'r that fills infinity to trace?
 Sole source of being! underiv'd! unmade!
 Half in his works conceal'd, and half display'd;
 View'd, like the sun, when vapours intervene,
 Thro' light-mixt darkness! an ambiguous mean!

THIS partial view to various judgment led,
 As various minds were sway'd by hope or dread,
 Hence rose the question, if effect and cause
 Were link'd by fate, or fixt by sapient laws;
 Hence some, a wretched race! with specious
 show,

Affect to doubt, because they will not know:
 With fear they wish no arbiter to find,
 No judge tremendous of deprav'd mankind.
 But some, more proudly weak, more blindly
 The tempting lore of *Epicurus* hold, (bold,
 To fortune give the world, as once he gave,
 And spurn the fears of all beyond the grave.
 Such are the schemes impicity has taught!
 Such faith has passion in her vassals wrought!

WE combat these, determin'd to o'erthrow
 The scatter'd remnant of the haughty foe,
 The rebel faction, for vain freedom loud,
 The bard, still boasted by the lawless crowd;
 Truth's radiant standard to the wind we spread,
 To Truth re-call the Muse, wherever fled:
 But why the Muse? Thee, Father, Lord of all!
 Whose pow'r sustains, whose wisdom rules the
 Immense! eternal! virtue, reason's ray! (ball,
 Best guide of life! bright source of mental day!
 Thee I invoke! here shed thy sacred light,
 And thro' long toils sustain me with thy might.
 By Thee subsists fair order, yet unknown,
 Down to thy foot-stool reaching, from thy
 throne;

By Thee, at length command'd from the shade,
 The bursting glory shall on all be ray'd;
 In Thee, the soul, with thirst for ever bred,
 Shall drink of knowledge from the fountain
 head;

In Thee, for truth her hunger still renew'd,
 Shall taste, with sweet refection, angel's food:
 Oh! to my words add more than human sense,
 And lend me heav'nly arms in heav'n's defence!

THEE, *Quintius*, whom perhaps tumultuous
 youth,

Or lawless passions, wildly snatch'd from truth;
 Whom wit, that vulgar modes of faith disdains,
 Hath freed from painful servitude and chains,
 Hath urg'd to sport on *Topber's* burning brink,
 Thee, I conjure to stop, to turn, to think—
 O! let no frantic ardor wing thy flight,
 Nor shut thine eyes against surrounding light!

FIN

DE DEO et NATURA.

LIB. I. De Voluptate.

M Agnum opus aggredior, *Quinti*, de na-
 mine summo
 Dicturus. Quid enim toto præstantius orbe est
 Quàm sator et princeps orbis? Quid dignius
 omni
 Et curâ et studio et nostræ conamine mentis?
 Quid, si metimur vires, magis arduum et audax,
 Quàm rem infinitam brevibus comprehendere
 chartis? (partim
 Rem, causam rerum, veram Rem: quam sua
 Offendunt celantque operâ; et caligine luci
 Permista, veluti solem trans nubila mon-
 strant.

INDEX hominum mentes sæpe in diversa tra-
 huntur,

Num fati nexa, an positæ vi legis eant res.
 Hinc alios dubitare quidem, at nescire videmus.
 Cur dubitent; optare tamen ne funditus esset
 Arbitri humani generis, iudexque tremendus.
 Quin alios pellax *Epicuri* dogma secutos,
 Fortunæ arbitrio mundum permittere, et omnem
 Conculcare metum, vitæ mortisque futuræ
 Securos. Tantum potuisti suadere Libido!

Hos contra bellum gerimus; lætæque su-
 perbiæ

Reliquias vanâ pro libertate rebelles,
 Et celebrem, quo se jactat mala turba, poetam
 Obruere est animus, Musæque ad vera vocare.
 Sed quid ego hic Musas? Te, causa et regula
 mundi

Omnipotens! æterna Dei sapientia! virtus!
 Et mens! et ratio! vitæ dux optima nostræ!
 Ipsæque lux animi! Te solum in vota vocabo.
 Huc ades, et vati longum da ferre laborem.
 Per Te cuncta suo stant ordine, cuncta videri
 Tandem, et nativis possunt emergere ab um-
 bris.

In Te discendi nobis innata voluntas
 Pascitur, et veri nunquam satiata cupido.
 Incute vim dictis, propriamque ulciscere cau-
 sam.

Tu verò, *Quinti*, præceps quem sorsit ju-
 ventus

Incautum abripuit, legique inimica voluptas;
 Aut acris vigor ingenii, plerumque recusans
 Cum populo festire, iugo subdixit, et avi
 Impulsi æterni magnum tentare periculum;
 Inque modum, quæso. Ne te auferat ebrius ardor,
 Neu clausos radiis oculos opponat ageris.

Utere

First calm thy passions, which can ne'er be taught,
(thought;
And change blind prejudice for searching
Then poize the scale—be Reason judge supreme,
And fix thy choice as Truth shall turn the beam.

O! while I guide thy steps o'er hallow'd ground,

With sudden verdure be the desert crown'd!

Let me, not careless of inferior things,

O'er the dry soil diffuse *Castalian* springs!

Here all her flow'rs let Eloquence bestow!

All *Aganippe* in my numbers flow!

Yet vainly emulous, my verse essays

Your fav'rite Bard's harmonious easy lays;

The dreams of *Greece* in native strains he sung,

Here sacred myst'ry speaks a foreign tongue.

The Loves, the Graces, Pleasure's wanton train

Rise at his voice, and revel in his strain;

With Truth's stern precepts my hoarse numbers
(swell, (shell:

And mournful, sounds my deep responding

To him her charms luxuriant Nature spreads,

And all her flow'rs with joy around him sheds;

Responsive to his lyre her breezes sigh,

And a mild radiance glitters from her sky.

In earth the theme? her shady groves are lent,

The gurgling wave glides o'er the green descent;

Rich plenty crowns the field; the feather'd
through

Enchant at once with beauty and with song;

The flocks here whiten all the dewy mead,

There joyful herds with guiltless lux'ry feed;

Mad with superfl'ous health, and stung with joy,

Lo! man and beast in dance their hours employ.

Love's smiling goddess rules these happy fields,

And bliss thro' air, thro' boundless ocean yields.

Thus, from his *Attic* vein indulg'd, arise,

Gay scenes that glow with all the Muse's dyes.

Such vain allurements, on th' *Ausonian* shore,

By *Circe* spread, *Laertes*' son forbore;

With better right, by his example taught,

All by false wisdom's smooth inticements caught,

Sincere we warn to shun each flatt'ring joy

Dealt by the sun-born Sorceress to destroy;

Leit bewailing from the stall, a brute in show,

The man, to men now lost, no more we know:

Fly *Circe*, tho' the smiling cup run o'er,

We cry, and, to thyself, thyself restore!

Here, full of Deity, my awful lays

Affert his being, and resound his praise:

If, haply, to the greatly solemn song

No lighter grace of poetry belong,

Tho' vanquish'd, thus, in eloquence we seem,

We more than vanquish in our lofty theme.

Come then, attend such numbers as I sing!

Nor the deaf ear of proud irreverence bring.

Indociles animi primum compescere tumultus,
Utere mente tua. Procul anticipata repelle
Judicia; et, recto librans examine lances,
Hanc demum, auditâ causâ, complectere partem,
Quam mens, et ratio veri studiosa probabit.

O utinam, dum te regionibus infero sacris,
Arentem in campum liceat deducere fontes
Castalios, versis læta in viridaria dumis,
Ac totam in nostros *Aganippida* fundere ver-

sus!
Non mihi, quæ vestro quondam sacundia vati,
Nec tam dulce melos, nec par est gratia can-

tû.
Reddidit ille suâ Gratiorum somnia lingua;
Nostra peregrinæ mandamus sacra loquelæ.
Ille Voluptatem et Veneres, Charitumque cho-
reas

Carmine concelebrat: nos veri dogma severum:
Triste sonant pulse nostrâ testudine chordæ.
Olli suppeditat dives natura lepis

Quidquid habet, lætos summittens prodiga flores,

Illius ad plectrum suspirant mollis auræ;

Gratior et cælo radius descendit ab alto.

Si terram aspicias, nemorum tibi porrigit um-

bram;

Cartula per clivos elabitur unda virentes;

Lactes fertilibus decurrunt flumina campis;

Suave canunt pictæ volucres; perque humida

prata

Nil nisi secundosque greges, armentaque monstret

Lætæ boum; saltant pecudes, pecudumque ma-

gistri.

Æneadum genitrix felicibus imperat arvis,

*Aëria*que plagas recreat, pelagusque profun-

dum.

Sic ridet Musarum hilari fucata colore,

Quæ de *Cecropio* mendacia fonte propinat.

Talia et hospitibus præbebat pocula *Circe*

Littore in *Ausonio*, fugit quæ cautos *Ulysses*.

Cujus ad exemplum potiori jure monemus,

Quem tenet illecebris captum sapientia men-

dar,

Soligenæ spernat fallacia munera nymphæ;

Ne rodât in stabulis, demens, sub pelle ferinâ:

Hortamur, fugiat *Circen*, ac se sibi reddat.

Numinis hic laudes, hic numinis omnia plena.

Pieridum si fortè lepos austera canentes

Deficit; eloquio victi, re vincimus ipsâ

Tu modò non surdam nostris da cantibus au-

rem.

The *Gazettier* hints, that the foregoing SPECIMEN has been honoured with the private approbation of the best critics; yet must be submitted to the public for the progress or discontinuance of the translation on the terms of the proposals, which we see are four sheets and a half in a number, printed in small 8vo, containing one thousand verses, besides the *Latin*, for 1 s.—The large paper at 1 s. 6d. The whole to make 15 numbers, with beautiful head pieces, and the author's portrait, done from the *Paris* edition.

To the Specimen is added, an account of the work, to the following effect, said to be chiefly extracted from the preface written by M. de Beau, professor of rhetoric in the university of *Paris*, who wishes that *Lucretius* may never be read without this antidote.

An Account of ANTI-LUCRETIVUS.

THE author, Cardinal *Polignac*, had, in 1697, frequent disputes with the late celebrated *M. Bayle* on the subject of religion, from which, being animated with a zeal for truth and virtue, he conceived the first design of this great work.

As *Lucretius* had embellished the fallacious reasonings of the *Epicurean* philosophy, with all the beauties of poetry, so *Polignac* was desirous to enforce and adorn, with all the power of eloquence, and all the harmony of numbers, the invincible arguments which prove the existence of a deity, and totally to overthrow the hypothesis of *Epicurus*.

He retired, therefore, to his abbey *de Bon Port*, and in four years composed his *Anti-Lucretius*, then consisting of five books; after this repairing to *Paris*, he read his poem to several learned men, among whom were *Malebranche* and *Beileau*, from whose praise and remarks he drew great honour and advantage.

He consulted also the most eminent *Cartesians*, that philosophy, on which he had in a great measure built his poem, being then almost universally received with the highest applause; and indeed, as there was not any person celebrated for learning or genius in *Europe*, to whom he did not communicate his *Anti-Lucretius*, it is not strange that it obtained an extensive and early fame, and that it was every where sought after to be heard, read, or copy'd. The duke of *Maine* translated the first book into *French*, and the duke of *Burgundy* other parts; these versions were shewn to the late *Louis XIV.* who took great pleasure in reading, and repeating them.

Pope *Clement XI.* one of the greatest men that ever filled the chair, testified his opinion of its merit in the highest terms.

The cardinal, while he filled several public and important characters, kept his poem in mind, and consulted men of letters with a view to improve and enlarge it; he soon perceived that the *Epicureans* were not the only atheists to be subdued, and accordingly he attacked *Spinosa* and *Hobbes*; nor did he spare philosophers, whose tenets were, even in his opinion, much less dangerous.

The work, which during the greatest part of his life had been the chief object of his attention, kept possession of his mind to the last; a few days before he died, he put the manuscript into the hands of *M. le d'le Rohelin*, his friend, who has shewn himself worthy the con-

fidence, for he applied the whole remainder of his life to render the *Anti-Lucretius* fit for the press.

He did not however trust entirely to his own judgment, but submitted the manuscript to a great variety of persons eminent for genius and learning; the most celebrated Linguists and Poets were consulted on the purity of the language, and the elegance of the verse; and the advice of all the literati in *Europe* was taken on those passages, which relate to the favourite object of their studies, and the sciences in which they principally excelled.

M. Rohelin did not live to gather the fruit of his labour, but having dedicated the remains of his deceased friend to the present pope, he left it to *M. de Beau*, to publish it, without any alteration; he also engaged *M. de Bourgoing* to translate it into *French*.

As, besides translations, several *Latin* editions of this work are printing in every nation, there can scarce be a doubt, but the fame of the original, which is followed as near as poetical language permits, will render an *English* edition not less acceptable in a country, where the work to which it is reckoned an *Auxiliary*, has been so long familiarly read, and is so industriously published.

† To this account we can add, that marshal *Saxe* sent a printed copy of this work, by a trumpet, to the *D. of Cumberland*, as soon as it was published, directed for the *Earl of Chesterfield*.

The Substance of the Preliminary Articles of PEACE.

I. ALL the former treaties shall be established as the foundation of these preliminaries, and shall be renewed, except in such points as may have been alter'd by subsequent treaties, or in which they shall be alter'd by any of these articles. [*This is a customary Art.*]

II. All the conquests that have been made from the beginning of the present war, as well in *Europe* as in the *East* and *West Indies*, shall be restored. [*See Article 17.*]

III. *Dunkirk* shall remain fortified in the same manner as at present on the land side, but towards the sea shall be reduc'd to the condition stipulated by treaties. [*'Tis said, on this condition the French are to keep Furnes.*]

IV. The *Dutchies of Parma, Placentia*, and *Guastalla*, shall be left to the royal infant *Don Philip*, but the reversion shall be reserved to the present possessor.

in case either the King of the *ilies* shall succeed to the crown of or the infant Don Philip shall die : leaving posterity.

The Duke of *Molena* shall be re-
d in all his possessions, or at
ill receive a satisfaction for what-
not be restored. [See Art. 21.]
The republick of *Genoa* shall
tablish'd in the enjoyment of all
possess'd in the year 1740.

The King of *Sardinia* shall re-
possession of all that he had be-
of all that he acquir'd by ces-
1743.

The King of *Great Britain* is
led in these articles, in quality of
of *Hanover*, and for his Elec-

The King of *France*, and the
General, will employ their good
p obtain from the King of *Spain*
ion for a sum of money, which
tannick majesty, as Elector of
r, claims from his Catholicick
[The English also have money

The *Assensio* treaty is confirm'd
number of years during which
remain'd suspended.

The fifth article of the treaty of
dated *August 2, 1718*, relative
uccession of the throne of *Great*
, is renewed in these prelimina-
the same manner as if it were
word for word, (*which runs*

powers concerned engage for them,
rs and successors, to maintain and gua-
suecession to the kingdom of *Great*
as establish'd by the laws of the king-
the house of his present reigning Bri-
majesty; as also to guaranty all the
nd countries possess'd by his *Britannic*
esty; and not to afford either asylum
it, in any part of their territories, to
n, wh., during the life of *James II.*
e title of Prince of *Wales*, and since
, the title of King of *Great Britain*;
descendants of the said person, in case
thing should be desired or attempted by
Promising likewise for them, their
successors, never to aid the said per-
his descendants, directly or indirectly,
land, either by counsel, succours, or
ance whatsoever; and to observe the
aduct with regard to any who may
ers or commissions from the said fami-
able the government of his *Britannick*
or the rep se of his kingdom, whe
open war, secret conspiracies, in exci-
tions and rebellions, or exercising pi-
ainst the subjects of his *Britannick*
&c. — On the first report of the
of this article, a later writer, sign-

ing *Camber, in the Lond. Ev. Post, asks by*
way of surprize—“ Is there any crown in
“ Europe, which has not already acknow-
“ ledged his majesty's title, that a stipulation
“ must be made in the 21st year of his reign
“ for such an acknowledgement?”—but it
now appears only the renewal of a former stipu-
lation, and surely not improper to be remember-
ed; whether it will be regarded, or, indeed,
any articles whatever, on a rupture—is ano-
ther question.

XII. The pretension of the Elector
Palatine, for satisfaction for the losses he
has sustain'd, shall be referr'd to a ge-
neral congress.

XIII. The King of *Great Britain*,
the King of *France*, and the States Ge-
neral, shall employ their good offices
for discussing, in the present congress,
the differences that have arisen on the
subject of the great mastership of the or-
der of the golden fleece.

XIV. The Emperor shall be acknow-
ledged in his Imperial dignity, by all
those powers by whom no such acknow-
ledgment has been hitherto made. [See
Article 11 and note]

XV. The disputes, with regard to
the territory of *Hainault*, and the abbey
of *St Hubert, &c.* shall be referr'd to a
general congress.

XVI. All hostilities between the
powers at war shall cease at land in the
space of six weeks, to be reckoned from
the day of signing these articles, and at
sea in the time mention'd in an act sign-
ed at *Paris, August 19, 1712.* [See the
Proclamation p. 204.]

XVII. The restitutions, of which
mention is made in the second article,
shall not take place 'till such time as the
parties interest'd shall have acceded to
this preliminary convention.

XVIII. The cessions and specifick re-
stitutions before-mention'd, as well
as the establishment for Don Phi-
lip, shall be all carried into execution at
the same time.

XIX. All the parties interest'd in
the present convention, shall renew the
guaranty of the pragmatic sanction in
its entire extent, except only such do-
minions as are already yielded, or are
to be yielded, in virtue of these preli-
minaries.

XX. The Dutchy of *Silesia*, and the
county of *Glatz*, shall be guarantied to
the King of *Prussia* by all the contract-
ing parties. [See Art. 5 and 19.] No
mention is made of the English loan on
Silesia, &c.

XXI. All things that have passed in
the present war shall be buried in gene-
ral

ral oblivion, and every one shall be re-established in the full possession of what he heretofore enjoy'd.

— tired of the sad and cruel work,
They sit them down just where they were be-
fore, [force restore.

Till for new scenes of woe peace shall their
THOMPSON'S *Indolence*.

XXII. All the princes any way interested in this settlement, shall be invited to accede thereto as soon as possible.

XXIII. In like manner all the princes interested in this convention, shall respectively guaranty the execution thereof.

XXIV. The ratifications of these preliminaries shall be exchange'd within the term of three weeks, from the day of their being sign'd.

Done at Aix la Chapelle, Apr. 30, 1748.

This convention was signed by the Earl of *Sandwich*, the *British* plenipotentiary; the Count de *St Severin de Aragon*, the *French*; the Count de *Bentink*, the *Baron de Wassenauer*, and Mr *Hasselaer*, the *Dutch* plenipotentiaries.

There are some separate, and particular articles, the discussion of which are referred to the general treaty.

His *Sardinian* majesty (whose minister has not sign'd) 'tis said, intrusts his interests to the King of *Great Britain*, who in his speech (p. 205 B) hopes his allies will not delay to accede, such care had been taken of their advantage.

Mr URBAN,

I Don't know that any author has treated on the following subject; if there has, numbers, beside myself, never knew it, who, perhaps, would not be displeased to see the following queries inserted, and answered.

It is, I think, allow'd (at least, I know no instance to the contrary) that hops, *French* beans, and other climbing spiral plants in *England*, always follow the sun, round their supporters, from the left to the right, or rather from the East to the West, and that they cannot be forced the contrary way.

Query 1. Whether the same kinds of plants in South latitude, beyond the *Tropic*, have not a direction from the right to the left, as there the apparent motion of the sun is so?

2. Whether such plants as grow under the equator do not alter their directions, when the Sun enters *Aries* and *Libra*?

3. Whether upon this hypothesis it

does not follow, that the less the Sun's meridian altitude is, or the greater distance such plants grow from the Equator, the less they will gain in height, on each revolution round their supporters? And that (supposing the sun to have no declination) such plants as grow directly under him would not lose their spirality.

I am, Sir, &c.
PHILO-WHIMSICOLOS.

The JACOBITE JOURNAL, May 7.

HAS three letters relating to *English Jacobite* education. The first premises that *bunting, singing, music and drinking* [*Euphrosia*] were part of the erudition recommended by *Aristotle*, and concludes thus—'I hope it will be no more said that *Aristotle* is fallen into contempt or disuse at a certain place, since the education there carried on so exactly pursues the methods laid down by this great antient, the tutor of that mighty *Alexander*, who, among other heroic arts, hath left more than one upon record, which proceeded from the drinking precepts he probably received in his youth, and who is recorded by *Plutarch* to have instituted one of the greatest prize-drunken-bouts ever known, in which no less than 42 of the combatants fell, and the victor himself, who drank 18 quarts of wine, was one of the number.'

The second letter recommends the correction of lads, into the neglect of which we are deplorably fallen, so true is the pathetic line of Mr *Pope*.

And birch shall blash with noble blood no more.

and concludes from *Cicero* and *Solomon* that 'the first principle of education is scourging.'

The third advances, that instead of *Jacobitism* being an argument *a posteriori* of the vicious education of youth, this latter is an argument *a priori* of the plentiful existence of *Jacobitism*—then adds 'Without naming any species of men, I may aver, that all of the Jacobitical stamp are furnished with but half (or rather half-quarter) learning, which makes the human soil just rich enough to bear this kind of fruit.'

'Their nonsensical principles are the fruit only of that shallow learning (I had almost said ignorance) which is taught in seminaries half reformed from popery, and which are ready,

on the first occasion, to return to the bosom of that *Alma Mater*. Doctrines hoarded up in the repositories of luxury, laziness, bigotry, and error, where learning consults in words, wits in quibble, religion in grimace and superstition, and the most refined policy centers in the dark interests of priest-craft.

The fact is too notorious to be any longer concealed, and the evil is too great and dangerous to be any longer born. However inveterate the disease hath been suffered to become, by being too long temporized with, it must now be cured, or it will destroy our whole constitution; and in such a case, if harsh medicines are necessary, they must be applied.

The JACOBITE JOURNAL, May 14.

After mentioning the immediate and happy alteration of affairs, upon the preliminaries of peace being signed, and enumerating some sorts of men, who may not be pleased therewith; not forgetting his ironical strictures upon what might be expected, when we should have gained half a dozen more compleat victories; Mr Trotplaid says,

I cannot help looking on this peace as a very desirable one, if matters are restored by it to a kind of *statu quo*. If our ministers have saved us from the ruin with which we were so visibly, so confessedly threaten'd; if they have helped us out of all those difficulties in which our own folly had involved us, a folly and rashness of which those who had been most guilty were become most sensible; such ministers deserve every honour, and every commendation, which is in the power of a grateful people to bestow.

Those who are guilty of an error must expect to be losers by it. This will be commonly the consequence in private affairs; in public it is certain; for there is no generosity nor pity towards the conquered, and one nation will never be ashamed to take all advantages of the weakness of another. If our present ministry therefore, which found us plunged in a destructive war, that we were unable to carry on, have been able to put a safe and honourable end to it; if they have preserved us from that ruin, which we were at the brink of when they undertook our cause, surely we ought to rejoice, be thankful and say BLESSED BE THE PEACE MAKERS

From the JACOBITE JOURNAL, May 21.

JACOBITES compar'd with JEWS.

MR Trotplaid mentions one tradition of the Jacobite Rabbins, that an Angel brought, on Feb. 6, 1684 to James II. then duke of York, a commission to hold the kingdom and people of England, &c. their religion and liberties to him and his heirs, and to their sole use and behoof for ever, — which he conceives to be more miraculous than any one Tradition of the Jews, tho' (by the 2 volumes lately published) they appear very marvellous indeed. He proceeds to their obstinacy and ingratitude, their looking for deliverance in storms and tempests, thunder and lightning, — and to their superstition, — which revives them from such small accidents, as a river (see p. 136) having too much or too little water, a comet, eclipse, &c. He then considers the blindness of each, in opposition to providence, in rejecting every blessing, and seeking their own destruction, — and concludes, that 'when the conversion of one shall happen, that of the other will not be far off.

From the Old English Journal, May 7.

MR Centoculi gives some hints about the designed restitution of Gibraltar, and with regard to restoring Cape Breton, remarks, that the ministry must be greatly changed since a noble duke preferred it to Portsmouth, and denounced death to the unrighteous mouth that should mention its restoration. To shew the sense of the house of commons on it, he gives the expence of taking Louisbourg, (see our last p. 187) and explains the article of 547 l. to James Gibson, Esq; who sought no reward but a small office vacant in one of our plantations, but it was given to a domestic, under whom Mr Gibson might have enjoyed it, but refused the honour of serving under his g—e's serving man.

He insists on the importance of Cape Breton, * as a great argument for keeping it, and (now) supposes that the Russians would have procured us better terms in less than a month.

* On which we have enlarged more than any book. See Index Vol. XVI. XVII.

The Old Eng'and J. May 14.

ARGUES further, against a supposed design of restoring Gibraltar, to lay the jealousy of the Spaniards, and save their honour, (see p. 190) and concludes, that

that as there can be no hopes of ever curing the *Spanish* jealousy, we ought undoubtedly to retain that fortress, as a curb on their pride, envy, and cruelty.

From the *encombrance*, May 21.

REFLECTIONS on the approaching Peace.

France is as much at our mercy by sea, as our allies are at the mercy of *France* by land; and if our *own interest* had been the object of our attention, we should soon have been in a condition to *prescribe* terms to her, instead of receiving them, as a *favour*, from her. Her commerce was at the last gasp, ours was more flourishing than ever; her naval strength was in ruins, ours never to formidable since *England* was a nation: that peace which will dissipate ours, will enable them to recover, increase, and perfect *theirs*: that peace which will restore upwards of ten thousand seamen to their service, will oblige us to dismiss treble that number, if not force them into the pay of the enemy: that peace which will choke up our trade, will open theirs; the *acquisitions* we must restore, we can never expect to recover. D whereas *France*, in one campaign, may recover all she now condescends to restore: *France* will, besides, have the merit, the glory, and the importance of having provided for the interests of her allies, at the expence of her enemies: but we shall have the mortification and the reproach, not only of having deserted, but sacrificed our friends: and what is the most alarming circumstance of all, *France* will soon replenish her coffers, and take such measures, as may at last enable her generals to make good a saying of *Lewis XIV*th: "That he hoped the day would come, when his forces would visit a country, where they would find no fortresses to retard the progress of their victories." E

It is our concern, therefore, to begin, from this hour, to take the necessary cautions.

—In order to this, the author exhorts to destroy corruption, pursue oeconomy, lay aside all animosity, and forgive all past miscarriages.—The reason which he gives for this last part of his advice, as we shall stand in need of men practised in business, seems to indicate his being reconciled to the minister, in resentment against whom he set up this journal. H

ACTS *pass'd*, May 13.

A N act for granting to his majesty the sum of one million out of the sinking fund

for the service of the year 1748. and for applying a sum of money remaining in the exchequer, arisen by the rates and duties on houses which determined at *Lady day* 1747, and for the further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament; and for applying a certain sum of money for defraying the charge of the allowances, for the year 1748, to the two troops of horse guards, and three regiments of horse, lately reduced.

An act for explaining, amending, and further enforcing the execution of an act passed in the last session of parliament, for granting to his majesty new rates and duties upon houses, windows, or lights.

[By this act every kitchen, scullery, wash-house, bakehouse, brewhouse, and lodging-room, belonging to any dwelling-house, shall (according to the attorney general's opinion *Vol. XVII. p. 247 F*) be deem'd part of it, and all windows and lights therein be charged accordingly. No window or lights to be deemed stopped up, unless done effectually, with stone, brick, or plaster upon lath, or the same materials with the outside of the house, except such as were stopped up before the making of this act in the last session of parliament.]

An act for permitting tea to be exported to *Ireland*, and his majesty's plantations in *America*, without paying the inland duties charged thereupon by an act of the 18th year of his present majesty's reign; and for enlarging the time for some of the payments to be made on the subscription of 6,300,000 *l.* by virtue of an act of this session of parliament.

[The *Irish* and *Americans* may have tea cheap.—Voting the last clause wonderfully raised the Stocks.]

An act to rectify a mistake in the mutiny act. [relating to an article misnumber'd.]

An act for the more effectual trial and punishment of high treason and misprision of high treason in the highlands of *Scotland*; and for abrogating the practice of taking down the evidence in writing of certain criminal prosecutions; and for making some further regulations relating to sheriffs depute and stewards depute, and their substitutes; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to amend and enforce so much of an act made in the 19th of his majesty's reign, as relates to the more effectual disarming the Highlands in *Scotland*, and restraining the use of the Highland dress, and to masters and teachers of private schools and chaplains; and to explain a clause in another act made in the same year relating to letters of orders of episcopal ministers in *Scotland*; and to oblige persons allowed to carry arms, and the directors of the banks there, and certain persons belonging to or practising in the courts of session and justiciary, to take the oaths; and to repeal some clauses in an act made in the first year of the reign of his late majesty king *George* the first, whereby certain encouragements are given to landlords and tenants in *Scotland*, who should continue in their duty and loyalty to his said late majesty; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for explaining, amending, and enforcing an act made in the 18th year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled, an act for prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambricks and French lawns.

[They may be worn till June 25 next; not be A fold after June 24 next.]

An act for relief of insolvent debtors.

[This act discharges all debtors for 500 l. or under. All fugitives who were abroad on Jan. 1. last have the benefit of this act, delivering up their all, except wearing apparel, and tools not to exceed 10 l. All bankrupts not obtaining their certificates, B attorneys retaining their clients money, persons debtors of the crown, and former insolvents are excepted. The creditors of those who live in goal may compel them to give an account upon oath of their effects, &c.—The clause obliging all under 40 to be soldiers or sailors was thrown out by the house of lords, with which the commons agreed.]

An act for encouraging the making of indico in the British plantations in America.

[We paid to the French near 200,000 l. per Ann. for indigo.]

An act for the further relief of the orphans and other creditors of the city of London, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for the relief of the annuitants of the mercers company of the city of London.

An act to continue and amend several laws for the relief of debtors with respect to the imprisonment of their persons; and to rectify a mistake in an act passed in the last session of parliament for continuing several laws therein mentioned; and to continue two acts, the one E passed in the 19th year, the other in the 20th year, of his present majesty's reign, to prevent the spreading of the distemper amongst the horned cattle.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the 14th year of his majesty's reign, intituled, an act for the preservation of the publick roads in England; and to an act passed in the 3d of William and Mary, relating to the settling the rates of the carriage of goods.

An act to render more effectual an act made in the twentieth year of his majesty's reign, intituled, an act for relief of such of his majesty's loyal subjects in Scotland, whose title deeds and writings were destroyed or carried off by the rebels in the late rebellion.

An act for holding the summer assizes for the county of Buckingham, at the county town of Buckingham. [This act occasion'd more debate than all the rest, tho' only part of a county is affected by it. See p. 100, &c.]

[A petition was published in the Daily Gazette, Mar. 4. praying, for the more effectually punishing the county, that the winter assizes might be held at the antient town of G. Colbrook.]

An act for further regulating the proceedings upon courts martial in the sea service; and for extending the discipline of the navy to the crews of his majesty's ships wrecked, lost, or taken; (Ger. Mag. MAY 1748.)

and for continuing to them their wages upon certain conditions.

[The sea-officers say, that their courts martial wanted much less regulation than the land—and that it is a high reflexion to suppose them alone culpable. See D. Gaz. Mar. 9.]

An act for building a church in Liverpool, for enlightening and cleansing the streets, and maintaining a nightly watch there.

An act for draining and preserving certain fen lands, in the isle of Ely.

An act for erecting work-houses for the poor at Bury St Edmunds; and for repairing and paving the streets and highways there.

And to the following road acts.

1. For continuing an act for repairing the roads from Birmingham to Bilston and Dudley.

2. Also the roads from Bromsgrove to Birmingham and Dudley.

3. In the county of Durham, from Piers bridge to Tudhoe lane.

C 5. From Manchester to Austerlands, in the county of York.

5. In Hants, from Hertfordbridge to Basingstoke, and to Odiam.

6. From Sutton Colefield to Walsall, and Wolverhampton, and thence to Shifnal, Cannock wood, and Hales beat.

And to twenty one private bills.

OF PANTINES.*

OF all the nonsensical whips invented by Folly, and authorized by that tyrant Fashion, none ever had a better title to ridicule than the childish amusement now propagating amongst our beau monde; what former ages could never have dreamt of, what posterity will hardly believe; a piece of paste-board huddled into a head, arms, and legs, is found to be a proper subject of entertainment for a creature always thought something above a machine or brute. When all the common places of folly, every topic of nonsense, seem'd to be exhausted, thanks to the fertile invention of an age of wonders, we are convinced (even against the wise man's opinion) that there may still be something new under the sun.—A PANTINE —Pretty paper puppet!—How wantonly it frisks in fair Clarissa's hand?—Clarissa, who once did claim a share of sense; Clarissa, who long since had bid adieu to dolls; Clarissa, past her thirtieth summer!—See how imitatively the supple joints obey the vivifying touch!—How speaking is that roll of the eye! What a cast of the neck! What a natural throw of the legs!—Clarissa's self could hardly move in truer cadence.—But what's yonder creature, whose dress betrays him man, but his occupation a something less than woman? A puppet too plays in his tender fingers! their gentle touch directs the paper limbs, whose antic postures draw a grin on his unmeaning face.—A Fribble, a blunk in the creation, a Living Pantine, a meer machine moved by folly, and directed at pleasure by every knave.

Will's Coffee-house, May 20, 1748.

* So call'd from Mademoiselle PANTINE, the inventor, one of Marshal Saxe's ladies.

F f

SHIPS

SHIPS taken by the English, May 1748.

THE *Tygres* privateer of Bayonne, 22 nine pounders, with an English prize, taken by the *Thetis* man of war, and carry'd into Kinsale.

Two small *French* privateers, brought into the Downs, one by the *Hastings* man of war, the other by the *Dover* privateers.

The *St Bertrice*, from St Domingo for France, brought by the *Monmouth* man of war, Capt. Harrison, into Plymouth.

A ship from St Domingo, brought by the *Ranger* man of war into Portsmouth.

The *Notre Dame des Anges*, from St Domingo for Nantz; and

The *Triumphant*, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the *Alexander* and *Pr. of Orange* privateers, and both brought into Bristol.

A ship from Bayonne for Hamburg, brought by the *Princess Amelia* priv. into Swansey.

A *Maltese* ship for Marseilles, brought by a man of war into Gibraltar.

The *Marie Elizabeth*, from Rochelle for Dunkirk, sent by the *Defiance* priv. to Guernsey.

Two *Martinico* ships, brought by the *Ambuscade* man of war into Plymouth.

Four *French* ships from St Domingo taken, two by the *Monmouth*, and two by the *Faulkland* and *Amazon* men of war, and brought into Plymouth.

The *St Pierre*, Audier, from Martinico to Marseilles, car. by the *Enterprise* sloop to Gibraltar.

The *L'aimable Marguerite*, from Quebec to Martinico, taken in the *W. Indies*.

The *St Francisco*, a small priv. of Dunkirk, brought by the *Eagle* priv. into Dover.

Two other prizes brought in by the *St Michael* and *Culloden* privateers.

A *French* sloop for Quebec, sent by the *D. of Beaufort* privateer into Falmouth.

A *Spanish* privateer of 14 guns, taken by the *Falmouth* privateer, Capt. Hill.

The 5 *Spanish* ships taken in our last are carry'd into Lisbon, and are named *St Antonio Abady*, *Sancta Rosa*, *Jesus Maria*, *Joseph l'Amoroso*, *N. S. de los Dolores alias el Dichofo*, all 3 for *La Vera Cruz*; *N. S. de los Dolores la Fama*, and *St Joseph*, both for *Cartagena*.—The richest was valued at 600000 pieces of eight, and the 5 at 230000.

The *Neptune* privateer of Bayonne, of 20 guns eight pounders, and 210 men, taken by the *Advice* man of war, capt. Haddock; he had 3 men killed and 5 wounded, and the privateer 8 killed and 15 wounded. *Gazette*.

A *French* brigantine, from St Maloe for Newfoundland, with salt, taken by the same, and both prizes carry'd into Kinsale. *Gaz.*

The *Duke de Rambouillet* privateer, 6 car. 10 swivel guns, and 66 men, tak. by the *Hastings*. *G.*
Ten prizes, taken by the *Sarah* and *Richard*, capt. Edwards, of New England, in a cruise on the *Spanish* main.

A privateer of 18 guns and 160 men, which had taken many prizes, taken by one of his majesty's 20 gun sloops on the *West India* station.

A *French* ship of great force and value from Cyprus, taken by an English man of war.

Three *French* ships, carry'd by English men of war into Port Mahon.

Two *French* sloops with sugar, indigo, &c. taken by a priv. of Philadelphia, capt. Purnell.

A *French* polacca, from the *Levant*, with raw silk and cotton, taken by the *Superbe*.

A *Spanish* privateer schooner, taken by the *William* brig. privateer of New York.

Two *French* prizes, from Rochelle for Martinico, taken by the *Winchelsea*, *Cornish*, with the *Britannia*, *Hutchinson* (both old *Indiamen*) in their passage to *Virginia*; one they ransom'd for 500*l.* and carry'd the other to *Virginia*.

The *Battalore*, 150 tons, 4 guns, 25 men; from Cadiz, with flour, wine, &c. car. to *N. York*.
A large *West India* ship homeward bound, taken by the *Lightening* privateer of Guernsey; and 6 more *French* prizes carry'd into that port.

A *Spanish* sloop of 200 tons, with great treasure, taken by a sloop of war near Antigua.

"The *Salvator*, Greenback, from Lisbon; the *Prosperity*, Johnson, from Bourdeaux, both for Rotterdam; the *Emarald*, Bloom, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam; the *Hamburg*, Johnson, from Hamburg for Dunkirk; and the *Margaret* and *Elizabeth*, Jones, from Rochelle for Rotterdam; all brought into Dover by the *Endeavour*, *Fox*, *Penrice*, and *Centurion* privateers."

Two *French* ships from the *West Indies*, carry'd into Kinsale.

A *French* privateer schooner, with a privateer sloop, being chased by the *Prince Edward* merchantman, from Leghorn, the schooner was fired by the crew, which escap'd in the sloop.

A *French* ship from Rochelle for Havre, taken off the banks of Newfoundland by a privateer.

Three prizes taken in sight of Moor-castle near the Havanna, by 2 privateers of Rhode Island.

A *French* privateer, with several ransoms on board, taken by a vessel belonging to the customs.

The *Anna Maria*, Doncett; and the *Venus*, Boutteaux, both from San Domingo, brought by the *Ambuscade*, capt. Gwynn, into Plymouth.

The *St Francois*, from Bourdeaux to Quebec, with bale goods, &c. and a vessel with hides and salt, both carry'd by the *Cesar* privateer into Guernsey.

A *French* privateer of 4 guns, car. by the *Defiance* privateer into ditto.

A *Spanish* sloop, with guns, stores, ammunition, &c. from Ferrol to the Havanna.

The —, Antonio Annon, from Marseilles to Alexandria, carry'd into Leghorn.

The *Suble*, a *French* privateer of 10 guns and 64 men; and another of 2 guns and 40 men, taken by the *Falmouth* arm'd ship. capt. Peter Hill; the last ransom'd, after taking out her arms and ammunition.

A *French*

A French felucca from the Levant for the Straights, taken off Malta by the Princess Amelia, which took out some 100 *l.* in specie, and then ransom'd the ship for a considerable sum.

The ———, Grohson, from Bayonne to Rotterdam, brought into Dartmouth.

Eleven French ships, taken by his majesty's ships the Roebuck and Leontine in the Levant.

A French ship, her cargo valu'd at above 50,000 dollars, taken by the Bosphorus merchant-man, capt. Richards, and carry'd to Cyprus; he had before taken another, and car. her to Malta.

A French Merchant ship, taken by the Merlin sloop, express from Adm. Knowles, and ranf. for 1500 *l.* The sloop was afterwards engaged with a stout French privateer, but beat her off, tho' much damaged, and losing, among others, major Scott, who commanded the land forces at the taking Port Louis. [*The rest in our next.*]

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, May 1748.

THE Newcastle Merchant, Rich. Harrison, with coals for the Sound, taken by a Dunkirk privateer of 2 four pounders and 8 swivels, after an engagement of two hours and half; when Mr Harrison struck he offer'd 350 *l.* ransom, but they insisted on 400 *l.* besides plunder.

The Anne sloop of Yarmouth, Capt. Jn Harrison, in ballast, tak. by ditto and car. into Dunkirk.

The Eliza, Winney, with malt for Yarmouth for Stockholm, taken and ransom'd ship and cargo, for 250 guineas and 8 guineas for the Captain's clothes; notwithstanding which the privat. strip the ship of powder, and fire arms, and other things, to a considerable value.

"The Margaret, Wilton, from Lond. to Mahone, seen the 23^d past by the Monmouth, with her pumps choak'd, and no person on board, and left in a sinking condition."

The Eliza, Blair, from Virginia for Glasgow, car. into Hispaniola.

The ———, Binney, from N. England, car. by a Fr. privat. of 2 car. and 12 swivel guns and 60 men into Porto Rico, the French strip the Captain and his men.

"Two Dutch ships, with sugar, car. by a Fr. privateer into Granville."

The sloop Richard and Mina, of Yarmouth, with malt for Rotterdam, taken by a little Dunkirk privat. of 4 guns, and ransom'd for 100 *l.*

The Anson, Capt. Fowles, taken by two Fr. men of war in the E. Indies; see *Hist. Cbron.*

The Henrina gally, from Faroe for London, car. into Cherburgh.

The Nunnings, Moulding, from Chester to London, car. to Morlaix.

The Try, Pryton, from Guiney for the W. Indies, tak. and ransom'd.

The Phoenix, Neal, from S. Carolina for Gibraltar, and Port Mahon, car. into O. Gibraltar.

The Hope, Thome, from Guernsey to Newhaven, carried into Cherburgh.

The James and Elizabeth, Beyd, from Carolina for Lond. tak. by the Lyon priv. of Bayonne.

The Dove, Wedden, taken on the coast of Norway, and ransom'd.

The Delight, Cotten, chas'd by a Fr. privat. and lost near Cape Hatteras, but the Capt. and most of the crew escaped to N. York.

The Five Brothers, from London for Leghorn, taken by a Fr. privat. and ransom'd for 1500 *l.*

The Pr. of Wales privateer of Garnsey, Capt. Beale, carried into Rochfort.

The Grace, ———, from Belfast for Barbadoes, taken in the W. Indies by a Fr. privateer.

The Dauphin, and the New Orleans, two Fr. ships tak. by the Leostoff privat. Capt. Fielding, in the W. Indies, both retaken, and carried into St Domingo.

The Kitty Snow, from Cork to S. Carolina, and the Mary sloop, Greathatch, from Bermuda for Philadelphia, taken by the French.

The Oporto Merchant Brigantine, Wilton, from Antigua to Ireland, two Dutch ships from Curaco to Amsterdam; the Mary sloop, from Barbadoes for New Bristol; the Elizabeth sloop, Hay, from Madeira for Virginia; and the Molly, Cahone, from Maryland for Bermudas, all taken by the French.

The ———, Nichols of Rhode Island, taken by a privat. of Port Rico, and very cruelly used for offering to ransom his ship; suspecting he had much money on board, they tortur'd him with thumb screws to make him confess, by which one of his thumbs was crush'd to pieces.

Two ships from Jersey for Newfoundland, carried into St Maloes.

Four Ransomers for 12000 livres brought by a Fr. privateer into Dunkirk.

A ship of 200 tons, name not known, from the west for Turkey, carried into Tonkon.

The Sarah Brig. Hyde, from S. Carolina for Lisbon, car. by a Spanish privat. into St Sebastians.

The Anne, with 319 hogheads of Tobacco from Virginia, and 6 other prizes taken by Fr. privateers on the coast of Norway.

The Dublin prize, Rankin, from Dublin to Barbadoes, sent by the Neptune privat. to Bayonne.

The Greyhound, Davis, from London and Cork for Jamaica, car. into Martinico.

The King George, Matthew, from Plymouth for Lisbon; and the Resolution, Jefferson, from London to Leghorn, carried into Granville.

The John and Mary, Crawford, from Antigua to London, carried into Guardaloup.

The Braclet, Woodhouse, from Lancaster to Antigua, carried into Bayonne.

The Adventure, Barnard, from Maryland to London, carried into Bayonne.

The Montague, Mac Neal, from the Bay of Honduras with Logwood, taken in her passage, and ransom'd for 1500 Guineas.

The Sarah and Anne, Lachford, from Madeira for the W. Indies, taken in her passage, and carried into Morlaix.

The Elizabeth and Sarah, Hide, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, taken and ransom'd.

[*The rest in our next.*]

To a beautiful young Lady playing on the Organ.

When fam'd CECILIA on the organ play'd, And
fill'd with moving sounds the tuneful frame, Drawn
by the charms to hear the fa - - cred maid, From
heav'n 'tis said, a list'ning angel came.

The ancient legend would our faith abuse
In vain; for were the bold tradition true,
While your harmonious touch that charm
renews,
Again the seraph wou'd appear to you.

O happy far! in whom with purest light,
Virtue's united beams with beauty's shine!
Shou'd heav'nly guests descend to bless our
sight,
What form more lovely cou'd they wear than
[thine!]

The VERNAL WISH.
An ANACREONTICK.

O! for pleasures soft as air,
Free from tho't and free from care.
O! thro' blooming scenes to stray,
Meads, in living verdure gay.
Fields, where lavish *Flores* strews
Flowers of thrice a thousand hues,
Flowers that fann'd by zephyr spread
Wafted fragrance round my head!
O! where vines with myrtles wove
Form the sweet, the dark alcove,
With some youthful yielding fair
All the joys of love to share!
Bless'd with all his wanton wiles,
Smiling looks, and conscious smiles,
Taking each, what each imparts,
Joining lips, and changing hearts,

Tell me all ye grave, and coy,
Is not this substantial joy!

Proposed to be translated in a Disch.

*N*ecte pluit totâ, redeunt spectacula mundi;
Disijum imperium, cum Jove, Cæsar habet.

ATTEMPTED.

*R*ain all the night, with sports returns the day;
Great *Cæsar*, thus with *Jove*, divides the
sway.

Hull, May 2, 1748.

AMINTOR.

On a College Life; by a Fellow of All Souls.

*S*O fond am I of a sweet college-life, [wife.
I would not change for that sweet thing, a
Prevailing nature his weak mind controuls,
Who for one *fine* body quits *All-Souls*.

An HYMN to M A Y.

FAIREST daughter of the Day,
 Lovely goddess, sprightly May,
 Hither come, with roses crown'd,
 Painting where you tread the ground :
 At the lov'd approach of thee
 Shoots the *mull'ry*, tim'rous tree,
Vines their gentle leaves unfold :
 Nor the *fig tree* dreads the cold :
 Now the flow'ry *lote* is seen ;
 Last the stately *oak* is green.

Nymph divine, behold the flow'rs
 Rise to grace thy vernal hours :
Woodbuds, spangled o'er with dew,
 Deck their arborets for you :
 Th' *anemone* of various dye,
 Who, when either wind is high,
 Hides her ever tender face,
 Opens to thy soft embrace :
 See the purple *Aris* blow,
 Ting'd by the celestial bow,
 Chose by *Lewis* in the field
 To adorn the *Gallie* shield :
Tulips rear their glitt'ring heads ;
Pinks betwix their fragrant beds ;
 And for thee the *lillies* swell,
 And the golden *asphodel*.

Hear the birds around thee sing :
 In the gardens of the spring,
 Ev'ry bush, and ev'ry tree,
 Warble forth their joy to thee :
Nature's songsters all are gay
 At the lov'd approach of *May*.

Goddess with thy velt of green,
 Goddess with thy youthful mien,
 Come, and bring thy mines of wealth,
Glance and her parent *health* :
 Drive away the sickly gloom,
 Blatter that of ev'ry bloom,
 Of the garden-flow'r, and rose
 On the virgin-cheek that blows :
 Bring with thee thy chearful train ;
 Chasing *care* and chasing *pain* :
 See the *loves* and *graces* all
 Throng obedient to thy call.

Goddess haste, and bring with thee
Virtue's child, fair *liberty* ;
 For, if *liberty's* away,
 Who can taste the sweets of *May* ?
 See *Provential* olives blow,
 And the vats of *Bordeaux* flow,
Pallas yet would have her tree
 Flourish where her sons are free :
Bacchus, ever youthful god,
 With his wreath and verdant rod,
 Gives the vines of *France* increase,
 As he gives the vines of *Greece* ;
 Yet the jolly god disdains
French alike and *Grecian* plains,
 And the mirthful spirit sends
 To his freeborn *British* friends ;
 And with them he keeps his court ;
 And with them he deigns to sport ;

Here he comes, I hear the sound
 Of the merry longsters round :
 Know him by his forehead sleek,
 And the roses of his cheek,
 By his sparkling eyes, and smile
 Which is ever free from guile,
 By his *Thyrsus* and his wreath,
 By his leafy belt beneath :
 Here he comes, and, never fear,
 Brings no wanton revels here :
 Here he comes, all fresh and gay,
 Doing homage to thee, *May*.

Goddess who perfume't the air,
 Who hast deck'd the earth so fair,
 Thou, with gladness by thy side,
 Lay'st the raging of the tide,
 Bid't the winds forbear to roar,
 And the thunders roll no more :
 Meads, and groves, and valleys, sing ;
Love himself is on the wing.

Wounded by his shafts the swain,
 Breathes his vows, and sighs his pain,
 Hastens to th' appointed shade,
 Anxious eyes the distant glade,
 Ev'ry moment thinks an hour,
 Till he reach the blissful bow'r.

Lovely nymph, divinest *May*,
 Thou to whom this verse I pay,
 O ! thy healing warmth impart
 To the mistrels of my heart,
 Round infuse thy balmy breeze,
 Sooth her soul with health and ease,
 From her eyes the deadness chase,
 Move the paleness from her face,
 Drive away the lurking pain ;
 Let the matron smile again ;
 Ev'ry day with gladness crown ;
 By her health preserve my own :
 Then I'll wake to thee the lyre,
 Rouse the emulating quire,
 Who shall all thy praises sing,
 Hail thee emper'ess of the spring,
 Blooming nymph of heav'nly birth,
 Goddess thou of *health* and *mirth*.

CRAFTSMAN.

*At the Discre of Mr THOMPSON, on the
 Death of his Monkey. By Mr Kenrick.*

WHat, tho' no marble bears dead *Mackey's* name,
 Nor gilded characters his worth proclaim ;
 His virtues still (if virtues monkeys have)
 May long survive, nor find with him a grave ;
 His master yet his monument we see,
 For *Mackey* lives, O *Thompson* ! lives in thee.

*Part of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN's Epi-
 taph in St Paul's Church.*

*Sepulchrum quæris ? Despicere.
 Monumentum ? Circumspice.*

TRANSLATED.

SEELK you his grave ? look on the ground.
 Sseek you his monument ? Look round.
 Wisteth. MARIA.

MAY-DAY.

Hic nemus, hic placidum ventis mare, mollia prata,

*Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos
Nunc frondens silva, nunc formosissimus annus.* VIRG.

FL Y, fly, far hence consuming cares!
See, * *Mona!* charming *May* appears,
On downy wings the zephyrs bear
The vernal odours thro' the air,
Now genial rays and gentle show'rs,
Unbind the glebe and raise the flow'rs;
The early primrose, welcome guest,
The cowslip in bright yellow dress,
The violet blue, and lilly white,
And rose in various liv'ries dight,
The jessamine pale, and daffodil,
And honey-suckle sweet to smell.

Now busie bees their talks begin,
To fetch the balmy harvests in,
Some from the blossom load their feet,
Or draw the pure ambrosial sweet,
These ply the field, and those the wood,
And rise every fragrant bud,
Whilst others tend the hives at home,
And frame that wond'rous piece, the comb.

And now on every bush, and spray,
Each pretty warbler chants its lay,
The throistles loud, and linnets shrill,
With ousses in the comfort trill,
The soaring lark on quiv'ring wings,
Poised o'er his nest, melodious sings,
Couch'd on her young, his mate he hears,
His tuneful voice with joy she hears.

Now *Philomela* all night long,
Wakeful pursues her amorous song,
And faint in softest notes wou'd tell
By what disastrous fate she fell. [scythe,

Hark! from the walks the whetting
See early milkmaids, fresh and blithe,
Trip thro' the dew to neighb'ring vales,
And drain the herd to fill the pails.

Which way so'er we turn our eyes;
Luxurious scenes of beauty rise,
Or flow'ry lawns, or verdant hills,
Or waving woods, or wand'ring rills.

Erst *Druids* dwelt these groves among,
Here ancient *Bards* their heroes sung,
And glowing with the sacred fire,
Sublimely struck the *British* lyre,
While these resound their lofty lays,
The † *Carnedd* those and † *Cromlech* raise,
Huge pond'rous bulks, which still we see,
Delighted with antiquity.

Here † *Mennai* rolls a plenteous tide,
By *Neptune* twice a day supply'd;
On which no surges long remain,
But gently glides the glassy plain,
Such crystal but few mirrors boast,
On toilet plac'd of reigning coast,

* *Anglesey.* † Places of Sepulture.

‡ Altars raised by the *Britains*.

§ That arm of the sea which divides *Anglesey* from the *British* continent.

When forth she calls her pow'ful charms
To pierce the beaus with *Cupid's* arms.

Tho' on this smooth expanse disport
The azure nymphs of *Tethys'* court,
Tho' hither *Nereids* oft repair,
And *Ambitrite* in pearly car,
This flood still boasts a nobler fame,
For *Mona's Fair* frequent the stream,
The barge along the surface glides,
And bears these beauties thro' the tides,
Who with a far extended sway,
Now triumph both by land and sea:
Nor * *Egypt's* queen such lustre show'd,
When down the silver *Cydnus* row'd.

Mennai, frail guardian of this isle!
Whom erst thou saw'st the *Larians* spoil,
And shou'd'st it have overwhelm'd the host.
Ere they had reach'd † *Portbamel's* coast.

See † *Ordovician* hills arise,
And *Shroden's* top invade the skies:
Lo, yond! *Carnarvon's* once-fam'd walls,
(Tho' o'er their sides now ivy crawls)
Those stately turrets, safe from age,
Were only hurt by civil rage.
See † *Edward's* bust the gate adorn,
Within, his hapless son was born,
The fire his conquest to compleat,
When arms had fail'd, us'd wiles to cheat,
The circumvented chiefs obey,
And own a native prince's sway.

But stop, my muse, you wildly stray
O'er hills and floods forgetting *May*,
Come! to the green we'll straight repair,
And view the sports and gambols there,
See blooming nymphs array'd so tight,
In kerchiefs, caps, and aprons white;
See jocund swains, each trimly dress'd,
And dizen'd out in *Sunday*-vest;
These join in play, where circled bands
So nimbly thread thro' linked hands,
Or led by music, dance around
The painted pole with garlands crown'd;
Then underneath the leafy boughs,
Young *Colin* tries to speak his vows,
His squeezes tell how much he burns,
While blushing *Gwen* makes kind returns.

This fairest season of the year,
These breezes of the purest air,
Invite us freely to inhale,
From flow'ry fields, the spicy gale,
Where daisies open, cowslips blow,
And rills translucent murmur ring flow;
Unnumber'd pleasures where we meet,
Bewilder'd in a wild of sweet,
Then in some grove, or bow'ry shade,
By fragrant shrubs and woodbines made,
Secur'd from too intense a ray,
Contemplate nature's charms, and *May*.

* *Cleopatra*.

† The place where the *Romans* landed, when they invaded *Anglesey*.

‡ The people of *North-Wales*, anciently called *Ordovices*.

§ King *Edward* the first.

*The BEAU and BUTTERFLY. A FABLE.**By Mr W. KENRICK.*

When summer deckt each sylvan scene,
 And sunshine smil'd along the green,
 When groves allur'd π noon tide shade,
 And purling brooks refresh'd the glade;
 An empty form of empty show,
 A flutt'ring insect, call'd a beau,
 In gaudy colours rich and gay,
 A meer papilio of the day,
 Was seen around the fields to rove,
 And haunt by turns, the stream and grove:
 A silver zone entwin'd his head,
 His belly shone with lively red,
 His wings were green, but studded o'er
 With gold embroider'd spots before.
 Around him various insects came,
 Of diff'rent colour, diff'rent name;
 And ting'd with ev'ry gorgeous die,
 Among the rest a butterfly;
 His wings are spread with wanton pride,
 And beauty fades from all beside.
 The beau beholds with envious eyes,
 The living radiance as it flies,
 ' And shall, said he, this worthless thing,
 ' That lives but on a summer's wing,
 ' This flying worm more gaudy shine?
 ' And wear a dress more gay than mine?
 ' Is this wise nature's equal care
 ' To deck a butterfly so fair?
 ' While man her worthiest, greatest part,
 ' Must wear the homely rags of art!
 Thus reason'd he, as reason beaux,
 The subject of their logic cloaths,
 And thus the butterfly reply'd,
 With deeper tints by anger dy'd,
 " Vain, trifling mortal! could'st thou boast,
 " To prize what nature prizes most
 " On man bestow'd, thou wou'd'st not see
 " With envy ought she gives to me.
 " This painted vestment, all my store,
 " She gives, and I can claim no more—
 " But man, for greater ends design'd,
 " Shou'd boast the beauties of the mind.
 " More bright than gold π wisdom shine,
 " And virtue's sacred charms be thine.
 " To rule the world by reason taught,
 " On dress disdain to waste a thought,
 " For he whom folly bends to low,
 " Ambitious to be thought a beau,
 " Is studious only to be gay,
 " In toilet-arts consumes the day;
 " And the long trifling labours o'er,
 " Takes wing, and bids the world adore,
 " Looks down with scorn on rival flies,
 " Himself less splendid and less wise,
 " With scorn, his scorn return'd again
 " Proud insect! impotently vain!
 " The fool, who thus by self is priz'd,
 " By others justly is despis'd;
 She said, and flutter'd round on high,
 Nor staid to hear the beau's reply.

*On JOSEPH and POTIPHAR'S WIFE.**By a young LAD at OAKHAM SCHOOL.**Set him by his Master.*

Left be the youth (if such there can be found)
 Who in the midst of trials stands his ground;
 Who guards his heart with virtues solid arms,
 When pleasures tempt him, or when beauty charms;

Who unconcern'd, can such temptations fly,
 And let the Siren pass neglected by.

Such once was *Joseph*, when the wiley dame,
 By lust embolden'd, and by want of shame,
 Sciz'd his chaste robe: her eyes that darted fire,
 Spoke the fierce impulse of inflam'd desire.
 Loose flow'd her tresses, whist her open vest
 Betray'd the panting beauties of her breast;
 Her eager lip and glowing cheek were spread
 With unavailing warmth, and conscious red,
 Such an attractive sweetness crown'd the fair,
 Such a soft, languishing, and dying air,
 As well might move e'en impotent old age,
 And every heart but *Joseph's* heart engage.
 He knew those wiles were practis'd to entice,
 And underneath each feature lay a vice.

Yet for such goodness, sanctity, and truth,
 How long misfortune press'd th' heroic youth!
 What ills he bore! how infinite their sum!
 Unnumber'd pain! unnumber'd yet to come!
 Not but he bore in each precarious scene,
 Each change of fortune with a mind serene;
 Calm and unmov'd in every change of life,
 Calm 'midst the fury of domestick strife,
 Calm 'midst th' enticements of his master's wife,
 Calm in the pit, tho' hungry, cold, and bare;
 Calm in the dungeon, for his God was there.
 That God, who for such trials to atone,
 Reach'd out his powerful hand, and plac'd him
 next a throne.

Virtue rejoice! tho' Heaven may frown awhile,
 That frown is but an earnest of a smile.

One day of tears presages years of joy,
 And torments only mend us, nat destroy.
 Who feels the lashes of an adverse hour,
 Finds them but means to waft him into power;
 As health to bodies, bitter draughts impart,
 So trials are but physick to the heart.

Hence ye blind tribe of *Epicurus*' sect!
 No more the ways of Providence suspect:
 Which mocks the search of undiscerning fools,
 Which, far beyond the quibbles of the schools,
 Works by dark laws, tho' regular it ends,
 And most chastises them it most befriends.
 The just and good it favours, soon or late,
 And every *Joseph* meets a *Joseph's* fate.

Another Translation of Dido. (See p. 182.)

Unhappy queen! two husbands doom'd to try,
 You fly the dying, for the flying, die.
Hull, May 2, 1748. AMINTOR.

Another by MARIA; Wilsbeck, May 14.

Unhappy *Dido*, to no spouse well ty'd;
 One dying, fled; the other flying, dy'd.

ANOTHER.

Twice, *Dido*, hapless was thy nuptial tie,
 One husband's dead, you fled, one flies, you die.

The MIDSUMMER WISH.

O *Phœbus*! down the western sky,
Far hence, diffuse thy burning ray,
Thy light to distant worlds supply,
And wake them to the cares of day.

Come, gentle *Eve*, the friend of ease,
Come, *Cynthia*, lovely queen of night!
Refresh me with a cooling breeze,
And cheer me with a lambent light.

Lay me where o'er the verdant ground,
Her living carpet nature spreads,
Where the green bow's with roses
crown'd.

In show'rs its fragrant foliage sheds.
Improve the peaceful hour with wine,
Let music die along the grove,
Around the bowl let myrtles twine,
And ev'ry strain be tun'd to love.

Come, *Stella*, queen of all my heart!
Come, born to fill its vast desire!
Thy looks perpetual joys impart,
Thy voice perpetual love inspires.

While, all my wish and thine complete,
By turns we languish and we bane,
Let fighting gales our sighs repeat,
Our murmurs, marm'ring brooks return.

Let me, when nature calls to rest,
And blessing flies the morn forget,
Sink on the down of *Stella's* breast,
And bid the waking world farewell.

PHILANDER'S Answer to RUSTICUS.

FIE *Rusticus*, irrev'rend brother!
What, *flash* your nurse! nay more,
your mother!

Expose the cloth! befoul your nest!
To decency prefer a jest!
A priest! resolve his barns to fill,
Yea build him more, and larger still!
But meek compassion guides his pen,
He loves the sinful sons of men,
He sees the mote in learning's eye,
He sees her fountain foul or dry,
And mocks, how kind! her cause of shame;
Good *Hamby Noah* did the same.

Dissemper'd hard! *Philander's* not
Affected by thy random shot,
He owns a *beav'n*, believes a *soul*,
Both free, from *pope's* or *priest's* controul,
A friend to *virtue*, *nature*, *reason*,
A foe to *priestcraft*, *frauds* and *treason*;
An *advocate* for injur'd *merit*,
Detesting bigots, and their spirit;
Forgiving, as he'd be forgiv'n,
Contented, in the will of heav'n.

Boast not of *charity* or *grief*,
Thy cant's too gross to gain belief;
Were laymen's eyes less quick or clear,
They'd peep behind thy mask, and sneer;
Learn temperance then, and be content
With wages fix'd by parliament;

The stipend take with thankful heart,
And own 'tis more than your desert;
To mend let my example lead,
And thus my lines corrected read, I can
"Consign the horns, and let them wear
"And then the laity may fear 'em!"
But from this own'd mistake of mine
Truth, not to be suppress'd, will shine,
Fresh tythes, to *Aaron* pre-supposes,
A plague! a robbery! on *Moses*.

This ditch was in some M. S.

AN ODE to PEACE.

Queen of plenty! queen of smiles!
Welcome to thy favourite isles!
Welcome! as refreshing rains
Pour'd on *Africa's* thirsty plains!
To polar regions as the morning ray!
The morning of a lasting day,
Period of tremendous night!
Night diffus'd thro' half the year,
Brooding want, and pain, and fear;
Peace is joy, and life, and light!

See *Britannia* drown'd in tears!
Sooth her sorrows, chase her fears;
Come, plume the wings of Hope again,
Industry's wither'd strength restore,
Send busy commerce o'er the main,
And bid her yet new worlds explore.

Bid exil'd arts return, and swell
The muse's long neglected shell;
To love attune the genial song,
To love the sweetest strains belong,
Sink the trumpet to the flute,
The lesser'd drums to tabor turn,
Bid the cannon's voice be mute,
Let not torch-buthymen's burn.

Already thro' my breast I feel,
All thy pleasing influence shed,
In song my raptures I reveal,
And the bay entwines my head.
O! prolong the joyful hour,
Still, O! still exert thy pow'r!
Here fix at length thy lasting throne,
And call my native realms thy own,
Here let thy olive flourish high
A blissful shade to latest times supply,
And friend to nature, but with nature die.

The Rev. Mr. Sackville's answer to Rusticus.

MR URBAN,
The late *JOHN SACKETT* is still alive (See
p. 182) in token whereof he sends you this two-
fold present, wishing it better worth acceptance.

1. ANGEHEIM, on the MAGAZINE.

HEI mihi mortali! Vita est humana caduca!
Anni habuntur, ævæ fluctus æquæ.
Vivere vis longam, nulla de his tibi ævo F.
Incluta SYLVANI vivere gæna dabit. J.S.

2. VERE NOVO.

I. Rigore nulla nocent, vires virugus resanant
Serpens vere novus, lassaque pinguet apti. J.S.

Historical Chronicle, May 1748.

Admiralty-Office, May 1.



THE **T**ERS received this day from rear-admiral Knowles, dated in Port Louis harbour march 13 last, bring that the Adm. accompanied by Gov. *Trelawney*, sailed from Port Royal harbour in Jamaica,

On Feb. 13 with 8 ships of War of the line, strengthened with a detachment of 240 men of the Gov. regiment, in order to attack St. *Jago de Cuba*, but the winds continuing northerly, so as to prevent the ships approaching that coast, it was agreed to make an attempt on Port Louis, on the south side of *Hispaniola*; the Adm. thereupon made a disposition of his ships for that purpose, and began the attack the 8th of March, about one o'clock, within almost pistol-shot of the walls; and after a warm cannonading for about three hours, the Adm. finding the enemy were drove from their guns, and silenced, he summon'd the Gov. to surrender; who soon sent an officer off with propositions, which the Adm. rejected, and sent back the officer with a copy of the articles which he would allow, and gave the Gov. but an hour to determine on them, within which time they were accepted, and are as follows: That the Gov. surrender instantly the fort up to the Adm. and no military officer or soldier in it serve against his Britannick majesty or his allies for the space of one year and one day from the date hereof.

That on those conditions the Adm. consents that the garrison march out with their arms, colours flying and drums beating, but cannon or mortars, or any ammunition whatsoever.

That all the officers shall be all wred to carry such baggage as upon him or is their own, but subject to be inspected if demanded; and that all the Negroes and Mulattoes, that are absolutely their servants or property, the Adm. will compliment them with; but all other Negroes and Mulattoes, that are in the fort, shall be deliver'd up as right of capture, together with the fort, and all the cannon, munitions, and appurtenances thereunto belonging shall be delivered up.

Upon these conditions the Adm. agrees that this evening the garrison may march out as beforementioned; at the same time the keys of the castle shall be delivered up to the officer whom he sends to take possession, and the troops of his Britannick majesty shall march in as the others march out.

That for what lenity the Adm. is disposed to shew the town and inhabitants, the conditions shall be settled between Gov. *Chateaufort* and him to morrow.

Dated on board his Britannick majesty's ship *Canterbury* in Port-Louis, this 8th March, 1747-8.

In consequence of which, major *Scott*, of general *Faulkner's* regiment, (who had been desired by the Adm. and Gov. *Trelawney* to command the detachment of the governor's regi-

(*Genl. M^{ty}. MAY 1743.*)

ment, and the marines) was sent on shore to take possession of the fort in his majesty's name, and the troops were landed directly.—There were 78 guns mounted in the fort, mostly 42, 36, and 28 pounders, and five mortars, with great quantities of all kinds of ammunition and stores, most of the guns and carriages new, and many of the guns weighed from 69 to 84 hundred weight, and every thing in very good order in the fortress.—The Adm. found three ships, a snow, and three privateer sloops in the harbour, which he took possession of.—*M. Couteauvoye*, the general, arrived in town the night before the attack, with a reinforcement of three companies of soldiers, so that he had the mortification to see the fort taken.—During the attack the enemy set fire to a ship, and endeavoured to drop her on board the Admiral, or the *Elizabeth*, but boats were sent off which towed her clear, and took possession of two more designed for the same purpose. though the enemy's musquetry played very smartly on the boats all the time; and though the fire from the fort was as brisk as it could possibly be, yet our loss in the whole action was only 19 men killed and 60 wounded; but among the slain was Capt. *Rentme* of the *Stafford*, and Capt. *Coff* (who went a volunteer in the expedition) both much lamented. The enemy acknowledge to have had 160 men killed and wounded, (four of whom are captains) and they say that 128 were killed outright. The Adm. was making what dispatch he could in blowing up the fort, and then intended to proceed to put in execution his first design against St. *Jago. Guz.*

Particulars from a private Letter from on board the *Cornwall*, March 10.

THE fort is all of stone, the merlons seven feet thick on their top, and it stands on an island about a mile from the town of St Louis; tho' a good harbour, it has no fresh water, and therefore not worth keeping.

The ships employ'd in the attack were, the *Canterbury*, Capt. *Brodie*; *Plymouth*, Capt. *Dent*; *Stafford*, Capt. *Rentme*; *Warwick*, Capt. *Innis*, of 60 guns each; the *Elizabeth*, Capt. *Taylor*, of 64; *Cornwall*, Capt. *Gladwick*, of 30 guns; which last was placed in the centre, against the strongest battery of the enemy. We were ordered not to fire till we were moored within pistol shot, which was punctually observed, receiving in the mean time their shot, which were very furious, some of them being fired red-hot, which did us no small damage in our masts, yards, &c. and our men were with great difficulty restrained from firing while we were under sail; however, being moored in a close line a-head, we soon returned the compliment with such violence and success, that the enemy's cannon were silenced in a few minutes, so that they only fired a shot now and then.—We kept a continual fire from half an hour after one, till near four in the afternoon, when the fort was surrendered. Capt. *Rentme* was killed before his ship came to an anchor,

G g

anchor, by a shot which took off his thigh; Capt. *Cust* was kill'd in the *Elizabeth*; and Lieut. *Alexander Brebner* in the *Cornwall*; these were all the officers we lost. Our killed in all do not exceed 20, nor the wounded 50. Of the enemy I have seen about 130 dead, and there are about 40 wounded, many of them very dangerously. Among their dead were five captains, three of whom were kill'd by one shot, a 32 pounder, from the *Cornwall*, which ship did the most remarkable execution, being so near, not only with our great guns, but our small arms from the tops, forecable, and poop, we having soldiers on board for that purpose. Besides the ships mentioned, the *Worcester*, Capt. *Andrews*, of 60 guns; and the *Oxford*, Capt. *Tale*, of 50, with the sloops *Weasel* and *Merlin*, (which last brings this) were in reserve. The *Lenox*, Capt. *Holmes*, of 64 guns, being a bad foiler, and springing some of her masts, lost her share in the glory of this action, in which were many gentlemen volunteers.

WEDNESDAY 4.

Were discharged all the transport ships in the pay of the government.

The *Middlesex* and *Westminster* association unanimously agreed that 300 *l.* being the remainder of 5642 *l.* 11s. 3d. (out of which 5342 *l.* 11s. 3d. had been expended towards enlisting 1000 soldiers during the late rebellion) should be paid to the Rt Hon. *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; for the use of the Duke's Hospital.

A messenger was dispatch'd with an express to Com. *Townsend* at *Flushing*, with orders to commit no more hostilities against the *French*.

THURSDAY 5.

Was held the annual feast of the sons of the clergy, at which, and at the rehearsal on the *Tuesday* before, the collections amounted to 907 *l.*

The East-country merchants, waiting at the admiralty to know when they might expect a convoy for their ships, were told they might sail without one, as all captures since *Sunday* morning last must be restored by the preliminaries.

FRIDAY 6.

Three students brought up from *Oxford*, in custody of a messenger, for drinking the pretender's health, and other disorders (see p. 214.) were admitted to bail.

SATURDAY 7.

Orders were given to discharge all the armed tenders in the service of the government. (See p. 198.)

MONDAY 9.

A proclamation for cessation of hostilities (see it p. 204.) was read at the *Royal Exchange*.

The *Spence* sloop was dispatch'd with expresses to admirals *Warren* and *Huske* to return to *England*.

A waggon-load of money, taken out of the *Gariole*, prize to the *Ruffel*, was

brought to the bank from *Portsmouth*, under a strong guard of the ship's crew.

WEDNESDAY 11.

Was held the general meeting of the governors of the Foundling Hospital, when the D. of *Bedford* was elected president, *Taylor White*, Esq; treasurer, and Mr *Herman Verelst* continued secretary; besides whom were elected 6 vice-presidents, and 42 noblemen and gentlemen for the general committee; the contributions towards the charity amounted to 580 *l.* *Arthur Gray*, and *Wm Rowland*, the two smugglers, were executed at *Tyburn*; and the body of *Gray* afterward hung in irons at *Stamford Hill*, on the gibbet that the body of the Jew was lately stolen from.

Names of Malefactors bang'd in Chains since February last, &c.

Malefactors.	Convicted	For the mur-der of	Hang'd in chains at
<i>Wm Whurrles.</i>	<i>Old Bailey.</i>	<i>Hen Rogers.</i>	<i>Flushing common</i>
<i>Fra. Herbert.</i>	<i>Bathurst.</i>	<i>North Bampton.</i>	<i>Parliament-house</i>
<i>Wm Salter.</i>	<i>Thames.</i>	<i>Chr. King.</i>	<i>Ball-bomb, West.</i>
<i>Ste. Pettit.</i>	<i>Essex.</i>	<i>Joseph Keys.</i>	<i>near St. Pauls</i>
<i>Abt. Durell.</i>	<i>Salisbury.</i>	<i>Anne Wilnot.</i>	<i>Ball-bomb</i>
<i>Wm Nicholas.</i>	<i>Bedford.</i>	<i>John's his mistress.</i>	<i>Dorchester do.</i>
<i>Fra. Spicer.</i>	<i>Bedford.</i>	<i>Geo. Nichols.</i>	
<i>Tho. Kirby.</i>	<i>Bedford.</i>	<i>for rob. Chesh. mail.</i>	<i>near St. Albans</i>

THURSDAY 12.

His majesty, in council, was pleased to declare the following lords justices for administration of the government, during his absence. *Gaz.*

Thomas, Lord Archbp of *Canterbury*.
Philip, Lord *Hardwicke*, lord chancellor.
Lionel Cranfield, D. of *Dorset*, Ld president.
John, Earl *Gower*, lord privy seal.
William, D. of *Devonshire*, lord steward.
Charles, D. of *Grafton*, lord chamberlain.
Charles, D. of *Richmond*, master of *h* horse.
John, D. of *Bedford*, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

John, D. of *Montague*, master general of the ordnance.

Archibald, Duke of *Argyll*.
Thomas Holle, D. of *Newcastle*, another of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Henry, E. of *Pembroke*, groom of *h* stole.
John, Earl of *Sandwich*, first commissioner of the admiralty.

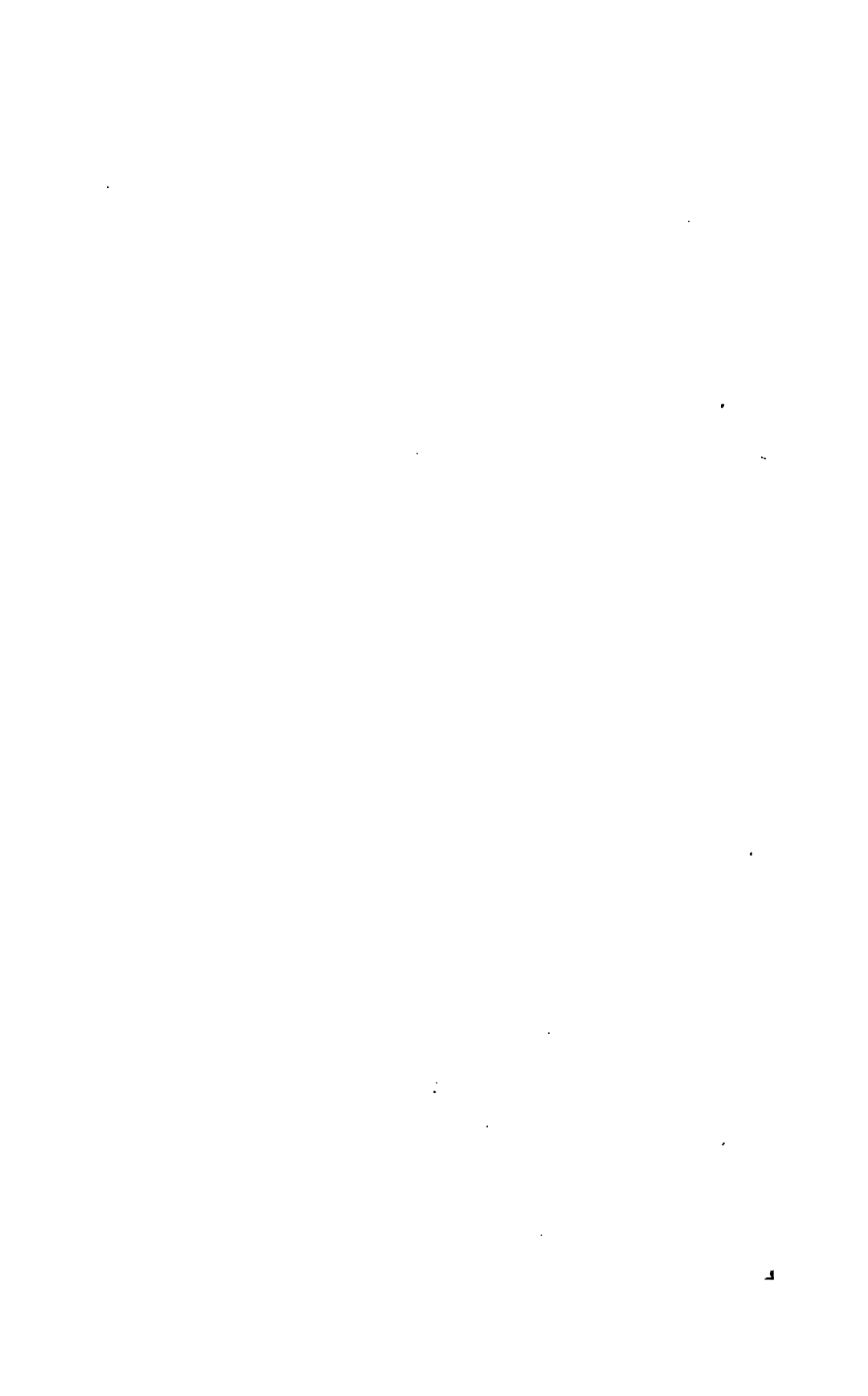
Wm E. of *Harrington*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*.
Richard, Viscount *Cobham*; and
Henry Pelham, Esq; first commissioner of the treasury.

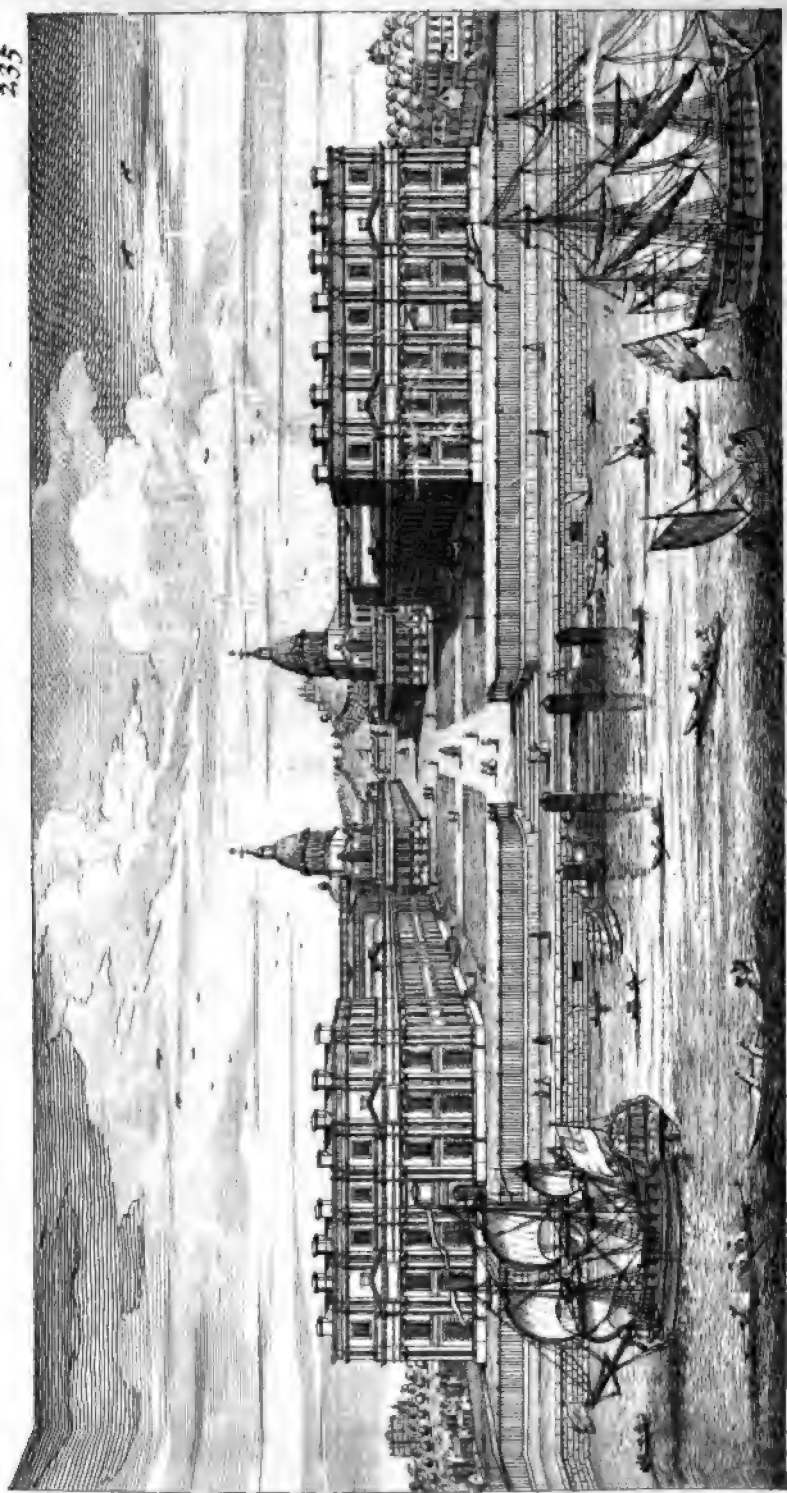
FRIDAY 13.

His majesty went to the H. of peers, and gave the royal assent to several bills (see p. 224.) and then made a most gracious speech (which see p. 204.) after which the parliament was prorogued to *June* 30 next. The same day about 4 o'clock his majesty set out from *St James's*, and arrived at *GraveSEND* at 7 in the evening.

MONDAY 16.

A messenger arrived from the Earl of *Sandwich*, with the ratifications of the preliminary articles, which were exchange'd the 10th Inst. O. S. between the





A North View of Greenwich Hospital from the Isle of Dogs

On y^e late terrible Fire.
(see p. 138. 148, 149).
Cornhill-London.

How dreadful! in y^e calm, y^e midnight hour,
When peaceful sleep exerts it's soothing Pow'r,
To start from slumber, with th' affrighting Sound
Of bursting flames, which rage our dwellings round
Alike, but stronger far, will be th' Amaze,
When Nature sinks in y^e last funeral Blaze.
When ev'ry starting Sphere shall flaming fall
And final Ruin whelm this earthly Ball.

Since all y^e Treasures we so fondly boast,
And life itself (we mortals value most)
Be so unsure a Tenure we enjoy,
Let more substantial Bliss our hopes employ;
A wealth! no fires can waste, no storms can blast,
Wh' time, & fate, & Nature, shall outlast.

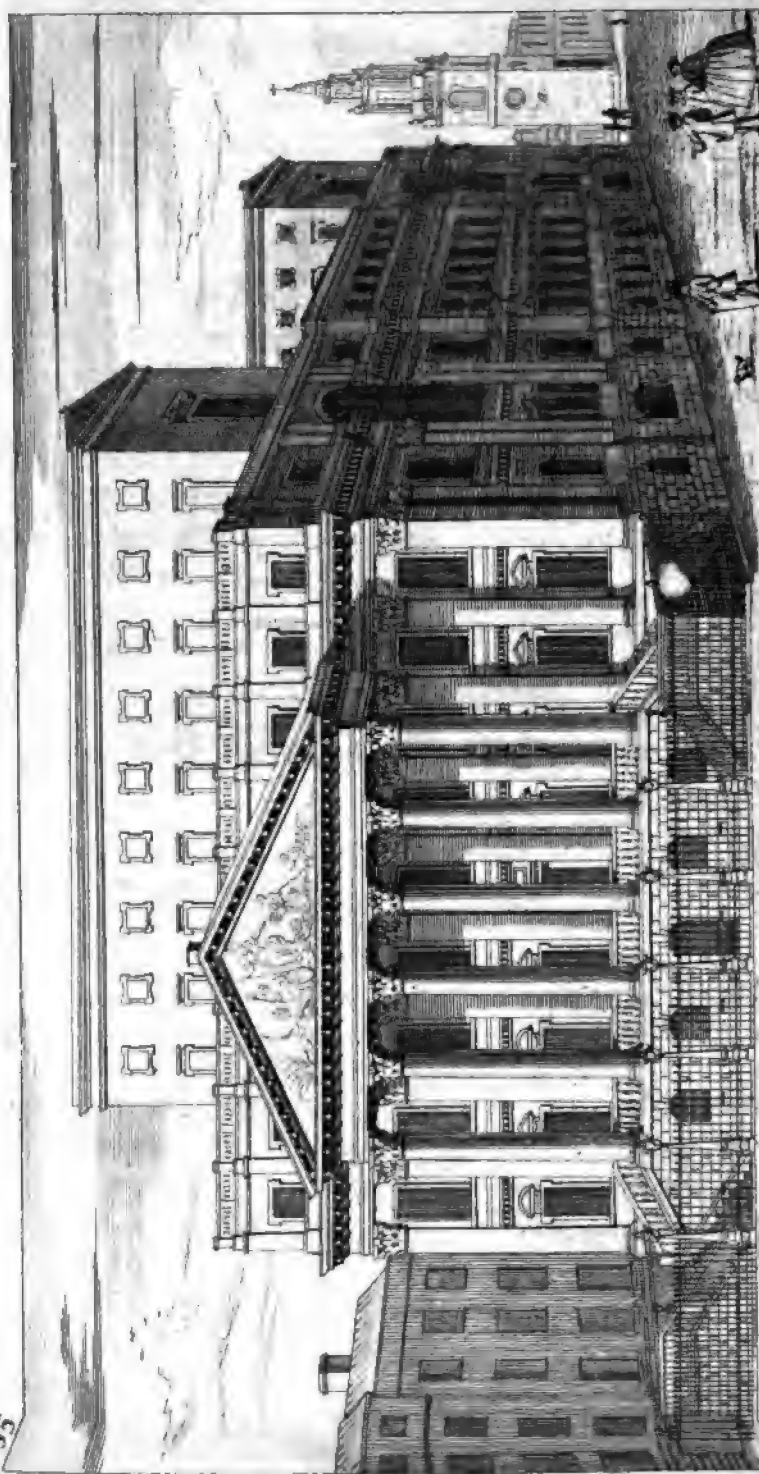
/// The Alarm. ///

To Arms, ye British youth! to Arms return:
Resume y^e Sword, & with fresh Ardour burn!
Let France her trade, her Colonies deplore
Whilst thund'ring Cannons rend y^e distant Shore.
No base suspension, no inglorious peace!
No pause for Enmity, y^t ne'er will cease!

Was it for this we drew y^e hostile Sword,
And conquer'd Islands—soon to be restor'd?
Deluded Fools! how soon shall we repent?
And curse those Evils we might, now, prevent?

Let HAWKE extort new Terms upon y^e Main,
Extend our Conquests, & our Rights maintain:
Then FRANCE, proud Mistress of y^e World no more,
Our Name shall reverence, & our Arms adore.

Amphill, May 24. 1748



A View of the Mansion House, erected for the Residence of the Lord Mayors of London. as designed by William

the ministers of his *Britannic* majesty, the most christian king, and the States of the United Provinces. *Gaz.*

The workmen began to erect a fortification round *Goport*.

William York, a boy ten years old, was committed to *Ipswich* Gaol for the murder of *Susan Maybaw*, a child about five who was his bed-fellow in the poor-house belonging to the parish of *Eyke*. He confessed that a trifling quarrel happening between them on the 13th about ten in the morning, he struck her with his open hand, and made her cry: That she going out of the house to the muck-hill opposite to the door, he followed her with a hook in his hand, *with an intent to kill her*; but before he came up to her he set down the hook, and went into the house for a knife: He then came out again, took hold of the girl's left hand, and cut her wrist all round and to the bone with his knife; and then threw her down, and cut her to the bone just above the elbow of the same arm: That after this he set his foot upon her stomach, and cut her right arm round about and to the bone both on the wrist and above the elbow: *But* he then *thought she would not die*, and therefore took the hook, and cut her left ham to the bone; and observing she was not dead yet, struck her about three times on the head with the hook breakways, and then found she was dead. His next care was to conceal the murder; for this purpose he filled a pail with water at a ditch, and washed the blood off the child's body; buried it in the muck-hill, together with the blood that was spilt upon the ground, and made the muck hill as smooth as he could; afterwards he washed the knife and hook and carried them into the house, washed the blood off his own cloaths, hid the child's cloaths, in an old chamber, and then came down and got his breakfast. When he was examined he shewed very little concern, and still appears crafty and cheerful. All he alleged was that the child found the bed in which they lay together, that *she was sulky*, and that *he did not like her*.—[Judge Hall's order'd a boy of the same age to be bang'd, who burnt a child in a cradle.]

THURSDAY 19.

Capt. *Lloyd*, of the *Gloucester* men of war, had orders from the admiralty to sail for *North America*, and to acquaint all ships of war and privateers, &c. with the preliminaries of peace, and suspension of arms.

FRIDAY 20.

A messenger arriv'd at the D. of *Newcastle's* office, with the act of accession of the empress queen of *Hungary* to the preliminary articles, which was signed at *Aix la Chapelle* by count *Kaunitz*, the 14th. O. S. *Gaz.*

A waggon-load of money was brought from *Dover*, for the use of the merchants, to the bank, guarded by soldiers. (See *Monday* 9.—*Some compute, this time have a millions in gold, silver, and specie, more than when the war began.*)

SUNDAY 22.

His majesty, in the *Royal Caroline*, under convoy of *Ld Anjan*, in the *Hastings*, who had been obliged by contrary winds to put into *Harwich* on the 15th, sailed thence on the 19th, and arrived at 8 o'clock this morning at *Helvoetsluis* in *Holland*, and proceeded for *Hanover*.

WEDNESDAY 25.

The D. of *Newcastle* gave notice to the bank that his *Prussian* majesty had given orders for paying off the interest due on the emperor's loan. (*See* p. 221.)

On advice that his majesty was landed in *Holland*, the lords justices met at the Cockpit, and open'd their commission; and appointed *Richard Nevil Aldworth*, and *John Potter*, Esqrs, their secretaries.

SATURDAY 28.

A messenger arriv'd with the acts of accession of the K. of *Sardinia* and the D. of *Modena* to the preliminaries. *Gaz.*

TUESDAY 31.

The government has contracted for building an infirmary at *Greenwich* for the reception of sick and wounded seamen before they are admitted into the hospital.

The charge of building the Mansion-house for the Lord Mayor of *London* (including 3900*l.* paid for purchasing of houses) is 42,538*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

John Murray, Esq; of *Breckington*, late secretary to the pretender, has obtained a pardon, and a pension of 200*l.* p. *An.*

Given to the Sufferers by the late Fire in Cornhill.

From the managers of *Drury Lane* theatre (being all the money taken at the play of *King Lear*) 20*s.* 1

From the managers of the opera house, being the sum raised at a concert for that purpose 300 0

Sent by the Lord Chancellor 50 0

From the comp. of comedians at *Norwich* 20 0

Besides many other sums.

Admirals of the FLEET.

<i>Admiral of the Fleet.</i>	<i>Vice-Adm. of White.</i>
Sir John Norris.	Henry Osborne, Esq;
<i>Admirals of White.</i>	Hon. Fitz. Her. Ler.
Sir Chaloner Ogle,	Thomas Smith, Esq;
James Stewart, Esq;	<i>Vice-Adm. of the Blue.</i>
Hon. Gen. Clinton,	Thomas Griffin, Esq;
Wm Rowley, Esq;	Sir Edw Hawke.
<i>Admirals of Blue.</i>	<i>Rear-Adm. of Red.</i>
Wm Martin, Esq;	Wm Chantlere, Esq;
John Townshend, Esq;	Chas. Knowles, Esq;
Ld Vere Beauclerk,	<i>Rear-Adm. of White.</i>
George Ld Anson.	Hon. John Forbes,
<i>Vice-Adm. of Red.</i>	Hon. Edw. Boscawen.
Harry Mayne, Esq;	<i>Rear Adm. of the Blue.</i>
Sir Peter Warren,	Chas. Walsby, Esq;
Hon. John Byng.	

Herbert of Cberbury, the dignities of a Baron, Viscount, and Earl of the kingdom of *Great Britain*, by the name, stile, and title of Baron *Powis* of *Powis* castle, in the county of *Montgomery*, Viscount *Ludlow* in the C. of *Salop*, and E. of *Powis* in the said C. of *Montgomery*.

—16. To *Cba. Watfon*, Esq; commander of his majesty's ships of war to be employ'd at *Newfoundland*, &c. to be his majesty's governor and commander in chief of *Newfoundland* in *America*, the fort and garrison of *Placentia*, and all other forts and garrisons in that island.

—To *Pb. Ludwell Grymes*, and *Jn Roberts*, Esqrs, the office of receiver general of the revenues, duties and imports in the colony of *Virginia*.

From other Papers.

Capt. *James Pelham*, appointed Dep. Gov. of *Chelsea* college, in room of *T Norton*, d. *Ld Anson*, —admiral of the blue squadron and to convey his majesty to *Holland*.

Cba. Watfon, Esq; —rear admiral of ditto
Capt. *Barniey*, —commander of the *America*, a new 20 gun sh p.

Capt. *Foley*, —of the *Merlin* sloop.
Capt. *Wyat*, —of the *Dispatch* m. of war.

Capt. *Hutchinson*, —of the *Rise*, 20 guns.
Mark *Milbank*, Esq; —of the *Inverness*.

Mr Trevetick, —of the *Balton* yacht.
E. of *Lewen*, —high commissioner to the general assembly of the kirk of *Scotland*.

Averyne of Tinglewell, Esq; —Lord Justice Clerk, in room of
Andrew Fletcher, Esq; —Secretary of the Signet for *Scotland*.

John Maule, Esq; member for *Aberdeen*, &c. —a Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*.

Sir *Wm Corbet*, Bart. —clerk of the pipe, in room of *Henry Holt Henley*, Esq; dec.

Miller, Esq; —collector of Excise for *Yorkshire*, West-riding.

Ld Viscount *Peterham*, member for *Bury*, —customer and collector in the port of *Dublin*.

Mr Vincent Matthias, chief teller under Col. *Townsend*, —Receiver Gen. of the customs.

Rev. Dr *Nichols*, head master of *Westminster* school, —a Justice of Peace for *Westminster*.

Mr Paxton, —a chief clerk in the annuity office, in room of

Mr Jennings, —clerk of the registers and issues in the Exchequer, in room of

John Dawson, Esq; —deputy auditor of the Exchequer, in room of *N. Cowdery*, Esq; dec.

Rev. *Mr Lloyd*, —second master of *Westminster* school, in room of Rev. Dr *Johnson*, gone abroad as chaplain to his majesty.

Mr Ramsden, elected usher of charterhouse school, in room of Dr *Patrick*, dec.

Charles Ross Fleming, M. D. of *Dublin*, eldest son of the Rev. *James Fleming* of *Kilkenry*, has assumed the titles and honours, his claim being admitted, of Earl of *Wigton*, and Ld *Fleming* in *Scotland*, the late Earl leaving no issue.

Wm Oram, and *Henry Fletcher*, Esq; by grant, the first master carpenter, and the other master mason of all his majesty's works and buildings in *Great Britain*.

Dr *Nichols*, —physician extraordinary to his majesty.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall. THE king has been pleased to grant unto *Charles Lyttleton*, doctor of laws, and one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, the deanery of the cathedral church of *Exeter*, void by the death of Dr *Wm Holmes*.

From other Papers.

A Commendam pass'd the great seal to the Bp of *St Asaph*, to hold with his Bishoprick the rectories of *Botball* and *Skipwauke* in *Northumberland*, with the archdeaconry of *St Asaph*, the rectory of *Landrigno*, and any other two livings or benefices in his bishoprick. —The author of *Old England Jour. who has not before favour'd Scotchmen*, in his journal of the 28th, laments that so much unparallel'd bardship should be laid on one man, and is in pain how this rector, vicar, curate, archdeacon and bishop will be able to go thro' it.

Rev. Sir *Wm Bubbury*, Bt, chaplain to Rt Hon. *Wm Earl Graham*, by dispensation, vicar of *Moulton Hall*, *Suffolk*, besides rector of *Reed*, *Hertfordshire*.

Mr Nichols, fellow of *Trinity College*, *Cambridge*, appointed rector of *St John's*, near *Wakefield*, *Yorkshire*, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr J. Kinderley, —rector of *St Helen's*, *Norwich*, also of *Hardwick*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Ambrose Turner, fellow of *Brazen-Nose* college, *Oxford*, —rector of *Mafterton cum Bruges*, *Northamptonshire*.

Mr Lyttleton Sainer, —of *Corwen*, *Merionet*.
Mr Edw. Samuel, —of *Llangar*, ditto.

Mr Miles, —of *Mafterton*, *Kent*, 200 l. p. A.

Mr Cooke, —of *Walsbury*, *Surry*, by the resignation of

Mr Hulfe, —prebendary of *Winchester*.

Mr Gray, —of *St Martins* near *Chichester*, 150 l. per Ann.

Mr Tho. Conner, —vic. of *Aston-Blank*, *Gla.*

Mr Lyne of *Eaton*, —one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place.	1	Elected.	In room of
<i>Cambridge</i> ,	<i>Chr. Jeffreson</i> ,	<i>S. Shepheard</i> , d.	
<i>Aberdeen</i> , &c.	<i>Dav. Scott</i> ,	<i>Jn Maule</i> , a place.	
<i>St Edm. Bury</i> ,	Ld Viscount <i>Peterham</i> ,	a place, recho.	
<i>Ludlow</i> ,	Sir <i>Wm Corbet</i> ,	a place, rechole.	

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

Jehoshaphat Poole of *Wymondham*, *Norfo.* money serk.
John Peto of *Aylesbury* str. Clerkenwell, carpenter.
Joseph Atkinson of *Bell yard*, *London*, chapman.
John Mills of *Charing Cross*, tynman.
John Twyne of *Bishopsgate Street*, grocer.
John Rothery of *Stuart Street*, *Middx*, chapman.
John Weston of *Broad Street*, *London*, packer.
Geo. and Stafford Morgan of *Slapton*, *Northamptonsh.* tanners and partners.
Charles Neville of *den Hill*, *Middx*, chapman.
Maurice Coinam of *Hull*, wine cooper.
Wm Morris and *Henry Devereux* of *London*, merchants.
David Jeffries of *St James Westminster*, Jeweller.
Thos. Burchett of *Rotherhithe*, *Surry*, coal merchant.
Thos. Beadlow of *Shadwell*, bricklayer.

SWEDEN, and the North.

THERE seems to have been, for some time past, no cordial friendship between the courts of *Stockholm* and *London*; and now at last the *British* minister, Col. *Guy Dickens*, has been order'd by his master to depart without taking leave, which he did after sending to count *Tessin*, the prime minister of *Sweden*, a declaration, complaining of several indignities and insults offer'd to his character, and disregard to his memorials, as on the affair of *Degener* the pirate, the intended embarkation at *Gottensborg* for *Scotland*, the imputations thrown on his *British* majesty in the trial of Dr *Blackwell*; the surrounding the house of him, the minister, on the escape of the merchant *Springell*, &c.—To this the count answer'd, that the king did not know what he meant by the indecent and unusual term of *indignities* offer'd to his character; and as to his memorials, his majesty had explain'd himself to his court; and that he will never confound the consideration he bears to his *Britannic* majesty and the *English* nation with his just complaints against the conduct of a minister.

An account of signing the Preliminaries being arrived at *Petersburg*, it was resolv'd to suspend the putting to sea the squadron fitted at *Crossstadt*, but to advance the body of troops to the frontiers of *Lithuania*, which are to remain during the current year in the pay of *Great Britain*. The other corps continue their rout for *Germany*, marching in two columns, and by single regiments day after day. Both officers and private men make a good appearance; the men are not tall, but strong made, and of an age to support the fatigues of their march.—They had begun to enter *Silesia*, and were soon expected in *Moravia*, where we are told they are to encamp till a peace is established.

I T A L Y.

The D. of *Richieu* has surpris'd *Campo Freddo*, a post where the *Austrians* had 1700 men, the major part of which threw down their arms, and so escaped; of the rest, to the number of 607, 219, among them a captain of grenadiers and 3 lieutenants, were killed, and the others taken, with a Lieut. Col. 4 captains, and a lieutenant of Waradins. The *French* had 132 men kill'd and wounded, but have taken from the *Austrians* a thousand, most of their arms, and a considerable magazine of hay. On the other hand, the *Imperialists* were ready to enter the *Eastern Riviera*, and to invade *Corsica*.—But by this time the resis-

tion has prevented further hostilities.

F R A N C E.

The news of signing the preliminaries raised the actions at once from 1200 to 1600 livres, which is attributed to the satisfaction the people conceived on account of the restitution of *Cape Breton*. And the joy was much increased at *Bourdeaux*, by the arrival of 30 *English* ships laden with wheat, bread being 12 sols per pound, and was instantly fallen to 3 sols.—The *E. India* company, they say, has receiv'd advice that the siege of *Ponacherry* had been raised by the *English*.—On the 18th Inst. happen'd at *Jeigny*, in *Champagne*, a most violent storm, by which, houses, gardens, vineyards, &c. were destroy'd, to the value of 2 millions of livres.—Some insurance companies set up at *Marseilles* and *Lyons* (since the act against insuring *French* ships) have been broke on the *English* taking 6 *Levant* ships.

B R A B A N T.

Since the surrender of *Maestricht*, which cost the *French* 5600 men, besides sick and deserters, and signing the preliminaries, the two armies have retired behind cordons, or imaginary lines; the cordon of the allies reaches from *Steenbergen* across *Brabant* to *Roermond*; the *French* cordon begins at *Berg-op-zoom*, and stretches along the great *Neube*, and the *Demer*, to *Ravenn*, and along the *Gueule*. The distance of those lines is from 10 to 20 miles, and none is suffer'd to pass 'em without a passport.

H O L L A N D.

The king arrived at *Hilversum* on *Saturday* the 21st at 10 at night, and lay on board the yacht; he landed about 6 on *Sunday* morning, and set out immediately for *Moslarhusen*, where he arriv'd about 7; he alighted at the entrance of the town, and walked on foot to the sign of the Blackmoor, an inn where Her R. H. the Princess of *Orange* had arrived two hours before. Her highness came to meet her father in the street, and after conferring together about a quarter of an hour, the inhabitants being under arms, uniformly dress'd, with orange cockades in their hats, forming a circle about them, his majesty set out for *Utrecht*, where he found his serene highness the Stadtholder, and Fr. *Frederick* of *Prussia*, with whom he conferred some time, and then, before 3 in the afternoon, proceeded, proposing to be that night 16 leagues beyond *Dixenter*, and on *Monday* at a place 8 leagues beyond *Osnaburg*, whence it is supposed he reach'd *Hannover* early on the evening of *Tuesday* 24.

E A C H D A Y S P R I C E S O F S T O C K S I N M A Y, 1748.

BAWNE Stock.	South Sea	South Sea	South Sea	4 per Cent.	4 per Cent.	Lottery	India	Baro-Ther.
	Ann. new	Ann. old	Ann. new	B. 1746.	B. 1747.	B. 1748.	prem.	met.
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3 127	174 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	12a 13	29.7 44
4 128	175 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	13a 14	29.8 47
5 129	176 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	14a 15	29.8 48
6 130	177 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	15a 16	29.8 49
7 131	178 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	16a 17	29.8 50
8 132	179 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	17a 18	29.8 51
9 133	180 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	18a 19	29.8 52
10 134	181 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	19a 20	29.8 53
11 135	182 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	20a 21	29.8 54
12 136	183 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	21a 22	29.8 55
13 137	184 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	22a 23	29.8 56
14 138	185 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	23a 24	29.8 57
15 139	186 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	24a 25	29.8 58
16 140	187 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	25a 26	29.8 59
17 141	188 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	26a 27	29.8 60
18 142	189 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	27a 28	29.8 61
19 143	190 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	28a 29	29.8 62
20 144	191 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	29a 30	29.8 63
21 145	192 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	30a 31	29.8 64
22 146	193 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	31a 32	29.8 65
23 147	194 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	32a 33	29.8 66
24 148	195 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	33a 34	29.8 67
25 149	196 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	34a 35	29.8 68
26 150	197 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	35a 36	29.8 69
27 151	198 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	36a 37	29.8 70
28 152	199 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	37a 38	29.8 71
29 153	200 1	105 1	96 1	94 1	93 1	93 1	38a 39	29.8 72
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40 and 50	184
50 and 60	157
60 and 70	118
70 and 80	83
80 and 90	39
90 and 100	7
100 and 101	0
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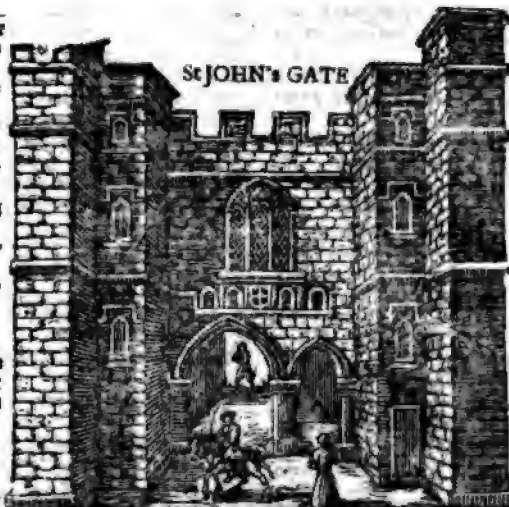
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N. B. The season approaches for gathering the corn flower or blue bottle leaves, recommended for making a beautiful blue p. 122.

* * * The lines p. 149 were decyphered also by W. Paddon, J. Bristolensis, and by Corinna, who says, they are taken from Garth's *dispenfary*, and propoies another cypher as proe.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For JUNE 1748.



*Account of the Life of Mrs PILKINGTON
from her own Memoirs. (See p. 158.)*



MRS Letitia Pilkington was born in 1712, nobly descended on the mother's side; her great grandfather was Earl of Killmallock, whose daughter married Col. Mead, by whom she had 21 children: Mrs B Pilkington's grand mother being one of 12 that lived to be married. Her husband was a Roman catholic officer in King James's army, with whom she stole a marriage, of which Mrs Pilkington's mother was the first fruits; she married the son of a Dutch physician, named Van Leven, who accidentally settled in Ireland, and Mrs Pilkington was their second child.

She was tenderly loved by her father, but treated by her mother with great severity: She had a desire of knowledge from her earliest infancy, but her eyes being weak after the small pox, she was not permitted to learn to read; this restraint only increased her desire, and by taking every opportunity to indulge it, she had, as it were, stolen the art of reading, before her mother was apprized that she knew all her letters. At about five years of age, this attainment was accidentally discovered by her father, who overheard her read Dryden's *ode on Alexander's feast* aloud though by herself. After this, she was not only permitted to read as much as she pleased, but furnished by her father with the best and politest authors, who also took great pleasure in explaining to her such passages as were above her capaci-

ty. She was most pleased with poetry, and wrote some pieces very early, which were greatly admired as the production of a child. At 13 she had many lovers, and might have been well married, but for her mother, who capriciously rejected several advantageous proposals.

Her heart, however, was as yet indifferent, and, therefore, the dismissal of those who address'd her, gave her little uneasiness.

At the house of a young clergyman, whose two sisters were her favourite companions, she accidentally met Mr Pilkington, the reader of the parish church, who with a good face, a taste in music, and a poetic turn, engaged at least her approbation, which a passion newly kindled incited him to improve by taking every opportunity passionately to address her in person, and by letter; tho' when he requested her permission to visit her, she told him, that she had no male visitors, but such as were approved by her parents, and, consequently, to grant his request was not in her power.

She had a brother, then about 9 years of age, of whom her father and mother were fond to extravagance, and whenever he went abroad, he cry'd to go with her, and was constantly indulged. Happening to meet Mr Pilkington where she had first seen him, and her brother, whom she had taken with her, growing urgent with her to return home, she chanced to say he was so great a favourite that she could not deny him. Mr Pilkington took the hint, made his application to the boy, invited him to his lodgings, entertain'd him with instances of kindness, adapted to his age,

and sent him home in raptures of gratitude to his benefactor, laden with toys and sweetmeats : Her father upon this civility to a darling child, of which he knew not the secret spring, invited Mr *Pilkington* to dinner. He joyfully accepted the invitation, and found the art of making himself to agreeable to her parents, that they were uneasy whenever he was absent ; he now began openly to court her, to which neither father nor mother seemed averse, allowing them all reasonable opportunities of conversation, and consenting to her receiving as presents from him, a diamond ring and a gold watch.

Something more than a year passed in this manner, when her father, who was become eminent in his profession, lived elegantly, and was esteemed rich, was blamed by all his friends and acquaintance, for encouraging her intimacy with Mr *Pilkington*, as he had no church preferment, nor any other fortune ; upon which he declared that *Pilkington* visited them only as being parishioners, but that since a report was spread of his particular addresses to his daughter, he would civilly forbid him his house ; and this was accordingly done, to the mutual grief of the two lovers, who, however, found an opportunity to meet at the lodgings of a young woman, who about two years before had been received as a pupil by Dr *Van Lewen*, and gained the friendship and confidence of Miss *Leitia*, by her uncommon learning and genius ; here they mutually and solemnly promised to be each others, although they determined to defer their marriage, till he had some preferment, or her parents were brought to better temper ; but Mr *Pilkington* gained a second time admission into the doctor's family, by the following accident.

It was proposed that miss should go to her grandfather's, an hundred miles from *Dublin*, for a year. Of this she gave Mr *Pilkington* notice ; her brother, whom she had prevailed upon to carry the letter, return'd in a few minutes, and told her that Mr *Pilkington* had stabbed himself. Upon her running in tears to her mother, and intreating leave to go and see him, she seem'd much concerned, and sent for Mr *Pilkington* to come to them ; although this was an odd message to a man that had stab'd himself, yet he presently came, and his wound proved to be no more than a scratch, which he had given himself with a view to effect what accordingly

happened ; he told Mrs *Van Lewen* that if she sent her daughter to the *Ladies* he would follow her, and added, that he was next heir to a good estate ; this so far prevail'd upon her, that she gave him a private key to the gardens, by which he might come in and go out as often as he pleased unobserved ; and after he was gone she told her daughter that neither she nor her husband had any objection to Mr *Pilkington*, but that their accepting him for a son in law would seem strange in the eyes of the world, who imagined they could give their daughter a fortune, in which, however, they were mistaken, and that the doctor chose rather to reject those that expected one, than undeceive them. Therefore, says she, if you love Mr *Pilkington*, marry him, we shall at first seem displeas'd, and afterwards forgive it, your father's interest may soon procure him a living, and till then ye shall both live with us.

She was surprized at this discourse, shock'd at the thought of taking to herself the reproach of disobedience in the eyes of the world, and though she was resolv'd to marry Mr *Pilkington*, urged her objections against doing it immediately, and in this manner ; which her mother over-ruled as of little moment.

The next morning, being called to breakfast, she was surprized to find Mr *Pilkington* with her father, who told her she must either marry him immediately, or not at all, to which she reply'd, by giving her hand to Mr *Pilkington* ; accordingly in the evening they were privately married, and to keep it a secret went into the country to the seat of her uncle Brigadier *Mead*.

Upon their return to town, they receiv'd the compliments of their friends, who had all been assured by Mrs *Van Lewen*, that her daughter had married without the consent of her parents ; this she asserted till she believ'd it herself, and used Mrs *Pilkington* with great unkindness, both in public and private ; though she still continued at her father's, as she had no where else to go, Mr *Pilkington*'s whole income being scarce sufficient to pay the rent of tolerable ready furnish'd lodgings. The disagreeable circumstances of this situation were, however, alleviated by Mr *Pilkington*'s tenderness, which seem'd daily to increase, and the conversation of a most agreeable set of friends, particularly Dr *Swift*, to whom Mr *Pilkington* had been introduced by Dr *Delany*, who afterwards presented to him some verses which Mrs *Pilkington*.

Pilkington wrote on his birth-day, upon which she also was received into the number of his friends. During her intimacy with this great man, who was frequently severe on the female sex, and Mr *Pilkington* after his example, she wrote the *Trial of Constance* (See Vol. A XV. p. 380) by way of reprisal, from which the reader may judge of her talent for poetry, as well as from some verses, which she wrote for her brother as a school exercise on paper (See Vol. II. p. 1077) and for which she was complimented in a letter from the dean, a circumstance of which the greatest wits of the age would have been proud.

In the mean time, family feuds increasing, Mr *Pilkington* and his wife determined to remove to a little house, which his father had given him, and which, by the bounty of their friends, was soon elegantly furnished. Mr *Pilkington*, about this time, came in curate, on the removal of Dr *Owen* to a living, and being chaplain to Lady *Charlemont*, and receiving an annual allowance from his wife's father, his income was about 100*l.* a year; they had besides the use of Dr *Van Lewen's* coach, and access to his table when they pleased.

In this manner they lived about 5 years, when Dean *Swift* being complimented by Mr *Barber* with the nomination of his chaplain, when he should be Lord Mayor, as a testimony of his gratitude to the person who first promoted him, the Dean offered this honour to Mr *Pilkington*, who, contrary to the advice of all his friends, accepted it, and, accordingly, went to *England*. During this time, Mr *Pilkington's* affection for his wife had greatly abated, to which her being often complimented by persons of rank and genius, at his expense, seems principally to have contributed; so that tho' she earnestly entreated his permission to accompany him to *England*, he refus'd her, in the most disobliging terms, and left her and three children almost without an adieu; he sent her, however, a kind letter from *Chester*, which relieved her in some degree from the agonies of love, grief and resentment into which she had been thrown by the manner of his departure, and another from *London* so passionately tender, that she forgot all his unkindness.

When he had been absent about 9 months, she receiv'd another letter, in which he compliments her on some verses which she had sent him, tells her that he had shewn them to Mr *Pope*, † who with others admired them, and

longed to see the author, and that he himself wished her in *London*; upon this she resolved to accompany some friends, then preparing to go to *England*, with whom she could agreeably travel, proposing to spend the winter in *London*, and, if nothing better offered, to return with Mr *Pilkington* at the expiration of his office; but being apprehensive that if either her own or Mr *Pilkington's* parents knew her design, they would prevent its execution, she trusted no person with the secret, but a servant, who put her portmanteau on board the yacht in the evening, and the next morning the wind being fair, she went down the river with her friends, under pretence of seeing them safe on board, and into the ship as it were out of curiosity; being then out of danger of pursuit, she declared her purpose, which some blamed, and others approved; she was not, however, solicitous about the opinion of others, as she doubted not of a kind reception from her husband, and knew that her children would be taken care of by her parents: from *Park-gate* she wrote to Mr *Pilkington*, who met her about 4 miles from *London*, with Mr *W——*, to whose house she was immediately carried. Mr *Pilkington* received her kindly, and when she pressed him to take his leave, being much fatigued with her journey, he whispered her to give Mr *W——* an invitation to supper. He accepted it with a joy which he could not conceal; whatever she commended among his paintings, he forced her to accept, and putting as many bottles of wine into the seat of the coach as it would conveniently hold, they went together to Mr *Pilkington's* lodgings, which she found handsome and convenient, where wine and good cheer entertain'd them till midnight to their mutual satisfaction.

[To be continued.]

† He carried a letter of recommendation to Mr *Pope* from Dean *Swift*.

MR URBAN,

YOU may rely upon it, that the following times of the ensuing solar eclipse will be found to be very near the truth. Apparent time.

Day H. M. S.
1748 July 14. 9 1 2 Beginning in morning
10 32 12 Greatest obscuration.
Q 10 5 Afternoon end.

The digits eclips'd will not much exceed 10, nor the darkness be near so great as has been generally imagined.

June 27, 1748.

J. B.

Mr URBAN,

June 8, 1748.

By inserting this new Method of Short Writing in your next, I doubt not but you'll oblige many of your readers, and among them your friend unknown,

P. M.

*A new METHOD of SHORT-WRITING in one VIEW:
consisting of but 26 Characters in the whole Art.*

*The ALPHABET, shewing what Word each Character represents,
besides the single Letters, when placed alone upon the Line.*

a	and	k	know, keep	t	to, two
b	be, by, but	l	Lord, let, live	u	up, unto, upon
c	came, con, come	m	man, me, my	v	very, verily
d	day, do, done	n	no, nor, not	w	well, will, with
e	he, ever	o	our, out, otherwise	x	except, expect
f	far, for	p	power, put	y	you, your
g	God, give, gave	q	quick, question	z	zeal, zealous
h	him, have	r	right, rise	&c	and so forth
i	high, eye, in	s	say, said		

The Characters in a comparative Position.

a	i	s	t	r	c	v	n	x	The quickest method of learning the characters.
o	u	b	p	b	d	w	m	z	
e	&c	f	l	k	g	y	qu		

Of the Double and Treble Consonants.

*These are all represented by the same Characters placed above the Line,
which also stand for the Words that are against them.*

gl	a	glad, glory	sb	l	child	fr	u	from
bl	b	blefs, believ	pl	l	plain	fl	v	flee, flame
st	c	stand	sp	m	spake	spr	v	spring
str	c	strong	pr	m	practice	sc	w	scorn
wh	d	which	br	n	brought	sch	w	scheme
wr	d	wrong	sm	o	small	gn	x	gnash
chr	e	Christ	sn	o	snuff	sw	x	swear
rb	f	rhyme	tr	p	trust, trans	sk	y	skill
spl	f	splend	gr	qu	grate	thr	z	through
ph	g	phantastick	sq	qu	square	thw	z	thwart
phr	g	phrase	scr	r	scrip	dr	&c	drive, drove
sh	h	shall	cl	s	clear	dw	&c	dwell
shr	b	shrink	cr	s	crown	and		
tw	i	twist	th	t	the, thee	band		of, off
sl	k	sleep	kn	u	knew	ing		when plac'd near
						ings		a character.

N. B. This came too late to be engraved for this Month, but 'tis judg-
ed to be distinct enough.

A SCHEME of the national DEBT.

247

The NATIONAL DEBT, Dec. 31, 1746.

EXCHEQUER.		£.	s.
Annuities for long terms		1836275	17
Annuities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship		108100	
Ann. (a) for 2 and 3 lives remainder after what fell in by deaths		101447	8
Ann. on plate act 6 Geo. I.		312000	
Ann. for <i>News</i> and <i>St Christopher's</i> debent. at 3 l. per C. per Ann.		37821	5
Ann. at 3 l. 10 s. per C. 1731		400000	
Ann. at 3 l. per C. 1736, charged on the sinking fund		600000	
Ann. 1738, charged on ditto		300000	
Ann. on salt continued 1741 (b)		770050	
Ann. further continued 1745		1000000	
Exch. bills for interest of old bills*		2200	
EAST-INDIA Company.			
By 9 <i>Wm</i> III. and 6 and 9 <i>Anne</i>		3200000	
Ann. at 3 l. per C. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.		1000000	
SOUTH SEA Company.			
On their cap. stock & ann. 9 C. I. 2730220 3			6
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
On their original fund at 3 l. per Cent. from Aug. 1, 1743		3200000	
For cancelling Exch. bills 3 Geo. I.		500000	
Purchased of the S. S. company		4000000	
Excheq. bills on sweet duties 1737		499600	
Ann. at 4 p. C. on duties on coals, &c. since <i>Lady-Day</i> 1719		1750000	
Ann. charg'd on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714.		1250000	
Ann. at 3 per C. for lottery 1731		800000	
Ann. 3 l. per C. 1742, charg'd on the sinking fund		800000	
Ann. at 3 per C. 1743, on add. duties on low, wines, spirits, &c.		1800000	
Ann. at 3 l. per C. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto		1800000	
Ann. at 3 per C. 1745, charg'd on add. duties on all wines imported since <i>Lady-Day</i> 1745		2000000	
Ann. at 4 per C. charg'd on duties on glass and add duties on spir. liquors, since <i>Lady-day</i> 1746		3000000	
Ann. at 4 per C. 1746, charg'd on duties on licences for retailing spiritous liquors since ditto		986800	
Total, Dec. 31, 1746		59356497	16
Since paid off on art. (a)	1700		
Ditto on article (b)	161000	162700	
Remainder		59193797	16
INCREASED by annuities at 4 per C. charged on coach duty for lottery 1747 †		1000000	
— for ditto charged on duties on houses at 4 per Cent. 1747		4400000	
Total of Nat. debt Dec. 31, 1747.		64593797	16

* The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000 charged on the deductions 6 d. or found on pensions, nor the 500,000. borrowed on the credit of the supplies 1748, as the same is to be paid out of the said supplies.

† The subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 s. a ticket, which amounts to 225000. and the subscribers of 100 l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 38 s. a ticket, which amounts to 45,0000. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

DEBTOR.

The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on Dec. 31, 1746 184761 5
To the prod. of the sinking fund between Dec. 31, 1746, and Dec. 31, 1747, viz.

Surplus of the		£.	s.	d.
aggr. fund.		682621	18	8½
Gen. fund.		508345	17	4½
S. Sea fund.		38375	6	½
		1229343	2	18
		1394104	7	18

Per Contra CREDITOR.

By money issued between Dec. 31, 1746, and Dec. 31, 1747, viz.	£.	s.
In full of a million grant. for 1746	159310	10
In full of a million gr. for 1747	664253	12
To pay a years ann. at 3 per Cent. on 600000 l. granted 1736, due at <i>Christmas</i> 1747	18000	
To pay one years at 3 per Cent. on 300000 l. granted 1738, due at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1747	9000	
To the officer of the Exchequer for necessaries of the said annuities	47	4
To pay one years annuities at 3 per C. on 800000 l. granted 1742, due at <i>Christmas</i> 1747	24450	
To pay 12 months interest on loans charged on salt duties further continued 1745, due at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1747	35000	
To make good ½ deficiency of annuities 1720, on the plate-act at <i>Lady-Day</i> 1747	5525	19
To make good the deficiency of ½ lottery annuities 1731, at <i>Christmas</i> 1746	7112	6
To the bank of England to make good the premiums for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, granted 1737, to <i>July</i> 24, 1747	13660	19
To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported since <i>Lady-Day</i> 1745 at <i>Midsummer</i> 1747	29765	19
To the bank of England to make good the deficiency of the duties on licences for retailing spiritous liquors at <i>Lady-day</i> 1747	16362	8
To make good the deficiency of the duties on glass and additional duties on spiritous liquors since <i>Lady-Day</i> 1746, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1747	34177	7

Balance Dec. 31, 1747

1216673	4
177432	3
1394104	7

See national debt, and navy debt for 1745. Vol. XV. p. 264.

Mr URBAN,
THE darkness-hater (p. 165.) begins his objections with begging a question. How can (*says he*) space be dark when it is light? it may be replied, How can space be light when 'tis dark? As 'tis a nonentity, it must be the same in ev'ry part, because nonentity cannot differ in its parts; for there are not different sorts of nothings: therefore 'tis absurd to say, some parts of space are light, and some dark. It has, I think, been proved to be dark in the letter he so ridicules; let him refute that, and prove it to be light. O! the proof is coming; but first the question put: Are not those parts that are enlightened by the heavenly bodies, portions of the universal space? No doubt they are. Horrible proof! No doubt they are not; for the heavenly bodies enlighten no parts but where matter or body is; and where body is, there space is not:—Watts's *Phil. Essays*, p. 35. Therefore space is not contained in those parts, but those parts are contained in space; and being occupied by matter, are called by philosophers, *Place*; for place is that part of space which body possesses, but space is no more, when body is substituted instead of emptiness: *Watts's Essays*. Therefore 3 parts enlighten'd by 3 heavenly bodies are not parts of space, but parts of the universe contained in space. As for example, the room the earth and its atmosphere takes up in the universe, cannot be space, any more than the room a cannon ball takes up flying in the air, can be air: for space can no more exist where body is, than the air can where the ball is; yet the ball is said to fly in the air, as the earth is said to roll in the universal space, with this difference, that there is the same quantity of air, tho' ever so many bodies are in it, but there is less of space, the more there is of bodies in it; because 'space is nullify'd where body comes.' *Watts's Eff.*

The word *universal space* (I think) is generally taken in a comparative sense, for those parts of the universe, without the atmospheres of the earth and planets, which being so immensely great, in comparison to those parts taken up by them, are, for that reason, call'd *universal*; and, as they are void of any matter able to reflect light, they must, in consequence, be dark: therefore, the word *universal dark space*, is not more absurd than the word *universal space*; since wherever one is, the other must be, because they include each other; and if one is *universal*, so is the other; and if one is *partial*, so is the other.

The unpardonable conceit of a mixture of light and shade with total darkness, is the worst construction put on those words in *Agricola's* letter, 'if blue in painting be a mixture of black and white, why should it not *is* (or with respect to) the sky, be a mixture of light and dark?' and, I believe, any one but he would have taken the particle *is* for a relative proposition, and have understood it the same as if it had been wrote, 'with respect, or relation to the sky,' instead of *is* the sky.——If it be asked where 'this mixture or compound is made, if not in the sky? the answer is easy, at the verge or borders of the enlighten'd atmosphere, where it wears away into total darkness: yet, as darkness is a privation of light, it cannot, properly speaking, be a compound, but only light: diminish'd or lessen'd, to appearance, for want of matter to reflect it.

I was surpris'd to hear of learned men who insist on a plenum, one of which I thought impossible to be found in *England* since *Newton's* philosophy took place.——In short, such blunders as these, are, as he says, excusable in a farmer or grafter, but unpardonable in one who sets up for a critic and philosopher; and if he does no better the next time he troubles you, he will, with more propriety, stile himself *Philoscotos* than *Misoscotos*. Your constant Reader, &c.

MISOSCOPIOS.

Mr URBAN,

Agricola's account of the cause of the azure colour of the sky is undeniably true (see Feb. Mag. p. 57); and that cavilling author of the *universal dark space* (see April Mag. p. 165) must free himself of that darkness in which he is involved, or he cannot be properly qualify'd to receive the light of others.

Thrapston, June 21.

JUSTITIA.

P. S. Much might be said in defence of *Agricola's* assertion; but his own arguments are sufficient to convince and enlighten a reasonable person.

The following Lines are put on a tomb at Arrington, near Paris.

Here lies, (daughters;
 Two grand-mothers, with their two grand-
 Two husbands, with their two wives;
 Two fathers, with their two daughters;
 Two mothers, with their two sons;
 Two maidens, with their two mothers;
 Two sisters, with their two brothers;
 Yet but six corpse in all lie buried here,
 All born legitimate,—from incest clear.

AN ESSAY on the PRIMITIVE TONGUE.
By R. YATE. Continued from p. 204.

A GAIN, according to the Dr, if the following expression, *the whole earth*, be general, then the several *theys* likewise that refer to it must be as general. p. 76.—This does not follow neither; for *Noah* and his sons to be sure are included in the first verse, and I believe in the three first *theys* after; yet we can't think they would be concerned in opposing a division, which, very likely, was commanded by their ministry: No doubt but many other pious persons joined with these, and yet the exceptions would be so few, that the *theys* might very properly be still continued. But I'll endeavour to convince the gentleman from the place in debate; in the 8th verse it is said, *Thus the Lord dispersed them from thence, over all the earth's surface*.—Now if this *them*, here, must be as general as the *whole earth*, in the first verse, it will follow, that there was not one individual person left in all the land of the *Chaldeans*.—If the Dr can believe this, he is but poorly versed in the *Mosaical* history.

Having thus followed the Dr thro' his answer to his previous question, give me leave to conclude, That as the families of the *Canaanites* were dispersed from the rest of mankind before the confusion of languages, and, by consequence, were not there when that happened, so it must follow from hence, that the language of *Canaan* was the primitive language, pure and uncorrupted, as it was spoken by Adam himself: For, seeing this language was continued one and the same till the confusion of tongues at *Babel*, it must be the same that the *Canaanites* spoke when they retired from their brethren two generations before; and as they continued unmixed with other people till the time of *Moses*, their language must have been in its original purity when the law was written in it.

However, I insist upon it, that this language was not only continued in its purity in *Canaan*, but also in *Chaldea*, till the time of *Abraham*: The names given to all *Heber's* children down to *Abraham* are a clear proof of this, and *Abraham's* speaking the same language with the *Canaanites* further confirms it: For as his family was so large as to have no less than three hundred and eighteen servants in it, fit for war upon occasion, and as he lived entirely independent of the *Canaanites*, while he sojourned among them, it is highly improbable that he would ever have spoke their language, if it had not been his own; and, on the contrary, it is very plain that he did speak it, and that he no sooner arrived in that country, but he understood others, and was understood by them.

But it is objected, 'That the true religion was lost, or at least most grievously corrupted, in the family of *Heber* as well as others; and therefore there is no ground in scripture to believe that the primitive language was preferred among them.' p. 78.—I answer, that I don't think *Hebrew* to be only the language of the children of *Heber*, but of the

whole family of *Arphaxad*, or of the ancient *Chaldeans*: I don't assert, that this family was more obedient to heaven than others; tho' I believe that *Heber* himself approved of the separation commanded, seeing he called his son's name *Peleg* as a memorial of it; nor do I in the least doubt but there were other persons, of every one of the twelve grand divisions, who joined with him and *Noah* herein: These, tho' willing, could not divide without their brethren; and when new languages were given to enforce the divine command, it was necessary for their well-being (tho' they continued in their integrity) that their language should be altered to that of the division they belong'd to. All therefore that can be said is, That, as *Arphaxad* was the first-born of *Sbim* after the flood, it pleased God to continue the primitive tongue in his family; and that notwithstanding, we have no business to acquit all of this family, nor to condemn all those whose language was altered; seeing change, or no change, was no proof of guilt or innocence, but only shewed the tribe of the person speaking.

Again it is said, 'That *Moses* might change ancient names into *Hebrew* names of the same signification; and therefore the names of the ancient patriarchs in scripture, is not a sufficient proof that they spoke the *Hebrew* language, or that they were originally called by *Hebrew* names.' p. 80.—I answer, that all nations calling *Babel* by that name, is a clear proof that *Moses* did not alter it; and the names that most people called themselves by, sets this matter beyond all manner of contradiction: Thus the *Affrians* were so called from *Afūr*, the *Aramites* from *Aram*, the *Lydians* from *Lud*, the *Medes* from *Madai*, the *Yunians* from *Javan*, the *Cimbrians* from *Gomer*, the *Toracians* from *Thiras*, &c.—Now if *Moses* changed the names of their ancestors into *Hebrew*, how came they by these names in their several languages? Therefore shall they be the Dr's judges.

But that *Moses* did not alter the original names of the ancient patriarchs, appears further, by his giving us several foreign names in his book: Thus in mentioning the king of *Egypt*, instead of saying in his own language

F מלך the king, he almost every where says פֶּרֶעַ the *Perob*,* or *Pbarash*, a name of the same signification in the *Coptic* tongue: Thus also he remembers the *Perob's* calling *Joseph*, *Zaphnath-Paneah*, and his causing *Absack* to be proclaimed before him, when he made him his vicerent.

G The Dr says, 'No doubt but *Moses* changed his own name into *Hebrew*, from an *Egyptian*

* As *Perob*, or *Pbarash*, in the *Coptic* language signifies *King*, I must here take notice that our reading simply *Pbarash*, without putting the before it, leads people into a mistake, and makes them think it a proper name given to all the ancient kings of *Egypt*; whereas, if we read the *Pbarash*, or the *Perob*, as we say the *Shah*, the *Sultan*, the *Mogul*, and the *Czar*, it would set them right.

'*Pharab*' word of that signification, which *Pharab*'s daughter named him by.' p. 81.—This would have been very likely, if the *Pharab*'s daughter had given him his name in *Coptic*: But I say, it is very improbable that she would give him his name in that language; did she not say, upon finding him, *This is one of the Hebrews children*? Exod. ii. 10.—Did she not provide a *Hebrew* nurse for him, and rear him among the *Hebrews*? Why then would she not give him a *Hebrew* name? especially when that name, joined with the princely education she gave him, would be most likely to perpetuate her extraordinary generosity, in taking care of such an object. To say she did not understand the language is impertinent, when there were four hundred thousand persons in the neighbourhood ready to supply that defect. Besides, if it was an abomination to the *Egyptians* so much as to eat bread with the *Hebrews*, in those better times, when *Joseph* was at the head of affairs (See *Gen. xliii. 32.*) can we think that it would not be much more so, to have a *Hebrew* child receive its name in their language, at that bloody season when *Moses* was born? Most certainly it would; and therefore, if we imagine the young prince not void of common sense, we must imagine that she would not attempt it.

But I'll go further, and venture to assert, that the *Hebrew* language was not only spoken in perfection in *Chaldea* when *Abraham* left that country, but that it was also spoken purely at *Haran*, by *Laban* and his family, when *Jacob* sojourned among them.—*Jacob* went alone to *Padan-Aram*, as himself says, *with nothing but his staff*. *Gen. xxxii. 10.* and coming thither, and meeting with *Rachel* in the field, he told her that he was her relation, and afterwards informed her father of all that had befallen him: Now as *Jacob*, in these circumstances, could not possibly so soon procure an interpreter, it is plain, that he, *Rachel* and *Laban* all spoke the same language: And, indeed, the very names of *Laban*'s daughters, added to the names which they gave their children, as soon as they were born, fully confirms it: For if they had spoken the *Aramite* language, it is evident they could not so soon learn *Hebrew*, especially as they had none to instruct them but *Jacob*, and the other was the language of their country.

But then, will the Dr say, if *Hebrew* was the language of *Laban*, why then did he, in *Syria*, call *Gilead*, *Jegar-Sabadutha*? *Gen. xxxi. 47.*—If people would but attentively mind the whole relation, as they find it in this chapter, there would be no difficulty: For, in the first place, it is said, *Jacob privately overtook Laban the Aramite. v. 20.* Now, as *Laban* was the first of this family that was called an *Aramite*, is it not plain that he had entered into some alliance † with that people?

† Such another alliance was afterwards proposed between *Jacob* and the *Shechemites*, but the execution of it was prevented by the cruelty of *Simeon* and *Levi*; so that such unions were common in that age.

and is it not probable that a fear of *Jacob*'s growing greatness might urge on him and his sons to make this agreement?—Then, when *Laban* had discovered his flight, it is said, *taking his brethren with him, he pursued after him. ver. 23.*—Who could these brethren be but the *Aramites*, with whom he was united? If the company were large, this must certainly be the case; and that it was so, appears from *Laban* himself, who says, *It is in my power to do you evil. ver. 29.*—It is plain then, that this covenant between *Laban* and *Jacob* must be made on the behalf of the *Aramites* and *Jacob*'s family; and there must be care taken to satisfy the *Aramites* that they were included, or it is not probable that they would comply with *Laban*'s vision, and suffer *Jacob* quietly to pursue his journey: For, as no doubt but they had heard of the grandeur of *Jacob*'s family in *Canaan*, and perhaps too of the slaughter that his grandfather had made of *Chederlaomer*, and the kings that were with him; how could they tell with what power he might return to punish the affront they had put upon him, when, in all probability, they might speed much worse than *Laban* who was so nearly related? This, I say, must make it necessary that they should be satisfied; and how else could they be satisfied, but by making them all to erect stones, and eat upon them as *federates*, and then by giving the row ‡ a name in the languages of the two parties?

Whoever considers what passed between the *Chaldeans* and *Affyrians* after this, as how near neighbours they were one to another; how the *Affyrians*, when their glory was at the highest pitch, re-edified the city of *Babel*; and how, after *Nineveh* was destroy'd, it became the capital of their empire; I say, whoever considers this, will not wonder that so much *Hebrew* was afterwards mixed with the *Syriac* in *Affyria*, or so much *Syriac* with the *Hebrew* in *Chaldea*, as to make two new languages that had a near affinity one with another: But rather, he will wonder that the *Chaldees* still preserved so much of the ancient *Hebrew*, as deservedly to be called by that name in the *New Testament*: 'Twas this affinity of language, no doubt, that made the great *Nebuchadnezzar* so earnest to people his new city with the inhabitants of *Jerury*, which proved indeed very unfortunate for the latter, as it was the occasion of their going into a doleful captivity. The *Chaldees*, then, is *Hebrew* mingled.

וּבְנֵי חֹרֶב signifies a heap, וְנֹרָא a row or range regularly erected, as to be sure these stones were, seeing they were designed to be a memorial of the agreement there entered into.

‡ All that part of *Babel*, lying on the west of the river *Euphrates*, was built by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and the other part vastly enlarged, inasmuch that he himself is represented as saying, "Is not this great *Babel* that I have built for the seat of the kingdom?" *Dan. iv. 30.*—This will justify my calling it his new city, tho' the place was so, being a great many ages before.

mingled with the ancient Syriac, and so is not the primitive language, tho' it comes near it: And the like may be said of the Arabic: Who knows not that the Arabians are descended from *Ismael*, *Efsau*, and the sons of *Abraham* by *Keturah*? This mingling one with another has procured their present name *Arabs*, and their afterwards mixing with the *Ethiopi*ans has not only altered their language, but the *Ethiopian* too, so as to bring it into a nearer affinity with the *Hebrew*. The *Arabic* then, as well as the *Chalde*e, is a dialect of the *Hebrew*; but it is to a plate of *brass* being called in it *tabula*, and *hebraea* (See *Essay*, p. 83.) I am satisfied this must be borrowed from the first workman in that metal, and therefore no stress ought to be laid upon it.——To sum up all; it appears plain, that the ancient *Hebrew*, as it is in our Bibles, was the language of *Abraham* in *Chaldea*, of *Noah* in the ark, and of *Adam* in *Paradise*.

I cannot conclude this *Essay*, without taking notice of the wonderful providence of God, in continuing this language among the *Canaanites*, as he intended that not only *Schem* and *Japhet*, but his chosen people of the posterity of *Abraham*, should sojourn there so many hundred years. This was a mercy to his people, and a mercy to the *Canaanites*: To his people, as they were not forced to wander among those that they could not understand, which would have made their pilgrimage much more uncomfortable: To the *Canaanites*, as the discourses of so many pious persons, in their own tongue, must tend to preserve them from that dreadful impiety, which the posterity of *Cain* soon fell into by a like separation.——*Schem* we meet with, here, under the name of *Melchizedek*, in *Abraham's* time; and here he continued till the fifty-eighth year of *Jacob*: For, who but *Schem* could be a high priest of the most excellent order as the first-born of *Noah*? Who but *Schem* could be greater than *Abraham*?—As to *Japhet*, very likely he settled at the city of *Japho*, which he built, and called by his name: The *Jews* themselves allow this to be a most ancient city; it was never given them in the division of the land (see *Jos. xii. 46*.) it was the place to which the materials, prepared by the *Gentiles*, were brought to build the temple of God (*2 Chron. ii. 16*.) and above all, it was the place from which the *Gentiles* first heard the sound of the gospel: (*Act. x. 5*.) so that I believe, our father *Japhet* (as well as *Abraham*) desired to see one of the days of the Messiah, and he saw it and was glad.

An ACCOUNT of the Spanish Squadron commanded by Don Joseph Pizarro, a bridge'd from chap. iii. of * A Voyage round the World, compiled by RICH. WALTER, A. M. from Lord Anson's Papers, and publish'd under his Lordship's Direction.

THIS squadron, which was fitted out by the court of Spain to inter-

* Since our last (See Book page) arrived June 14 to another edition.

cept Mr Anson, consisted of the following ships:

	G.	M.		G.	M.
Asia	66	700	Esperanza	50	45
Guipuscoa	74	700	St Estevan	40	35
Hermione	54	500	A patuche	20	

having above their complement of sailors and marines, and an old Spanish regiment of foot.

These ships, after cruising some day to the leeward of the *Madeira*, sail'd in the beginning of November for the River of Plate, and arriving there Jan 5. Pizarro sent to Buenos Ayres for a supply of provisions; mean time they received intelligence from the Portuguese at St Catherine's, of Mr Anson's having arrived there on December 21 preceding, and of his preparing to put to sea again. Pizarro had his reasons, perhaps orders, for avoiding Mr Anson any where short of the South Seas, and being desirous to get round Cape Horn before him, he sail'd with the 5 large ships, without his provisions, which arrived a day or two after his departure. Mr Anson however sail'd from St Catherine's four days before Pizarro, and in some part of the passage round Cape Horn the squadrons were so near that the *Pearle* being separated from the English fleet, mistook the *Asia* for the *Centurion*, and narrowly escaped being taken.

As the Spaniards did not weigh from the River of Plate till January 22. they could not expect to reach the latitude of Cape Horn before the equinox; and as their sailors, chiefly accustomed to fair weather, might want encouragement to bear the fatigues of doubling it in that tempestuous season, some part of their pay was advanced in European goods, which they might dispose of in the S. Seas to great profit.

On the last night of February O. S. Pizarro having ran the length of Cape Horn, and standing to westward to double it, as he was turning to windward the *Guipuscoa*, the *Hermione*, and the *Esperanza* were separated from him; on March 6 the *Guipuscoa* separated from the other two, and on the 7th, the day after Mr Anson passed the straits of Le Maire, a furious storm at N. W. drove the whole squadron to the eastward, and obliged them to return to the River of Plate, where Pizarro in the *Asia* arrived about the middle of May, and the *Esperanza* and *St Estevan* a few days after. The *Hermione* was not heard of more, and the *Guipuscoa* was lost on the coast of Brazil. The

forming any project for suppressing the insurrection, and recovering the possession of the ship. It is true, the yells of the *Indians*, the groans of the wounded, and the confused clamours of the crew, all heightened by the obscurity of the night, had at first greatly magnified their danger, and had filled them with the imaginary terrors which darkness, disorder, and an ignorance of the real strength of an enemy never fail to produce. For as the *Spaniards* were sensible of the disaffection of their prest hands, and were also conscious of their barbarity to their prisoners, they imagined the conspiracy was general, and considered their own destruction as infallible; so that, it is said, some of them had once taken the resolution of leaping into the sea, but were prevented by their companions.

However, when the *Indians* had entirely cleared the quarter-deck, the tumult in a great measure subsided; for those who had escaped were kept silent by their fears, and the *Indians* were incapable of pursuing them to renew the disorder. *Orellana*, when he saw himself master of the quarter-deck, broke open the arm-chest, which on a slight suspicion of mutiny, had been ordered there a few days before, as to a place of the greatest security. Here he took it for granted, he should find cutlasses sufficient for himself and his companions, in the use of which weapon they were all extremely skilful, and with these, it was imagined, they proposed to have forced the great cabin: but on opening the chest, there appeared nothing but fire-arms, which to them were of no use. There were indeed cutlasses in the chest, but they were hid by the fire-arms being laid over them. This was a sensible disappointment to them, and by this time *Pizarro* and his companions in the great cabin were capable of conversing aloud, thro' the cabin windows and port-holes, with those in the gun-room and between decks, and from hence they learnt that the *English* (whom they principally suspected) were all safe below, and had not intermeddled in this mutiny; and by other particulars they at last discovered, that none were concerned in it but *Orellana* and his people. On this *Pizarro* and the officers resolved to attack them on the quarter-deck, before any of the discontented on board should have recovered their first surprise, as to reflect on the facility and

certainty of seizing the ship by a junction with the *Indians* in the present emergency. With this view *Pizarro* got together what arms were in the cabin, and distributed them to those who were with him: but there were no other fire-arms to be met with but pistols, and for these they had neither powder nor ball. However, having now settled a correspondence with the gun-room, they lowered down a bucket out of the cabin-window, into which the gunner, out of one of the gun-room ports, put a quantity of pistol cartridges. When they had thus procured ammunition, and had loaded their pistols, they set the cabin-door partly open, and fired some shot amongst the *Indians* on the quarter-deck, at first without effect. But at last *Mindinueta*, whom we have often mentioned, had the good fortune to shoot *Orellana* dead on the spot; on which his faithful companions, abandoning all thoughts of farther resistance, instantly leaped into the sea, where they every man perished. Thus was this insurrection quelled, and the possession of the quarter-deck regained, after it had been full two hours in the power of this great and daring chief, and his gallant and unhappy countrymen.

Pizarro, having escaped this imminent peril, steered for *Europe*, and arrived on the coast of *Galicia* in the beginning of 1746, after 4 or 5 years absence, and having by his attendance on our expedition, diminished the naval power of *Spain* by above 3000 hands, and by 4 considerable ships of war, and a patache. So that the *Asia*, with less than 100 hands, was the only remains of his first squadron, which bore so very large a proportion to the whole navy of *Spain*, that had this undertaking been attended with no other advantage than ruining so great a part of the enemy's force, it would have been an equivalent for the equipment, and a proof of the service the nation received by it.

To the foregoing Remarks on the accidental loss to the navy of *Spain*, &c. the reader will naturally add, among others, that the unhappy delay of our expedition, for 10 months, gave the enemy time to prepare so great a force to intercept us; and that their ill success, thro' the lateness of the season, could be no disgrace to the *Spanish* ministry; but, on the contrary, much to their honour, that their superior defensive fleet arrived in those seas soon enough to come up with ours, which was to attack.

Mr URBAN,
A Rational Account of the Weather,
by the Rev. Mr POINTER, was
published in 1738; and *The Shepherd*
of Banbury's Rules, &c. by JOHN CLARIDGE, in 1744.

The Observations of the Shepherd, contained in the latter Treatise, are said to be grounded on no less than 40 years experience; but by comparing them with those contained in the former account, I find almost all his observations to be transcrib'd *verbatim* from it: and in order to shew this more clearly, I have sent you both their observations, which you may distinguish by different characters.

SHEPHERD.] 1. SUN. If the sun rise red and fiery,—wind and rain.

POINTER.] 1. *If the sun at his rising looks red, &c. the air is thickning: and, if the clouds look red at sun-rise, there will be a very great tempest.*

2. If cloudy, and it soon decrease,—certain fair weather. Shepherd.

2. *If the clouds are driven from the sun-rising, and pass away to the west, it is a sign of fair weather.* Pointer.

3. Clouds small and round, like a dappley-grey, with a north wind,—fair weather for 2 or 3 days.

3. *Clouds appearing white like fleeces of wool, scattered about in the sky, are another sign of fair weather.*

4. Large like rocks,—great showers.

4. *Clouds appearing like rocks or towers, signify great showers.* E

5. If small clouds increase, much rain.

5. *If small clouds grow bigger and bigger in an hour or two, they signify a great deal of rain.*

6. If large clouds decrease,—fair weather.

6. *If great clouds separate, waste off, and grow smaller and smaller, this signifies fair weather.* R

7. MISTS. If they rise from low ground, and soon vanish,—fair weather.

7. *If the mists arise out of ponds and rivers, and there vanish away (i. e. are either exhaled or subside) they signify fair weather.* G

8. If they rise to the hill tops,—rain in a day or two.

8. *But if from thence they are attracted to the top of hills, 'tis like there will be rain suddenly, either the same day, or commonly within two or three days.*

9. A general mist before the sun rises, near the full moon,—fair weather.

9. *If before sun-rising it be a general mist (both on the hills and vales) near the full moon, it signifies fair weather.*

10. If in the new moon,—rain in the old.

10. *But if such a mist be in the new of the moon, it signifies rain in the old of the moon.*

11. If in the old,—rain in the new.

11. *But in the old of the moon, it signifies rain in the new.*

12. WINDS. Observe that in eight years time there is as much south west wind as north east, and consequently as many wet years as dry.

12. *It has been an observation made by some, that have been very curious observers of the weather for many years, that in eight years time there is as much south and west wind, as north and east wind; and consequently as many wet years as dry.*

13. When the wind turns to N. E. and it continues two days without rain, and does not turn south the third day, nor rain the third day, it is likely to continue N. E. for 8 or 9 days, all fair, and then to come to the south again.

13. *First, For the N. E. wind: When the wind turns to this point, and continues 2 days without rain, and turns not southward the third day, nor rains, then it is like to continue N. E. for 8 or 9 days without rain, and then return into the S.*

14. If it turn again out of the S. to the N. E. and continues in the N. E. 2 days without rain, and neither turns S. nor rains the third day, it is like to continue N. E. for 2 or 3 months. The wind will finish these turns in 3 weeks.

14. *If the wind turn out of S. to the N. E. again, and continue in that point without rain for 2 days, and turn not S. the third day, nor rain the third day, it is like to continue N. E. for 2 months, or 3 for the most part. The wind will finish these turns towards the N. in 3 weeks.*

15. S. W. WINDS. After a northerly wind for the most part of 2 months or more, and then coming south, there are usually 3 or 4 fair days at first, and then on the 4th or 5th day comes rain, or else the wind turns north again, and continues dry.

15. 2dly, *For the S. W. winds: When the wind has been in the north for two months or more for the most part, and comes to the south, usually there are 3 or 4 fair days at first, and then the 4th or 5th day comes rain, or else the wind turns north, and continues dry still.*

16. If it returns to the south within a day or two without rain, and turn northward with rain, and return to the south, * in one or two days, as before

[* The first or second day. Pointer.]
two or three times together after this sort.

first, then it is like to be in the south, or south-west, 2 or 3 months together; and was in the north before.—The winds will finish these turns in a fortnight.

16. *If it returns, &c. (verbatim.)*

17. Fair weather for a week, with a southern wind, is like to produce a great drought; if there has been much rain out of the south before. The wind usually turns from north to south, with a quiet wind without rain, but returns to the north with a strong wind and rain; the strongest winds are, when it turns from south to north by west.

N. B. When the north wind first clears the air (which is usually once a week) be sure of a fair day or two.

17. *If it be fair weather out of the south for a week together (which is not usual) it is like to be a great drought, when it has been a long time of rain out of the south before. Usually the wind turns from the north to the south quietly without rain, but comes back again into the north with a strong wind and rain.—The greatest winds, which blow down bushes and trees, usually come from the turning of the wind out of the south by the west into the north, which drives away rain, and clears the air. Pointer.*

18. CLOUDS. In summer or harvest, when the wind has been south 2 or 3 days, and it grows very hot, and you see clouds rise with great white tops, like towers, as if one were upon the top of another, and join'd together with black on the † nether side, there will be a thunder and rain suddenly. *Shepherd.*

18. *When the wind in the summer time has, &c. * days together.*

† *nether side, that then it is like to be thunder and rain suddenly in many places.*

19. If two such clouds arise, one on either hand, it is time to make haste to shelter.

19. *If there arise two such clouds, with thunder in them, the one on the one side of you, and the other on the other, then beware.*

20. If you see a cloud rise against the wind, or side wind, when that cloud comes up to you, the wind will blow the same way that the cloud came. And the same rule holds of a clear place, when all the sky is equally thick, except one clear edge.

20. *Not in Pointer's account.*

21. Sudden rain never lasts long: but when the air grows thick by degrees, and the sun, moon and stars shine dimmer and dimmer, then it is like to rain six hours usually.

21. *When a shower comes suddenly, 'tis like to be fair weather again in the space of half an hour, or an hour; and when the air grows thick by degrees, and the sun seems darker and darker, till it seems not at all, or the moon or stars by night, then it is like to rain six hours usually.*

22. If it begins to rain from the south, with a high wind for two or three hours, and the wind falls, but the rain continues, it is like to rain twelve hours or more, and does usually rain † till a strong north wind clears the air. These long rains seldom hold above † twelve hours, or happen above once a year.

22. *When it begins, &c. (verbatim.)*

(and it continues raining still.)

† *Till a strong wind arises to clear the air.*

‡ *above twenty-four hours, or seldom happen, &c.*

23. If it begins to rain an hour or two before sun-rising, it is like to be fair before noon, and † so continue that day; but if the rain begin an hour or two after sun-rising, it is like to rain † all that day, except the rainbow be seen before it rains.

23. *before day.*
† *to hold so all the rest of the day.*
‡ *most of the day after.*

24. SPRING and SUMMER. If the last 18 days of February, and 10 days of March, be for the most part rainy, then the spring and summer quarters are like to be so too: and I never knew a great drought but it enter'd in that season.

25. WINTER. If the latter end of October and beginning of November be for the most part warm and rainy, then January and February are like to be frothy and cold, except after a very dry summer.

26. If October and November be snow and frost, then January and February are like to be open and mild.

These 3 last observations not in Pointer.

From this comparative view, any one may, at first sight, see whether these observations, ascrib'd to the *Shepherd of Bunbury*, are really deduc'd from no less than 40 years experience, or not rather transcrib'd from Mr *Pointer's* account, in which are a great many curious observations, besides these that have been borrow'd from him.

And as to the *Shepherd's* book, it must be acknowledg'd to be well written; and the publisher's remarks are judicious, rational, and useful.

May 28, I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

1748. STALBRIGIENSIS.

REMARKS upon the FOUNDLING,
continued from p. 209.

IN the character of the Colonel, the author seems to have conferred an honour upon the sword, and to have shewn, by a peculiar nicety, what they ought to be; not recurring to the common ridicule, which passes on the marriage state, amongst the generality of them, and is the mark of a degenerate and vicious age; but putting it in the mouth of his officer, who is a man of sense and courage, to reckon up the virtues, which are necessary to make that state of life agreeable, for which God and nature have design'd us.

Fidelia's character is allow'd to be well sustain'd, and indeed she is the heroine of the play.

Rosetta, it is said, has no striking fault; she acts the part of a coquet, and with her usual affectation, 'till she gives the Colonel her hand, as she had her heart before. The worst part I like of her character (and which, I think, the author can hardly come off of, unless he makes her speak it in a coquettish, ironical way) is the making a lady, who had chosen *understanding* but just before, in her conference upon matrimonial virtues with the Colonel, agree to give up *neatness*, as a virtue of little use or ornament to a married woman; (and it is an indiscretion in the Colonel to come into her faulty measures) when at the same time, without all manner of dispute, neatness is of more importance towards preserving the conjugal blisses and endearments, than all the other virtues that can be muster'd up.

Sir *Charles Raymond*, it is said, has no distinguishing characteristic; though in my opinion his character is sufficiently good and interesting, if not distinguished, in his judging with charity of young Mr *Belmont's* follies; and in his friendship for *Fidelia*, he seems to discover his humanity, as the lady herself observes, without any other motive for his kindnesses, but her virtue in distress.

Old *Belmont's* character, it is said, is altogether trifling and ridiculous; so it should be, and so will every other person's that has money and a fortune so much at heart. The old man would have consented that his son should have marry'd any thing that was rich; and so predominant in him was the *auri sacra fames*, or the love of coin, that he could never have been persuaded to consent with his daughter, that his son should adopt so many virtues, as were conspi-

[*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1748.]

cuous in *Fidelia*, by taking her to his wife. *Et genus et species nisi cum re vitior aliquid* was the creed of old *Belmont*, as well as of the modern gentry; and this is what makes his character so trifling and ridiculous.

The sentiments of the persons introduced seem, for the most part, agreeable to the characters they bear, and the characters conformable to the author's intentions of putting them together.

Young *Belmont* is a gentleman that knows the world, according to the modern talking of the *petits maitres* of the age; of course he is a rake, for fashion's sake perhaps, and contrary to his disposition; and, by the directions of his father, as well as his own wild inconsistent notions of liberty, hates the thoughts of matrimony, unless it be for mercenary views. It is left to the heroine of the play to make a reformation in her gentleman; to *Fidelia*, who has in her character the sublime, the generous, the tender, and pathetic. Sir *Charles Raymond* seems to be designed as her guardian, and protector in the paths of virtue, and a spy upon young *Belmont's* conduct. There is a beautiful contrast between the fidelity of this good gentleman, to whom *Fidelia* did not belong, and the treacherous villainy of old *Villiard*, to whose care and management she fell by fortune.

The machinery of the scene is carried on in a genteel, elegant, and proper manner, as is confessed by the author of the Letter; "and the fable, in my opinion, seems to be wrought up with many interesting incidents, great elegance of expression, delicacy of sentiment, and regard to the rules of the drama."

* Sketch of the history of the *Foundling*, in *Feb. Mag.* p. 51 F.

Having finished his observations upon the Fable, the author of the Letter comes next to consider the distribution of poetic justice, which, he says, is very defective in the play. "*Faddie* is neither punished nor reformed:" and I'm sure he is not rewarded; his character meets with the contempt and detestation it deserves: Sir *Charles* shakes him, threatens him, and lectures him upon the scandal of the dirty, mercenary errands he undertook for money; and unless he was to be hang'd, like the baker in the puppet-show, he meets with contempt and discouragement enough.—How far the just remonstrance, and severe rebukes of a man of sense and vir-

K k

W.

nor, could prevail upon *Fidella* to reform, is left to the audience to imagine.

But where had the author these notions of poetic justice? not from *Aristotle*; not from Mr *Addison*: 'He calls it a ridiculous doctrine in modern criticism to adhere to an equal distribution of rewards and punishments in dramatic pieces, and an impartial execution of what is called poetic justice.' It is the lot of providence, and consequently of nature, that good and evil happen but alike to all men on this side the grave; that virtue and innocence are not always as happy and successful as it deserves; yet allowing it to be a just rule of criticism, I imagine the play has a fortunate event, and is doubtless built upon the plan of modern poetic justice.

I do not say that *Fidella's* virtues are, or can be rewarded as they deserve; it is sufficient if they are recompensed in the utmost stretch that she desired, and as far as the nature of the fable would allow. I cannot apprehend what the author of the Letter means, when he says, 'Had the discovery been delay'd till after he had married her, her virtue could have boasted no conquest.' I should think if *Belmont* had married her before the discovery of a favourable alliance had been made, her virtue might have triumph'd in the conquest of a man of fortune and pleasure, in opposition to his darling notions, and sentiments of liberty; and, indeed, the best and most gentleman-like part of young Mr *Belmont's* character is, his yielding to the just remonstrance of Sir *Charles Raymond*, and, his own conscience, so far as to offer his *Fidella* the terms of marriage, by way of reparation for her wrongs, before he knew any thing of her birth and fortune, as it is as generous a part as any of *Fidella's* character, to refuse the honour which he proffer'd her (for in that light 'tis plain she regarded it) upon a principle that she would not injure the man whom she look'd upon as her benefactor, or deliverer, either in his friends or fortune. It is wrong to say, 'Her chastity, her generosity, and even her distress had no effect on *Belmont*;' for it was this, and this alone, set loose to Mr *Belmont's* conscience, which work'd such a mighty change upon his mind. From whence could arise in Mr *Belmont* the shame of being detected, or a sense of guilt, but from an idea of fastening virtue in the person of *Fidella*, and of baseness in himself? Or what

better circumstances could concur, with regard to the use or benefit of the world, to put him upon repairing the injuries she had suffer'd with his person and his fortune; which was the only restitution that could be made, and which was the highest wish that she desired? Therefore, tho' young Mr *Belmont's* mind, under the undue influence of his passions, had been capable of deliberate baseness, in his plot upon the lady, we cannot say, 'he was unrelenting in his purpose;' and it may as justly be said, front

a full consideration of his character, 'That he was susceptible of a constant, pure, and generous affection of that friendship, and something more, which, founded on a sense of virtue and generous principles, could render marriage desirable, and an happy state.' The following part of the reflection of the author of the Remarks upon the *Foundling*, is founded upon the false notion of poetic justice hinted at before: It is drawn up in a blacker manner than necessity; not to say charity, required; tho', if it was justly painted, it is sufficient to say now, as has been said before, That a young lady, rewarded in marriage with the man she loves best upon the earth (though that love at the same time may be look'd upon as a misfortune) is in that instance extremely happy; and I cannot help observing, that the notion I entertain of Mr *Belmont's* character, consider'd as a thorough convert to *Fidella's* virtues, gives me an opportunity to believe (tho' it is nothing to the purpose, right or wrong) that *Fidella* may be as fortunate in her yoke-fellow, as *Indiana* was happy in her *Brevil*.

Not only has the *Foundling* a fortunate event in the principal characters of young *Belmont* and *Fidella*, but the Colonel and *Rosetta* join to swell the triumph, and rejoicing of the nuptial day.

Rosetta, though a rake in petticoats, (which, if we will believe Mr *Pope*, is no uncommon character) when strip of her coquetry and affectation, has a good foundation to build up an happy life; her gallant brother allows her to have sense and good humour, tho' she perverts it; and I cannot help admiring *Rosetta* for counselling her brother to adopt so many virtues as were to be found in the person of *Fidella*, notwithstanding they were shaded with poverty and distress. And the Colonel, though satiriz'd in the character of a *prude in breeches*, charms me. I must confess, with the greatness of his soul, as well

as his friendship and his love, when he proffers, if his mistress *Rosetta* would receive him, to transfer her fortune to *Fidella*, the mistress of his friend. From good sense and good humour on one side, and many more virtues on the other, we cannot help fancying such a match as this to be fortunate and happy.

In regard to the moral, or tendency of the play, the author of the Letter presses it again too far, tho' his remark is extremely beautiful.

What I should learn from the conduct or catastrophe of this play, is, 'That the gentleman who will be happy in the person of *Fidella*, must be a convert to her virtues, and receive her as a fortune in herself preferable to the *Indus*.' But if his reformation is founded upon a short-lived fit of repentance, or an incapacity of being a libertine any more (which cannot be affirmed of *Sir Belmont*) the lady who has believed him is unhappy for which reason they cannot be too cautious how they trust in an affair of so much moment and importance.

In regard to the author of the Letter's observation on the moral, or tendency of the sudden conformity & tempers between the *Colonel* and *Rosetta*, it seems to me again more ingenious than necessary, and just. I don't find the *Colonel* changes characters, or shifts at all, nor is there any force but all the nature in the world, in making *Rosetta* throw off her coquetry, affection, and disguise, and give up her affections to the man of sense the lov'd.

The character which is given of this play by the author of the *Jacobite Journal*, is extremely to his honour and advantage. It is no new observation in any of the critics to say, 'that young *Mr Belmont's* story is improbable; *Sir Charles Raymond*, and *Sir Roger* say the same, and so it naturally should be.

Upon the whole, then, I think the author of the *Foundling* has many virtues to balance his imperfections in his table, in his characters, in his moral, and in the sentiments and diction of the play. Therefore, *Horace's* observation of *Non ego parvis offendar maculis*, &c. should be adopted by the critics; or, as *Mr Pope* has elegantly commented upon the poet,

Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see, [Be
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall] H
Good-nature and good sense must ever join,
To err is human, to forgive divine.

Essay on Criticism.

* See *Mag.* March, p. 117. A.

A Norfolk Farmer's Letter - concerning Canker Worms, dated June 11.

THE destructive calamity which for near 20 years has attended us, in divers parts of this county, by the cankers, occasions my sending this, with a view of doing good to the public, as I have been a great sufferer by these vermin, and endeavour'd many ways to destroy them, which proved ineffectual.

Some people have sed themselves with hopes that excessive wet weather will destroy them; others, that a severe winter will do it; but they are greatly mistaken; I once in digging a piece of firm ground found some of them at least six feet deep: I have thrown foot on my land, and used many ways to destroy them in the ground, but to no purpose.

The only expedient I ever found out, is, when they become flies, and are on the trees, which are mostly oaks, elms, and maples, to make packsheets or tilters to shake them upon, and by destroying them in this manner when in the fly, you prevent their doing further mischief by lodging in the ground.

These cankers become flies every 4th year. In 1736 I prepared packsheets, and gather'd into them at least 70 bushels from the trees in my own premises; 4 years after I had not 40s. damage done, but my neighbours not gathering them as I did, suffer'd greatly. In 1740, when they were flies again, I was more industrious, and gather'd 80 bushels. In 1744 I was dispos'd at the time of flying, and gather'd none; for want of which I suffer'd above 100s. damage the second year after they flew, by their getting into my ground.

I advise all farmers, &c. perplex'd with these vermin, to observe that this is the time of their flight, being their fourth year; and forthwith to gather them in the manner abovesaid, by which they may not only in a great measure prevent any future mischief from those insects, but also in time totally destroy them.

JAMES EDDEN.

* These vermin are very accurately describ'd under the name of *Grubs*, Vol. XVII. p. 460.

Answer on the Same.

IT being now the proper season, I beg leave to remind my brother farmers of gathering the flies, that now appear in prodigious swarms; the spawn of which become maggots in the ground, and destroy the corn and grass, and every thing else where they harbour; and as there is no way of destroying but by gathering them, they being now on the trees, I have gathered this year 60 bushels, and shall continue gathering so long as the flight shall hold. Y. R.

Mr URBAN,

Melkham, Wilts. Jan. 22.

I have seen draughts of several engines for raising water in your Magazine, but I conceive that the enclosed surpasses every thing of the kind yet published.— Water may be raised to the height of 200 feet, or more or less, by lengthening or shortening the pipe *bb*, of this machine. The great facility of working it with a wheel and chain, and the small friction of its mechanism, I believe, are peculiar advantages, and must obtain a general approbation. Yours, &c. PAILO,

a The barrel of the pump, 4 inches and half diameter, and 4 feet long.

b b The descending barrel part, two inches three quarters diameter, of any length according to your depth, even to 100 feet or more.

c A copper barrel for the bucket *l* to work in, 4 inches and half diameter, and 2 feet long, with a collar on the top, for a flanch to screw the copper barrel and the barrel *b* together.

d The lower pipe, 30 feet long, and 2 inches diameter, with a brass sucker, soldered on the top, and the copper barrel *c* soldered on the same collar.

e The flanch, with 4 screws, with a piece of leather between, to keep it tight.

f f The lower drock, for the frame *yy* and *xx* to stand on.

g A sliding piece, that slides in 2 mortisces made in the bottoms of *xx*.

h h Two wheels, with two on the other side, for the sliding piece to run on the lower drock with more ease.

i i Two chogs to keep the sliding piece up, when the work is brought to its flanch.

k A mortis in the lower drock for the pipe to slide in, when let down from its flanch.

l The piston, which is loaded with lead for the bucket to dip itself.

m m Two bars of iron, with screws on the top, and made fast in the sliding piece, to lower or raise the lower work to its flanch, in case of repairing the bucket.

N N The two nuts for the screws.

o A round hole in the piece *yy*, for to take the bucket out when lowered from the flanch, and drove off by means of the sliding piece *g*.

p p Two mortisces for the bars to slide in, when lowered from its flanch.

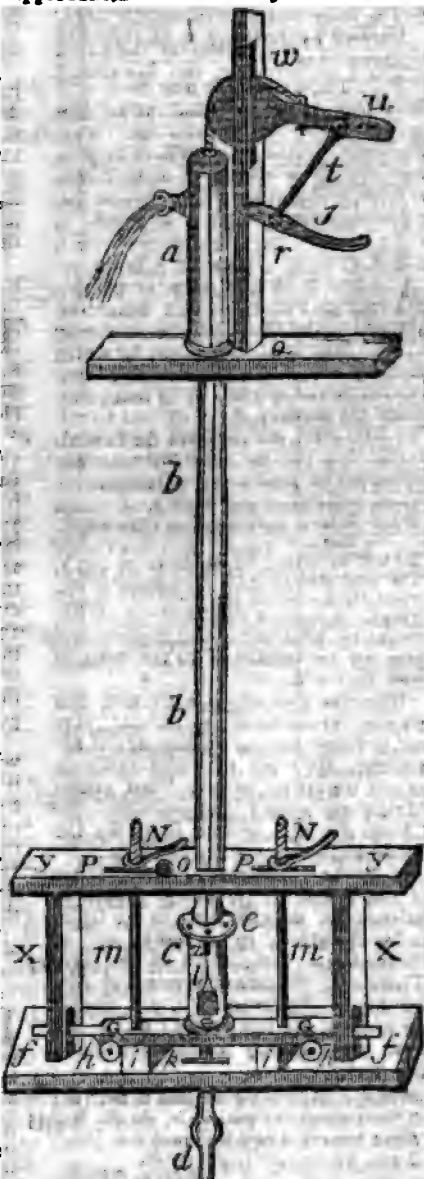
q The upper drock for the barrel *a* to stand on.

r The standard.

s The handle.

t An iron rod that pins to the handle and the working wheel *u*.

u The working wheel, that works in two brasses fixed in the standard.



w The chain that works the pump, with a perpan stroke, by means of the wheel u.

x x Two upright pieces of the frame, with two mortisses for the sliding-piece to move in.

y The travers piece of the frame.

z The joint to take off the bucket, when lowered by the flanch e, and the two screws m m.

P. S. These machines may be work'd by a man with one hand, altho' the depth of the well be 100 feet, with great ease, and as little noise as is produced by the vibration of a pendulum of a clock; for every 10 feet of height 9 pounds weight only is to be lifted.

S I R, Harwich, June 17.

A Little before we sailed with the King, I procured your delightful Magazine, and tho' I had forgot almost all the rules you had given for deciphering, in the Magazine's refer'd to, I could not be satisfied 'till I had unravelled the mystery of p. 149, and found the following, which I am persuaded is the true reading, tho' there was no distinction of words, or punctuation.

To die is landing on some silent shore
Where billows never break nor thunders roar
Ere well we feel the friendly stroke tis oer
The wise thro thought th insults of Death
The fools thro bleis d insensibility [defy
Tis what the guilty fear the pious crave
Sought by the wretch and vanquish'd by the
It eases lovers sets the captive free [brave
And tho a tyrant offers liberty.

The lines seem better than they really are; Death being always attended with a more solemn consequence than they express: To the good, *silence* is too low a term to express the exceeding joy they are immediately admitted to: and to the wicked, who immediately sink into hell, 'tis too high: But perhaps the author meant only the momentary action of dying, or confined his thoughts to the body only, as that shall rest in silence 'till the resurrection.

I should be glad would some of your correspondents answer the following Questions, as they are of more consequence than may be at first imagined.

What sum is that, which, if I multiply by 8, and to the total add 5, shall make it exactly as much as if I had multiplied it by itself? N. B. It is more than 8, and less than 9.

* [Decipher'd also by ALICIA of York; C M; L. R; F. G; and by J. G. V. who justly corrects the printing F for A in two places.]

Or $\frac{40}{x} + \frac{25}{x^2} = 5$; quere x, and a rule for answering all such questions?

Note, the answering one of these questions will answer the other; but the following differ, x increasing its value in them, tho' still less than 9.

$$\frac{48}{x} + \frac{36}{x^2} = 6. \quad \frac{56}{x} + \frac{49}{x^2} = 7, \&c.$$

Your inserting these Questions, with the *† Greek*, will add to the obligations of your already obliged,

† [We must defer the *Greek*.]

Every one for himself, and God for us all.

Each individual seeks a sep'rate goal,
But heav'n's great view is one, and that the whole.

POPE.

Mr URBAN,

THE persons with whom the legislative power is intrusted, should be in the state what God is in the universe; a power active for the good of the community as an *whole*, equally superior to negligence and partiality.

As the greatest community is but an aggregate of individuals, the interest of the minutest part is a worthy object of the supreme attention, so far as it is not inconsistent with the general good; but as the knowledge of human governors is limited, their administration must be defective, even where the power is equal to their desire of fulfilling the character of a common parent.

An individual, therefore, acting in a contracted sphere, while he is studious to promote the interest of a few, is, notwithstanding, adding his mite to the general happiness; and, by communicating the knowledge of partial and private distresses to those whose province it is to relieve, he not only enables them to discharge their trust in a more extensive manner, but furnishes them with means of increasing their own happiness, by enlarging their capacity of bestowing happiness upon others.

In the approaching peace, however extensive and happy its influence, and whatever pleasing prospects it may open to those who are concerned for nations, I cannot but consider it with most attention, as it relates to myself; and however I may rejoice in it as a common good, cannot but regret it as a circumstance that will reduce me to indigence, and cast me upon the public destitute of subsistence, after many years of labour, industry and danger, spent in its service.

I am

I am the son of a gentleman, and after an expensive education, and a regular apprenticeship, entered into the navy as a surgeon, of which there are 323 on the list deliver'd Jan. 1, 1748.

Many of us went mates to the *Mediterranean, West Indies*, and other places, at the first breaking out of the *Spanish* war, and attained to the degree of master surgeons, not above 2 or 3 years ago. Captains and lieutenants have half-pay when out of employment; boatswains, gunners, purifiers, carpenters and cooks have standing warrants; and masters, who are originally seamen, may still obtain a genteel sufficiency on their own element; not to mention the opportunity they have had during the war of obtaining an independent fortune, by their great share in prizes that have been taken. But the poor surgeons must, at the age of 40 or 50 years, be obliged to begin the world again, under greater disadvantages than striplings just out of their apprenticeships, who have life before them, and are still under the care and protection of a guardian or parent.

As I have no other method of offering these hints to my superiors, I beg a place for them in your *Magaz.* and am,
Sir, Yours, &c. J. N.

[The cast of the hay-makers, near 30,000 of whom come over annually at this season of the year from *Ireland*, and who are frequently prevented by the rain from earning their bread, deserves consideration! Might they not be employ'd in mending the terrible grass lanes in the county of *Middlesex*, in taking away the sand-banks that obstruct the navigation of the *Thames*, or some such work? Such employment would be a public benefit, and prevent their being reduced to this dreadful dilemma, either to *starve* or *perish*.]

Account of those celebrated Egyptian Obelisks: from the French of M. POUCHARD, in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions; cited on occasion of the following Article in the Journals:

Rome, May 17. Here has been lately discover'd, under some ancient ruins in the field of *Mars*, a very grand and curious obelisk dedicated to the Sun; after it was laid bare, it was found broken in three places, and damaged by fire towards the basis. The figures on it are scarce intelligible; but upon the pedestal are legible these words: IMP. CAES. AUG. EGYPTO IN POTESTATEM POPULI ROMANI REDACTA, SOLI DONUM DEDIT.

SESOSTRIS, king of *Egypt*, having conquered the greatest part of *Asia* and *Europe*, applied himself, towards the close of his reign, to erect public works for the ornament of the country, and the utility of the inhabitants. Of these, the most considerable were temples, which he ordered to be built in every town, and consecrated to the particular god of the place. But not willing to make use of his ancient subjects, in the construction of those huge buildings, he employ'd none on that service but captives, and inscribed on the front of those temples, *No Egyptian has been employed in this work*. He likewise erected six statues before the temple of *Vulcan* at *Memphis*, for himself, his consort, and his four sons. The 2 first were 30, and the rest 20 cubits high, and each was made out of one single stone. All these works, tho' considerable in themselves, do yet appear but insignificant, when compared with the two obelisks which he raised in the city of *Heliopolis*. — These obelisks are of a very hard stone, cut out of the quarries of *Syene* in *Egypt*, and all of one piece, tho' 120 cubits high.

After *Augustus* had reduced *Egypt* into a *Roman* province, he caused them to be carried to *Rome*, and erected the one in the *Circus Maximus*, and the other in the field of *Mars*, with this inscription on the basis of both:

CAES. D. F. AUGUSTUS PONT. MAX. IMP. XII. COS. XI. TRIB. POT. XV. EGYPTO IN POTESTATEM POPULI ROM. REDACTA. SOLI DONUM DEDIT.

The body of those obelisks is covered with hieroglyphics, or symbolical characters, which, according to *Diodorus*, describe the great power of *K. Sesostris*, and contain a detail of the tributes paid him, and the number of the nations he had overcome. That in the field of *Mars* is now broken, and buried in the ground; but the other was by Pope *Sixtus V.* removed to the gate *Del Popolo*, An. 1589. The successor of *Sesostris*, called *Pharon* by *Herodotus*, and *Nuncho* by *Pliny*, caused likewise an obelisk to be erected in imitation of his father; the history of which is singular enough.

It is said, that in his time the waters of the Nile rose 18 cubits, and deluged the country; at which the king in a rage threw a dart into the river, whereupon he was presently struck blind; after he had remained so ten years, he had an oracle from the town of *Battis*, importing,

ing, that he should recover his sight by washing his eyes with the water of a woman that had never known any man but her husband. He immediately made the experiment with his consort's water, and afterwards with that of several other women, but to no purpose, till having at last found one (a poor man's wife) who perfected his cure, he shut up the rest in a town, which he caused to be set on fire, and there burnt them all. After that notable exploit he made great offerings in all the temples, and erected in that of the Sun two obelisks, each 100 cubits high, and 8 cubits in diameter. One of those monuments is now before St Peter's church at Rome, where it was erected by Sixtus V. Caius Cæsar had brought it from Egypt in a ship of so extraordinary a make, that, according to Pliny, nothing like it had ever been seen before. This last obelisk has no hieroglyphics.

Rameses, another king of Egypt, likewise consecrated an obelisk of a prodigious height to the Sun. 'Tis said, that 20000 men were employ'd in cutting it, and that, when it was to be erected, the king caused his son to be fastened on the top, that the engineers might order their machines so exactly as not to endanger the life of the prince, and consequently to preserve a piece of workmanship that had cost so much attention. Pliny, who relates this history, adds, that Cambyses having taken the city of Heliopolis and set fire to it, caused it to be extinguished as soon as he perceived that the flames had spread to the obelisk.

Augustus, after his conquest of Egypt, would not remove this obelisk, either thro' a superstitious regard, or difficulty of the work. But Constantine carried it down the Nile to Alexandria, where he had built a ship on purpose to convey it to his new-built city Constantinople; his death deferr'd the attempt 'till the year 357, when having been put on board a ship by Constantius's order, it was carried up the Tyber to a village within three miles of Rome, from whence it was dragged by machines to the Circus Maximus, where it was set up by that which Augustus had erected long before; so that after Constantius's time there were two obelisks in the Circus. This obelisk, however, at length fell, and was set up again by Sixtus V. before the church of St John at Lateran in 1588, 1231 years after it had been brought over by Constantius, and 2420

years since it had been first cut by the order of Rameses.

M. Ponsard, after exploding the opinion of father Kircher, that the hieroglyphics on those monuments contained only an ideal and metaphysical doctrine, labours to prove that they were the historical records of the nation, or at least of the reigns of those monarchs that erected them. He concludes by saying, that if antiquarians would seriously apply themselves to the study of those hieroglyphics, by making use of a scrap of inscription preserved by Ammianus Marcellinus, and of some passages of ancient authors, wherein mention is made of those characters and their signification, they might perhaps gradually arrive to a pretty tolerable knowledge of that symbolical way of writing, which would wonderfully serve to restore the ancient history of the Egyptians, of whom the Greeks have borrowed all the arts and sciences which they have since transmitted to us.

Mr URBAN, *Clearly, April 8.*

THE difficulty of discovering the method of computation, among the Chinese, by the Swan-pan, does not proceed from any obscurity in the thing itself, but from the lame account the Jesuits have given us concerning it: Every body knows that deniers and sols are French coins, and, in their way of reckoning, 12 deniers make a sol: as 12 pence, among us, make a shilling: they should therefore, surely, have told us, that tho' the Chinese have borrowed these names from them, yet they use them in their own way, there being, among them, 10 deniers in a sol, and a thousand sols in a tael; for this must be the truth, if the Swan-pan you have given us be rightly adjusted. Nor is this the only fault in their account; for they begin with tens of taels instead of units, so that there is no way of expressing any number of taels under ten, in your Swan-pan, which, to imagine the Chinese can't do, is a very great absurdity: 'Tis plain, therefore, that the Jesuits, from whom Du Halde has transcribed this, did not understand the subject on which they were writing.

However, from what they have said, it is evident, either that the Chinese have more Swan-pans than one to answer the several denominations of coins, weights and measures used among them, or that all their coins, weights and measures are decimally divided; (i. e. every thing of

a lolo

a less denomination is a 10th, a 100th, or 1000th part of a greater) as in your *Swan-pen*, 10 *deniers* is a *sol*, and 1000 *sol* is a *tael*. If this last be the case, it must be a vast advantage to them, as to expedition in their reckoning; and if they can cast up any sum *faster* than we, 'tis this, and not their using the *Swan-pen*, that is the reason of it: For do but imagine our money thus decimally divided, *viz.* 10 farthings = a penny, 10 pence = a shilling, and 10 shillings = a pound; who sees not how suddenly we might let down, and cast up, our sums? 7.892 *l.* would be read at once, seven pounds, eight shillings, and nine pence two farthings, without placing shillings, pence and farthings in separate columns; and then how expeditiously all might be cast up. I need not inform an *English* accountant; but our coins, weights and measures, being otherwise settled, we must take them as they are, and not as we would have them to be.

'Tis plain then, before we can use the *Swan-pen*, in our way, it must be adjusted to the several denominations of coins, weights and measures used among us; which, with regard to the first, may be most conveniently done as in N^o I. where the *Swan-pen* being divided into the two columns, A and B, the four balls on the line of farthings in B, each of them stand for a farthing, and because so few make a penny, there needs none in A: Likewise the four balls in B, on the penny-row, stand each of them for a penny, and the three balls in A for four-pence, or groats a-piece, making all together a shilling: So again, the five balls in the shilling-row in B, stand each of them for a shilling, and the four balls in A for five shillings, or a crown a-piece, by that means all equalling a pound. The pounds are placed as in your *Chinese Swan-pen*, each line being units, tens, &c.—To use such a *Swan-pen* as this, you must provide yourself with an ivory stick, about six inches long; and, I imagine, glass beads will make as good balls as ivory, and will be easier to come at.

Tho' I can't say, that addition by the *Swan-pen* is more expeditious than by our figures, yet it certainly has some advantages: A person may begin to cast up a sum, either at the left hand or the right, and may ascend or descend as he pleases; yea, he may proceed line by line, and take all the numbers, to be added, up or down before him. Indeed, when we meet with any numbers *in writing*, of which we are desirous

of the compleat sum (as is often the case) this last way is very quick; for, without using pen, ink or paper, we may cast up the lines as we find them, and by this means shall have the desired total in the same time that we can write down the figures, to begin the operation.

Another advantage the *Swan-pen* has: When you are casting up a sum, you don't need to carry numbers forward in your mind, but all are fairly set down as they are found; so that a *Chinese* may stop in the middle of his work, talk to his friend, or go about any other affair, and yet set out where he left off, without being obliged to begin again, as we are very often forced to do. But as one example will clear up this matter to any ingenious person, let us suppose the following sum to be cast up by this instrument.

£.	s.	d.	q.	Begin your numbers to be added at the left hand, thus:—1 and 8 is 9, and 1 is 10, and 7 is 17, and 6 is 23, and 4 is 27, and 5 is 32, and 3 is 35, and 2 is 37: Now,
2145	00	05	2	
3412	10	03	2	
5136	09	10	3	
4821	08	11	2	
6059	04	06	1	
7824	17	07	3	
1234	11	02	2	
8021	05	08	2	
1234	04	01	1	

as you are in the place of thousands, draw, with your stick, up to the partition on that line in your *Swan-pen*, a ball in the column A, and two balls in the column B, for 7; then, in the next greater line, draw 3 balls in B for 30; so you instantaneously set down 37000, and your work will stand as in N^o II. Proceed then to the next figures, and say, 2 and 2 is 4, and 8 is 12, and 8 is 20, and 1 is 21, and 4 is 25, and 1 is 26: draw up to the partition 6 in the line of hundreds, and 2 in the line of thousands; so you have down 39600, and your work will stand as in N^o III. Again say, 3 and 2 is 5, and 3 is 8, and 2 is 10, and 5 is 15, and 2 is 17, and 3 is 20, and 1 is 21, and 4 is 25: draw up 5 in the line of tens, and 2 in the line of hundreds; so you have down 39850, and your work will stand as in N^o IV. Once more say, 4 and 1 is 5, and 4 is 9, and 4 is 13, and 9 is 22, and 1 is 23, and 6 is 29, and 2 is 31, and 5 is 36: draw up 6 in the line of units, and 3 in the line of tens; so you have down 39886 *l.* and your work will stand as in N^o V.

Proceeding then to the shilling-row, say, 4 and 5 is 9, and 11 is 20, and 17 is 37, and 4 is 41, and 8 is 49, and 9

is 58, and 10 is 68; which being 3 *l.* 8 *s.* draw up 8 in the shilling-line, and 3 in the line of units; so you have down 39889 *l.* 8 *s.* and your work will stand as in N^o VI. Go then to the penny-row, and say, 1 and 8 is 9, and 2 is 11, and 7 is 18, and 6 is 24, and 11 is 35, and 10 is 45, and 3 is 48, and 5 is 53; which being 4 *s.* 5 *d.* draw up 5 in the penny-line, and 4 in the line of shillings; but because there is not 4 left in the column B, you must

draw up another 5 *s.* ball in the column A, and put a ball off in the column B, so you have down 39889 *l.* 12 *s.* 5 *d.* and your work will stand as in N^o VII. And lastly, going to the farthing-row, say, 1 and 2 is 3, and 2 is 5, and 3 is 8, and 1 is 9, and 2 is 11, and 3 is 14, and 2 is 16, and 2 is 18; which being 4 *d.* 2 *grs.* draw up 2 in the farthing-line, and 4 in the line of pence, so, your work being finish'd, you will have down 39889 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* 2 *grs.* as in N^o VIII.

S W A N - P A N.

N ^o I. A. B.			N ^o II. A. B.		
grs.		0000	grs.		0000
d.	000	0000	d.	000	0000
s.	0000	0000	s.	0000	0000
£. units	00	00000	£. units	00	00000
tens	00	00000	tens	00	00000
Hund.	00	00000	Hund.	00	00000
Tbovf.	00	00000	Tbovf.	00	00000
x Tbovf.	00	00000	x Tbovf.	00	00000
c Tbovf.	00	00000	c Tbovf.	00	00000
Millions	00	00000	Millions	00	00000
x Mill.	00	00000	x Mill.	00	00000
c Mill.	00	00000	c Mill.	00	00000

N ^o III. A. B.			N ^o IV. A. B.		
grs.		0000	grs.		0000
d.	000	0000	d.	000	0000
s.	0000	0000	s.	0000	0000
£. units	00	00000	£. units	00	00000
tens	00	00000	tens	00	00000
Hund.	00	00000	Hund.	00	00000
Tbovf.	00	00000	Tbovf.	00	00000
x Tbovf.	00	00000	x Tbovf.	00	00000
c Tbovf.	00	00000	c Tbovf.	00	00000
Mill.	00	00000	Mill.	00	00000
x Mill.	00	00000	x Mill.	00	00000
c Mill.	00	00000	c Mill.	00	00000

N ^o V. A. B.			N ^o VI. A. B.		
grs.		0000	grs.		0000
d.	000	0000	d.	000	0000
s.	0000	0000	s.	0000	0000
£. units	00	00000	£. units	00	00000
tens	00	00000	tens	00	00000
Hund.	00	00000	Hund.	00	00000
Tbovf.	00	00000	Tbovf.	00	00000
x Tbovf.	00	00000	x Tbovf.	00	00000
c Tbovf.	00	00000	c Tbovf.	00	00000
Mill.	00	00000	Mill.	00	00000
x Mill.	00	00000	x Mill.	00	00000
c Mill.	00	00000	c Mill.	00	00000

N ^o VII. A. B.			N ^o VIII. A. B.		
grs.		0000	grs.		0000
d.	000	0000	d.	000	0000
s.	0000	0000	s.	0000	0000
£. units	00	00000	£. units	00	00000
tens	00	00000	tens	00	00000
Hund.	00	00000	Hund.	00	00000
Tbovf.	00	00000	Tbovf.	00	00000
x Tbovf.	00	00000	x Tbovf.	00	00000
c Tbovf.	00	00000	c Tbovf.	00	00000
Mill.	00	00000	Mill.	00	00000
x Mill.	00	00000	x Mill.	00	00000
c Mill.	00	00000	c Mill.	00	00000

I believe no body can, now, be at a loss to know how to use the *Swan-pan*: But perhaps some may ask, of what service will it be to us?—I answer, it may be of great service to country people, as their servants, who can't write, may be taught in a day or two to reckon up their marketings, and other little matters by it: it may be of service to writing-masters and others, to examine their lads accounts by: and it may be [Genr. Mag. June 1748.]

of service to all who have a mind to cast up any sum, without pen, ink and paper. Besides, 'twill be a very pretty amusement for children, and may help them forward vastly in arithmetic.

However, I must do so much justice to our own figures as to allow, that tho' the *Swan-pan* comes up to them in addition, yet for universal use it ought by no means to be compared with them; and when I consider the vast

the city of Boston, and the surrounding country, from the first settlement of the Puritans in 1630, to the present time. The history is divided into two parts, the first part containing the history of the city from 1630 to 1780, and the second part containing the history of the city from 1780 to the present time.

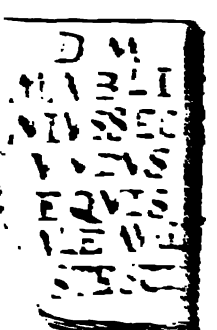
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The second part of the history is divided into two periods, the first period containing the history of the city from 1780 to 1830, and the second period containing the history of the city from 1830 to the present time. The history is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with numerous woodcuts and engravings.

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SHIPS taken by the English, June 1748.

THE *Young Cornelius*, of and from Amsterdam, with deals for Bourdeaux, sent by the Postilion privateer, capt. Morgan, into Dover.

The *Ufrow Johanna*, Pein, from Hamborough for Cadiz, sent by the Amazon priv. to Dover.

The *Christiana*, Deucher, from Genoa to Hamburg, tak. by the St Mic. and Culloden privateers.

Five French privateers, taken by the Dutch from Curacoa, among them the famous *M. Pa-lanque*, with 40,000 dollars.

The *St Paul*, and *Defence*, from Martinico, and the ship of capt. Meel, car. to Port Mahon.

A French ship of 400 tons, and 16 guns, from Marseilles to Quebec, sent by the Enterprise man of war into Gibraltar.

A small French privateer, of 2 car. guns and 20 men, brought to Yarmouth by the Dispatch fl.

A French ship from Canada to Marseilles, taken by the Elizabeth merchantman, capt. Hill, from Smyrna, and carry'd into Port Mahon.

The *St Elma*, a Spanish privateer of 10 guns and 50 men, carry'd by the Chesterfield man of war into Madeira: *This privateer had taken the Mary, Pbinaker, from Rhode Island to Madeira, within the reach of the guns, but the prize was detain'd in port by the Portuguese for the Engl.*

A privateer of great force, taken by Adm. Warren.

A Inow from Bayonne to Martinico, car. by the Antelope priv. of New York to St Kitts.

A schooner from Martinico, with sugar and coffee, sent by the Anson m. of war to Plymouth.

A Dutch ship, from Bourdeaux to Dunkirk, with bale goods and spices, and a French sloop from Cape Francois, coming exprefs with the account of the English taking Port Louis, taken by the Warren privateer of Liverpool.

A French ship of 16 guns and 60 men, with bale goods from St Maloes, taken by a privateer of New York, in concert with another of Rhode Island, after engaging several gallees.

A privateer of 10 carriage guns, besides swivels, and another prize of great value, carry'd by a privateer into Guernsey.

A French privateer of great force, and a sloop from Port St Pierre for Martinico, both taken by a St Kitts privateer.

The *Mercurius*, from Bremen for Cadiz, with bale goods, brought into the Downs.

The *Colboun*, Douglas, for Glasgow, and the Elizabeth, Moriden. both condemn'd at St Kitts.

A French ship, laden with sugar, coffee, dollars, &c. taken by a sloop of war near Bermudas.

The *Ufrow Maria*, from Amsterdam for Cadiz, with pipestaves and bale goods, brought by the Amazon privateer, capt. Chaine, into Dover.

A French man of war, with provisions and warlike stores for Canada, where they are much wanted, taken by the English in the bay of St Laurence.

A prize carry'd into Malta, by the Tryton, capt. Saunders, from Smyrna.

Several prizes, 4 of them very rich, taken on the Spanish main by the Thomas and Hannah.

A valuable prize, taken by the St Michael privateer.

A French merchantman, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, 230 tons, with sugar, coffee, &c. brought by the Fox man of war, capt. Legg, into Kinsale.

The *St Victoire*, of 350 tons, 16 guns six pounders, and 49 men, with wine, brandy, and bale goods, from Bourdeaux to Canada, taken by the Pr. of Orange privateer of Guernsey, of 8 carriage guns and 50 men, capt. Vefconte, after a fight of 7 hours, at the second boarding. The capt. receiv'd a musket shot thro' the thigh, and his lieutenant 4 balls in his thigh at the first broadside, but both kept the deck, and fought to the end; the privateer had 2 men killed, and 5 wounded.

The *Marie Angélique*, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, car. by the Fox man of war to Kinsale.

A South Sea ship, valu'd at 60,000 *l.* taken by two Rhode Island privateers.

A large Spanish privateer, which had done much mischief, taken in the Turkish seas, with a great quantity of dollars on board.

A Fr. priv. of great force, taken by a man of war station'd to the eastward of Jamaica.

A French ship with a valuable cargo, carry'd by a privateer of New England into Providence.

The *St Jacques*, Rasteau, from St Domingo for Rochelle, 300 tons, 4 guns, and 37 men, with 400 hogheads of sugar, car. by the Isabella gally priv. capt. Millar, into Charles Town S. Carol.

Two other prizes taken by the same privateer, and sent to New York.

The *St Joseph*, from Salonica for Marseilles, car. by the Bethel frigate, Freeman, into Cagliari.

The *Reynard*, from St Domingo for Bourdeaux, carry'd into Kinsale.

A French ship, 18 carriage guns, 18 swivels, and 120 men, taken by the Drake sloop of war between Leogane and Port Louis, after a fight of 5 hours, and car. to Jamaica, April 20.

The *St Jean Baptista*, from Cadiz for New Spain, car. by the Mary Gally m. of w. to Barbadoes.

A French sloop from Cape Francois, taken by the Carter Inow, and with another prize carry'd to Philadelphia.

Le Frere Aîné, Palette, a privateer of Bologn, brought by the Dispatch sloop, captain Barnsley, into Yarmouth.—“This privateer's commission bore date May 15, N. S. 1748, in contradiction to the proclamation for cessation of arms.” See p. 204 G.

A French privateer of Leogane, 4 carriage, 8 swivel guns, and 42 men, carry'd to New York.

The Constantine, Read, arriv'd at Leghorn from Malta with her two prizes formerly mentioned, and a new one, bound from Dantzic to Marseilles, very rich, which is her 7th prize.

A Domingo ship, value 5000 *l.* carry'd by the Bridgewater into Kinsale; another of equal value taken by the Advice.

The *Three Friends*, from the Havana for Martinico, with the governor of the latter on board, taken by the Pandour privateer of Philadelphia, and the *Revenge* of St Kitts; they took out of her the value of 9000 *l*, and the vessel with what she has on board, is valued at 6000 *l* more.

Five French ships, from France for Cape Francois, carry'd by two privateers to Rhode Island.

The *Dragon* snow, from Martinico for Canada, with rum, sugar, melasses, cotton, coffee, &c. taken by the Trembleur privateer, capt. Brown, of Philadelphia.

The *Battlers*, outward bound from France, taken by the Katherine privateer.

A French Turkey ship, taken soon after the fall'd from Vado by one of adm. Byng's Squadron.

Seven French privateers, besides 4 prizes of great value, taken by his majesty's ship the *Lions* on the West India station.

The *Providence*, Donevan, laden with French goods, and mann'd by Irishmen, taken by the True Blue privateer, and condemn'd as an illicit trader.

English Ships retaken.] The *Scipio*, Troth, from Lophora for Bristol, by the Alexander privateer; the *James and Elizabeth*, Boyde, from Carolina for Cowes, by the Diamond privateer; the *Beulah*, from Philadelphia, with sugar and indigo for London, by the *Admiral*. Gr. The *Orley*, Marth, from St Kitts for London; two ships by the Diamond man of war at the back of the idle of Wight; the *Mary and Anne*, a Dutch ship from the W. Indies; the *Odus Branch*; the *Three Sisters*, Moor, from N. England, by the men left on board, who carry'd her to Ireland; the *Friendship*, Brown, from Barbadoes for Belfast; the *Hopewell*, Huxford, from Rhode Island to Carolina; the *Trial*, from Maryland to Antigua; the *George*, Whaley, from Lophora to Dublin; the *D. of Cumberland*, Cotte, from N. England for Jamaica; the *Elizabeth*, Pyke, from Lisbon for Newfoundland; the *Biddy*, Trentham, from Montserrat; the *Fanny and Nancy*, Toy, from Maryland for London; the *Charming Sally*, of Dublin, with rum from the Leeward Islands; the *Samuel*, Bowers, of Philadelphia.

Extract of a Letter from Sylvanus Carr, Commander of the John and William of Boston.

"On Dec. 20. 14 leagues to windward of Antigua, about half after 12, we engaged with a French privateer sloop of 8 carriage, 14 swivel guns, and 120 men, who after an hour and half boarded us with 60 odd hands, and then floor'd off on receiving three round and two double-headed shot from us, besides 3 shot before between wind and water, leaving the 60 odd men aboard us, with muskets, pistols, cutlasses and pikes. We then took to our close quarters, and had work enough till between 8 and 9 at night, when they call'd for quarter, having seven kill'd and many wounded; the night had been shorter, had the 2d mate done his duty in the forecable; but he, and 4 men with him never fired a gun, nor blew off his powder chests, but, on the contrary, cry'd out for quarters, hove over all his powder out of one of the ports, and suffer'd the French to cut the half deck thro' with their pikes. The Frenchmen made oath before the judge of the admiralty at Antigua, that they had above 30 men kill'd and mortally wounded; our ship was much damaged, but we had not one man hurt."

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, June 1748.

A N English ship, with several sorts of goods, and 7 Dutch ships with 2500 pipes of wine and brandy, carry'd by the Victorieux privateer into Marfeilles.

The *D. of Beaufort* privateer, carry'd by a French frigate of 26 guns into Port Louis.

The *Elizabeth*, from Carolina, taken by a French privateer, and ransom'd for 220 guineas.

The *Carolina*, Coleman, from Lisbon for N. England, carry'd into Granville.

The *D. of Cumberland*, Borge, from St Eustatia for Amsterdam, carry'd to Dunkirk.

The *Mary*, Haynes, from Liverpool to Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Hawke*, Cole, from London to Madeira; and a ship with corn for Leghorn, car. to Morlaix.

Three fishing-boats in Margate Road, ransom'd for 20 guineas each.

The *Warren*, Funnell, from Jamaica, carried into Brest.

The *Warren*, Condie, from Maryland to London; and the *Pretty Peggy*, Murray, from Cork to St Kitts, both carry'd into Morlaix.

The *St John Baptist*, Roos, from Majorca to Amsterdam, carry'd to Marfeilles.

The *John and Mary*, Crawford, from Antigua to London; the *Manchester*, Mose, from Lancaster to Montserrat; the *Ranger*, Kilner, from ditto to Antigua; the *Peter and Sarah*; the *Narab*, Otteray, from Pifcatana to the W. Indies; the *Rea*, from Philadelphia; and the *Charming Sally*, from St Kitts for Antigua; the *Patsy*, Higden, from Boston to ditto; the *Martha*, Adams; and the *Leeward Islands Packet*, Hilton, both from St Kitts to Antigua; all taken by the French in the West Indies.

The *Ufrow Margard*, from Iquebo for Amsterdam, carry'd into Morlaix.

The *Hofwerk*, —; and the —, Roos, from Salo for Amsterdam, car. to Marfeilles.

The *Squaloro*, Loyal, from Maryland for Madeira, taken within reach of the guns of that island by a Spanish privateer, but detain'd on that account by the governor.

The *William*, Street, from Rotterdam to Newcastle, taken the 18th Inst. and ransom'd.

The *Fane*, Hindman, from St Kitts for London.

The *Charles and Henry*, Hanson, from N. York for Curacao, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Anne and Elizabeth*, from Jamaica for Cape de Verd Islands, carry'd to St Jago de Cuba.

The *Wilkes*, Ferguson, from Rotterdam for the Murray Frith, ransom'd for 618 guineas.

A brigantine, *Newham*, taken the 10th Inst. off Whitby, by a French privateer, and ransom'd. The *Yacuan*, Knox, from Carolina to Boston, taken by a Spanish privateer.

- The *New England Gally*, Ansell, from Boston to Antigua, taken by the Fr. and ransom'd.
 The ———, Sybourn, from Cork to Eustatia, carry'd into Guadaloupe.
 The ———, Groenandyke, from Amsterdam to St David's Streights, carry'd to Dieppe.
 An English collier, plunder'd by a large luggsail privateer full of men, and then ransom'd.
 A Stockton ship, with butter, cheese, &c. taken off the Yorkshire coast, and ransom'd; but as the cessation of hostilities in those seas had taken place, the ransom would not be paid.
 The *Neptune*, Gay; the *Ellen*, Degan, and another vessel from London to the Streights, laden with corn, taken May 17th to the southward of Uthant, by two Fr. privateers of St Maloes.
 The *Martha*, Jackson, from London to Carolina, carry'd into Guadaloupe.
 The *Warren*, Trale, from Jamaica to London, carry'd to the Havannah.
 The *Martha*, Oliver, from Boston to the Leeward Islands, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *Dorchester*, Cullington, from New York, carry'd to St Domingo.
 The ship of Cornelius Brandeler, from Barbary for Amsterdam, carry'd into Cadiz.
 The *Mermaid*, Pool, from the Leeward Islands for Boston, carry'd to Martinico.
 Several ships taken by a Spanish privateer of 20 guns, in the latitude of Carolina.
 The ship of capt. Spelman, from New England for Jamaica, taken by the Spaniards.
 The *Benin*, ———, from Liverpool for Africa, carry'd into Martinico.
 The *snaw* ———, Perkins, from Boston for the Leeward Islands, car. to Guadaloupe.
 The *snaw* ———, Everden, from ditto to ditto, carry'd to Martinico.
 The *New King shaw*, Green, from Koningsberg for Hull, carry'd into France.
 The *Success*, Allen, from Cape Fare to Montserrat, taken by a Spanish privateer.
 The *Happy Enterprize*, Louther, taken April 4, by a Bayonne privateer.
 The *Charming Molly*, Seward, from Piscataqua for the Leeward Islands, car. to Guadaloupe.
 The *Clementina*, Frazier, from Gottenburg for Peterhead; the *Endeavour*, Balline; the *Benjamin*, Boutillier, both from Jersey for Newfoundland; the *Scarborough*, Murphy, from Antigua for Cork; and the *St Kitts Merchant*, Mackenzie, from London for St Kitts, all ransom'd.
 The *Aurora*, Gammon, taken by a French privateer coming north about.
 The *Success*, Ferris, from Porto Bello to Jamaica, taken by the French.
 A large ship, 18 guns six pounders, and 36 men, from Piscataqua to Antigua.
 The *Tribble*, Atkins, from Boston; the *Mercury*, Colcock; and the ——— schooner, Coen, both from Providence; the *Magdelane*, Mackenzie from Leith; and the *Nancy*, Young, from Bristol, all for Carolina; and the ——— sloop, *Link*, from Carolina for Frederica, all taken by privateers on the coast of Carolina.
 The *Oxford*, Windsor; and the *Carolina*, Horreth, both from Lisbon for Carolina, taken and ransom'd, the first for 150 l. the other for 1000 pieces of eight.
 The ———, Fenwick, from Gottenburg for Yarmouth, ransom'd for 400 l.
 Two large ships, one of them for Virginia, taken by a Spanish privateer of 26 guns.
 The *Susanna*, Rice, from New York for Amsterdam, carry'd by the French to North Bergen.
 The *Expedition*, Duncan, from Glasgow for Stockton, ransom'd for 551 guineas.
 The *Yuno*, Lane, from the Gold coast for Jamaica, carry'd by a Spanish privateer to Hispaniola; she was afterwards cut out, but all the negroes were landed.
 Two ships, one with corn, taken by a French privateer on the coast of Zealand.
 The *Ceres*, Laverance, from Dartmouth for Antigua, taken by a Spanish privateer; the captain and crew were put on board a Portuguese ship off Cape Finisterre, which landed them on the Start.
 The *Trygarn*, Kaye, from Liverpool and Africa; and the *Mary-Anne*, Murthland, from Jamaica for Liverpool, both carry'd to St Jago de Cuba.
 The *Vigilant*, Dring, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, carry'd into Petit Guaves.
 The *Tryton*, Burrows, from London for Bermudas, taken by a Spanish privateer.
 The ———, Kent, from Boston for Jamaica, taken by a French privateer.
 The *Molly*, Walker, from London for Antigua, carried into Martinico.
 The *Kent*, Saunders, for Cape Fare, taken by a privateer from the Havanna, who took out her cargo, and sunk her.
 The *Roswin*, Atwell, from Bristol for Antigua, carry'd to Guadaloupe.
 The *William*, Slone, from Dublin for Antigua, carry'd to Martinico.
 The *Charming Jenny*, Chivers, from Liverpool for Montserrat; the *Charming Rebecca*, Hartley, from Piscataqua for Antigua; a Dutch ship, Morgan, from Cork for St Eustatia; the *De-pight*, Stewart, from ditto for Antigua; the *Christian*, ———, from St Croix for ditto; the *Dolphin*, Sandford, from New London for ditto; the *Seafower*, Oliver, from Boston for ditto; and the ships commanded by the masters Lawrence, Hatterbull, Batter, Leet, Seary, Garven, Shoers, Seward, Tucker, Mason, Lamb, Pitcherry, all carry'd into Guadaloupe.
 The *Swallow*, Titcomb, from Maryland for London, taken the 5th Inst. 15 leagues west of Scilly, by the Conquerant privat. of Granville; and the *Dolphin*, Cox, from Jamaica for London, taken the 10th Inst. by the same privateer, and ransom'd for 500 l.
 The *Jenny*, Read, from Carolina for Pool, taken the 5th Inst. and carry'd to Bilbao.
 The ———, Albany, from New York, bound thither from the Virgin Islands; a ship from Jamaica to London, of 16 guns, with 600 hogheads of sugar; and a schooner bound for Boston, with melasses; all carry'd by a Spanish privateer to St Augustin.
 The *Sarah and Martha*, White, from Rhode Island to the W. Indies, taken by the French.
 The *Widow*, White, from Philadelphia for London, carry'd to Bayonne.
 The *Sally*, Morison; and the *Union*, Worldale, both for Jamaica, taken by privateers.

From the *Gentleman's Magazine*, June 11.

EPICURISM ruinous to the State.

TO be fantastical in a fine lady is privilege, in a great lady prerogative; and so very rarely is either of them waved, that when grandeur or beauty makes its approaches, we expect a suitable equipage of airs and whims; and receive the fair idol with all the courtesy of *England*.

But, tho' custom and false gallantry have left the ladies in possession of a right to be ridiculous, what shall be urged in defence of any male creature, who not only adopts every effeminate foible, but glories in them; and affects to despise and ridicule the rough unpolish'd creature, who has sense and spirit enough to persist in the manly port of his fore-fathers?

Should it be asked by any villager, who had never been out of the hundred where he was born (and none but such could ask the question) if we really had any such *Epicureans* amongst us, I would, if possible, persuade him to take a step to town for information; I would lead him to the park, the play, the opera, the c—t, and the parade. In all which places I would entertain him with a view of the scholars, gentlemen, senators, and heroes of the age.

Should I farther tell him, that the fate of his country were in the hands of such *things* as these; that they were to be the props of the present age, the fathers of the next, and perhaps the examples of many more; would not this very peasant, knotted as he grew, blush with shame, tremble with fear, and glow with rage, at so dire a prospect?

The politics of our great state pilots have, in this one fatal particular, become the politics of the nation.—**Every gay young fellow** now-a-days glories in being half *Christian*, half *Epicurean*; in taking no thought for tomorrow, and in pursuing pleasures as his *summum bonum*.—Hence, let our m——l miners sap the constitution below, let the progress they make from day to day be pointed out ever so plainly, still they dress, dance, wench, and fiddle on, as if no way concerned in the general ruin.—Hence, let nations league against us, let war burst upon us with all its terrors, let the forcerels Peace beset us with all her enchantments,—still they dress, dance, wench, and fiddle on; alike trusting *mercenaries* to save them, and permitting *mercenaries* to undo them.

In storms at sea every passenger rouses himself, and no hand is found too delicate to lend assistance; because all are embarked in the same bottom. The commonwealth is, likewise, a huge bark; and when endanger'd, if every man had the eyes of *Argus*, and the hands of *Briareus*, he ought to employ them all for the general preservation.

But we have observed a quite opposite conduct; and, provided our mess was serv'd, and our bowl full, have, on all occasions, shewn an utter indifference, whether the ship sunk or swim.

He that has a command, for example, attends more to the profits and perquisites than the duties of his post: and he that has none, believes he has no duty to attend at all.

A war is the storm of a state; and from what quarter soever it blows, it ought to be esteemed a very serious interval by every body on board.

But when we were beset with two wars at once, I appeal to every man's own observation, whether history affords us any parallel instance of a people so thoughtless, and so secure. Did we so much as dream of any reform of manners? Did we address ourselves to reduce any one article of expence? Did we, as individuals, think it incumbent on us to make the least preparation against either of those storms, which at last rose to such a height as required all our strength and address to weather? On the contrary, did we not wallow, as before, in riot? Did we not continue the slaves of luxury? Were not ostentation and prodigality the great business of our lives? Did we not esteem every moment lost that was diverted from those favourite pursuits, and every monitor impertinent, who endeavoured to rouse us from that fatal lethargy?

Peace, on the other hand, is that halcyon-calm in which it is supposed a matter of indifference, if not a claim of right, to throw up all concern for the public, and to give a loose to every kind of sensuality, even under the very eye of *Cato* himself: But when the bark is leaky, the rigging rotten, the stores exhausted, the mariners mutinous and corrupt, the officers careless and unskilful, and the very pilots studious of nothing but to run away with the ship; when such is the state of the commonwealth, even in peace itself, a life of frolic and extravagance, supineness and insensibility, is a life of infamy.

'Tis still my sincere opinion, that no nation

nation in *Europe* has better instincts; or, in other words, is more disposed by nature to act up to the noblest examples, than our own: Thus among our youth, I mean such as are not debauch'd at the very threshold of life, we generally find the dawnings of whatever contributes to elevate and ennoble human nature. But as soon as they grow intimate with the world, and observe that every individual sails in a separate bottom, with interest for their pilot, and pleasure for the only port to which they are all bound; when they find selfish maxims every where propagated, and whatever tends purely and simply to the good of society, exposed, ridiculed, and condemned, as little better than downright *Quixotism*, and what ought to be punished with *Bedlam*, they have not firmness enough to oppose their own sense to that of the age; but, as they cannot turn the tide, give way to it, pursue the same gay voyage with the rest, and, provided they steer their own barks in safety, laugh at the wreck of others.

This, I must own, is but a melancholy picture; but, to our great misfortune, 'tis taken from the life: As, therefore, the present state of our public affairs is likely to be attended with very serious consequences, it is not only seasonable, but necessary, to give this timely warning, and call upon the patriot in particular, if there are any yet remaining who have a right to answer to that venerable name, to make good his title to it, by devoting some part of his time to, and placing some part of his pleasure in the service of his country.

To be of consequence to the public, a man should be amiable in private life; and whoever would punish the faults of a minister, should first qualify himself to prosecute by amending his own. *Cromwell* in his family, as well as the field, resembled a *Spartan*; having no vices of his own, he was authorized to give no quarter to those of others. Whoever, therefore, whether friend or foe to those in power, would be thought to consult the welfare of *Great Britain*, let them endeavour, in earnest, to put a stop to the licentious manners of the times; let them correct, if possible, the extravagance of youth, and venality of age: 'Tis from these two fatal springs the venom flows, that has already more than half ruined our constitution; and, unless these are purified, we can never hope for a thorough cure.

I shall add no more than this; *Cæsar*

being ask'd by *Cyrus*, how he should effectually enslave a nation, he had conquer'd, answer'd, *By debauching their manners. By letting loose Intemperance among them. The chains of Luxury are the easiest borne, and the hardest to break of any in the world.*

An Account of the civil Commotions in the United Provinces, on account of farming the Taxes.

THE people of *Holland*, who had succeeded in their favourite scheme of a stadtholder, and even in its entail on the female line in the illustrious house of *Orange*, by tumultuous applications to their governors, in time of war and danger; no sooner received the news of a cessation of arms, but they meditated an exemption from their heavy taxes, by an entire abolition of the most burthenfome, and had recourse to the like violent methods.

The province of *Groningen* had set the example in last *April*, where the people rose up in arms, and committed such acts of violence as intimidated the magistracy to grant them all they could desire, and confirm it by solemn acts. This encouraged the burghers and peasants of *Friesland*, who rose in great bodies, and were not content with barely exhibiting their grievances, and demanding that the government should be established on the ancient footing, or such as it was at the union of *Utrecht* (See our last Vol. p. 413.) and that the farming of taxes should be entirely abolish'd, that commerce might be free as heretofore, and without monopoly, but pulled down and destroyed all the offices of the farmers, and their deputies and clerks, and threw their books of accounts into the sea and canals, with the registers and other papers, after tearing them in pieces; they burnt also several houses of other gentlemen, whom they thought averse to any alteration in government.

This caused an assembly of the states of *Leuwarden*, June 1, N. S. to which the deputies of the peasants presented their grievances with a petition, the principal articles of which were the settling the succession to the stadtholdership on the female issue of the Prince of *Orange*, as in most other provinces; the giving all civil employments to none but to natives, or persons naturalized, and housekeepers in the province 8 years; a favourable attention of their noble magnificences to all remonstrances, otherwise a liberty to address his serene highness; the

entire abolition of all farms, and in lieu thereof an assessment.—These were immediately comply'd with, and the people being satisfied, retir'd without the least disorder; this agreement was made and sign'd June 4, N. S. and 'tis said they propose for the future to pay their taxes by way of capitation. This success of the peasants of *Friesland* raised expectations in other provinces of an abolition of taxes, and, in consequence, disorders in *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, and other towns of *Holland*, but principally at *Harlem* and the *Hague*. At the first place the riots began June 11 or 12, N. S. and the commotion continued 48 hours without intermission, the people all that time crying aloud without ceasing, *No more Farmers, No more farmers*, whilst the most outrageous plunder'd and pulled down 8 or 9 houses of the farmers of the taxes, and tore, cut, and broke in pieces their furniture, and afterwards threw it into the canals; from one house they brought 20 or 25,000 florins, and let it drop into the river by cutting holes in the bags, the burghers not opposing them. The magistrates sent an express with advice to his highness the stadtholder, and to have his directions; on which he sent his orders, and the magistrates published at the town house that provisionally the inhabitants of *Harlem* should pay no more money to the farmers. The magistracy of *Utrecht*, to prevent further mischief, have abolished the duties upon coffee, tea and potatoes, and an additional impost on tobacco. At the *Hague* the fire of sedition, which had lain smothering for some time, broke forth into a flame, on the 18th instant, N. S. and the riotous mob plundered the chief pachter's house, and grew so outrageous as oblig'd the burghers, who had orders to disperse them by any means, to fire upon them, by which 7 or 8 persons were killed, and 25 or 30 wounded, and the mob was dispersed, with the assistance of the *Swiss* guards. But being informed the next day, that the *Swiss* guards had no orders to fire, and the burghers declaring they would not oppose them, since it concern'd only the pachters, they spent the whole day in pillaging the houses of the farmers of the public revenues. Hence the popular fury communicated itself to the capital, *Amsterdam*, where open violences began on the 27th N. S. and all the houses of the farmers of the taxes upon eatables were plunder'd, and their furniture destroy'd, or thrown into the canals; but when the populace proceeded

to plunder other houses, the burghers fired upon them, whereby many rioters were killed or wounded, and some taken prisoners, of which two were afterwards hanged. The people of *North Holland*, or *West Friesland*, of which *Harlem* is the chief city, have printed a justification of their proceedings, pretending they are not averse to paying towards the public necessity, nor intend to shake off the obedience due to the laws and government; but that they can no longer bear the excessive load of taxes, render'd twice as heavy, by the oppressive manner of collection, which instead of filling the public coffers, serve only to aggrandize those who acquire estates by the miseries of their fellow citizens.—To prevent the bad consequences of these commotions, the Pr. of *Orange*, and the deputies of the council have issued a proclamation, in which they set forth the many inconveniencies that would infallibly attend the abolition of the taxes demanded, and represent the impossibility of supporting the expences incumbent on the state, without those or heavier taxes; they exhort them therefore not to resist the pachters, or their substitutes in collecting the public revenue, till their grievances can be conveniently examined, declaring that the refractory shall be severely punished as disturbers of the peace.—

This proclamation not having the desired effect to pacify the people, who insisted on immediate redress, his highness the stadtholder, repaired to the assembly of the states of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, and made the following speech in their favour.

Noble, Great and Mighty Lords,

THE desire which appears among the inhabitants of these provinces for abolishing the farms upon the public revenues, is not to be look'd upon as a new thing, no more than the ideas which have been formed upon this subject by persons of understanding, who have endeavour'd to shew, that more suitable measures might be made use of, which with less trouble, and in a manner less burdensome to the inhabitants, would furnish the state with the same sums, or even more considerable ones, than those which the farms produced. How ardent soever the desire [was, it never yet broke out in disturbances of such a nature, as those which have happened within these few days, the impetuosity of which could not be stopp'd by the most convincing reasons, let forth

in the edict of your noble and great mightinesses of the 19th instant, the motive of which was to prevent carrying things to too great extremities, till proper remedies were concerted and found out. This however made no impression upon the people, and was not sufficient to restrain several persons from proceeding to violent measures, which, if they had gone ever so little farther, must have been productive of the most fatal consequences.

However blameable these disturbances may be in their circumstances, it cannot but be observed, that they don't proceed from a principle of disobedience; as it must be deem'd, if the design was to shake off the publick taxes design'd for the service of the state; but that, on the contrary, we still find the same zeal, the same eagerness, which were ever so conspicuous in the true citizens of these provinces, whenever it was found necessary to contribute voluntarily out of their own fortunes for the preservation of the state: Sentiments, by which they have always distinguished themselves from other nations, and of which no proof can be brought more recent or more compleat than the joy and forwardness with which every one contributed to the free gift, and which is still paid with the same willingness.

Such is the point of view from which I beheld these troubles, and the present situation of affairs, at a time when being just recovered from a fit of illness, and still labouring under the weakness of that state, I did not lose sight of the risk the country must run by the continuance of these disturbances, and the dangers which must inevitably result from them; whilst on the other hand I reflected upon the difficulty of satisfying the desires of the people, by substituting upon the abolition of the farms other methods that might not be prejudicial to the state.

It was not therefore possible for me to defer any longer to appear in the assembly of your Noble and Great Mightinesses, to represent to you in the strongest manner, the unhappy consequences, and the dangers which would result from a longer delay in making use of the means to procure the necessary remedies. At the same time I thought proper earnestly to request your Noble and Great Mightinesses to abolish the farms from this time, and to employ your most speedy deliberations to find out, and put in execution, some other methods, which, without being

(*Gent. Mag.* JUNE 1748.)

more burthensome to the inhabitants, might be introduced with success, in lieu of the farms that shall be suppressed. The establishment of a poll-tax would, in my opinion, be one method which we might have recourse to.

I cannot at the same time dispense with requesting your Noble and Great Mightinesses in the most serious manner, that you would remove from the inhabitants all just causes of complaint concerning abuses which may have crept into the disposal of employments, and embrace the means of redress which you thought suitable by one of your former resolutions; in order to bring to a happy issue the deliberations begun with that view, and also to take such resolutions as are necessary for applying from henceforward the revenue of the post-office to the service of the government.

This speech had such an effect, as to produce a resolution of the states entirely to abolish the farms, and the receipt of any duties or taxes which are farm'd, and to substitute other methods necessary for the support of the government less grievous and burthensome.

PLATE IV. BEARINGS of COAT-ARMOUR exemplify'd. (See p. 201.)

Differences of Brethren.

1. A label for the eldest son (during his father's life-time only).
2. A crescent for the second.
3. A mullet for the third.
4. A mantlet for the fourth.
5. An annulet for the fifth.
6. A fleur de lis for the sixth.
7. A rose for the seventh.
8. A cross moline for the 8th.
9. A double caterfoile for the ninth.
115. Or, 5 crescents in cross azure.
116. Vert, 5 fgs leaves in saltire or.
117. Or, 3 annulets in chief, azure.
118. Azure, 3 mullets in pale, or.
119. Gules, 4 fusils in fess argent, a crescent for difference.
120. Parti per bend, sable and argent, three mullets of 6 points, counterchang'd.
121. Azure, 3 double caterfoiles in bend sinister, or.
122. Sable, 2 lions gambes in chevron, argent.
123. Argent, a man's head distilling drops of blood p.p. within an orle of martlets, sable.
124. Gules, 3 billets in pale, or.
125. Sable, 3 swords argent, hilted and pointed or, their points meeting in base.
126. Az. a fess arg. 3 apples in base, or.
127. Arg. 3 lions passant azure.
128. Arg. 3 lions rampant gules.
129. Ermine, an eagle display'd, gules.
130. Argent, an eagle rising, azure.
131. Argent, 3 roses, gules.
132. Az. 3 roses arg. leaved and stalked p.p.

M m

11. m

274 *Scheme for support of poor Clergymen's Widows, &c.*

From the *Toronto Journal*, June 28 and 29:
Of Dean PRIDEAUX's Scheme for the Relief of the Widows and Children of poor Clergymen.

THE author mentions a letter from a dignitary of the church of England, highly applauding a scheme for a charitable provision for the widows and children of the poor clergy; then quotes from the learned Dean PRIDEAUX the following articles, proposed by him for the said purpose.

I. That the whole body of the clergy do equally take upon them this charge of providing for their own poor, that is, the poor widows and children of clergymen deceased, in the same manner, as every parish provideth for those that fall into poverty in it.

II. That in order hereto, the clergy of every county be incorporated, and have stated meetings and proper officers appointed to manage this matter.

III. That the officers appointed do annually lay an equal rate upon all the ecclesiastical benefices in the county, for the maintaining of those poor belonging to the clergy, in the same manner as the overseers of the poor do in every parish, make a rate for the maintaining of the poor belonging to the said parish.

IV. That a license of mortmain be granted every such corporation to purchase and hold lands, to a value in proportion to the number of parishes which are in the said county.

V. That all parishes be discharged from making provisions for any such poor, as the clergy are to be charged with according to this proposal, and that in consideration hereof all ministers of parishes be discharged from all poor rates in their said parishes for their ecclesiastical benefices, and be charged for them only to the maintaining of their own poor, and none other.

All the difficulty in this proposal will be to get the clergy excused from being rated for their benefices to the parochial poor. But since hereby the clergy discharge the parishes from so many poor, as belong to them, it is but equitable that the parishes should discharge them, on the other hand, of so much of the parish-rates as is laid upon their benefices, in order to maintain them. And the widows and children of clergymen, when reduced to poverty and want, by their decease, have a very just claim to the publick charity of the nation, in that they, who left them in this condition, died in the publick service

of it; and that especially since the reason, why they were not better provided for by the deceased, for the most part, is, because they themselves were not sufficiently provided for while living in the station in which they served; Had not the state taken from the church so much of its former endowments, by appropriating them into lay-hands at the time of the reformation, ministers would have been in a condition to have provided for their families themselves, and therefore the state being the cause of that poverty, in which clergymen so often leave their families behind them when they die, I reckon they are under a more than ordinary obligation to take care of a suitable provision for them: To turn them over to the allowance of the parochial poor, will be too hard for persons of their condition: The character of those they were so nearly related to, requires, that they should be maintained in a better manner. It was a rule of charity among the Jews; * that if a person of the better rank should fall into poverty and want, he was to be relieved in a manner suitable to his former condition; and there is reason for it, because when men have been habituated to a plentiful and opulent way of living all their lives past, they will need more things, even for the necessary support of life, than other people, who have been more hardly bred; and therefore, if allowed no more than what is given the meaner sort, barely to keep them from starving, they cannot be maintained by it. And therefore since the character of the minister, while he lived, the dignity of his function, and his station in the publick service of the church, in which he minister'd, did put him and his family above the ordinary sort of people, it is reasonable that his wife and children, which he leaves behind him at his decease, if afterwards reduced to want, should be considered and provided for in a manner suitable to their former condition; and not be brought down so low, as to be put on the same level with the meanest of beggars, and the vilest scum of the people in a parochial allowance. As this will be a disgrace to the function, and a dishonour to the order, of which the person was, to whom they were so nearly related, so also will it not only be insufficient to relieve their need, but moreover carry with it such a load of indignity, and

* Maimonides in Tract. Metaneth Anshim, cap. 10.

empt upon the persons themselves; none of them, considering their condition, will ever be able to submit so. And therefore, as there is no provision for them, such a way as this, which they expect of, and which also would be sufficient for them if they could, it is no thing as if they were not for at all; and it still lies upon them to take that care of them, which equity and justice do require. What better method can it be than in this, which I now offer? For if they be put into the hands of the clergy themselves to take care, you may be sure they will do it in such a suitable and proper manner, as every one of them is led to accept of, and so all will be relieved, and comfortably supplied. And what less can be done towards it, than appropriate ministers usually pay for their services to the rates for the parochial rates for this purpose? We do not ask for a new tax for this charity, but only a part of that which is already established, and this for the service of a part of the nation's which they are bound to provide as well as the other. Neither do we say any ease for the clergy in this because if they take upon themselves the charge of providing for the clergy's salaries, for the widows and children of the clergy, that are dead, that are ant, and do it in such a manner as to be able to their condition, as well as needs, as it ought to be done, needs which the clergy must be supplied with, will rather exceed than any short of that which they are charged with in the poor-rates of the parishes. And therefore what can be more reasonable and just than that they take upon them, in the manner I have proposed, the burden of providing for the former sort of clergy, who be wholly exempted from any charge any thing to the latter; and at the same time they discharge the care of the poor, which they take upon them! For otherwise the clergy will be charged double to what they are charged only single, which is means intended by this proposal.

OTTEPLAID, in his JACOBITE JOURNAL the 11th, after having treated the *Old England*, the *Fog*, and the printer *London Evening Post*, with great contempt, a set of paltry scribblers, that vilify

and asperse the characters of every great and good man in the kingdom, proposed an hospital for scoundrels, that such writers might be supported without injury to society. *Argus Centoculi* observes on this occasion, that as *Dr Sewall*, conscious of the approach of his lunacy, erected an hospital for the reception of such objects, so *Mr Trenchard*, from a consciousness of what he ever was, is, and will be, has proposed an hospital for persons in like circumstances; and, in reward of this beneficent design, recommends him as unquestionably qualified for president.

The *Old England Journal*, June 25.

BELOWS some remarks on the 9th preliminary article; (*See p. 221 E*) suggests, that since nothing is mentioned about our merchants losses, the sums due to them, or any security for a free trade, without search, this article, which relates to an old dormant *Hanover* claim, is quite impolitic, and might have been much better kept a private one. He then gives a petition in behalf of the merchants, whose rights, he fears, will be complimented away for remote considerations.

From the *Craftsman*, May 14, 21, 28.

THE PROGRESS OF CORRUPTION. A SATIRE. Continued from p. 213.

Come, Satire: placid to the good distressed,
To prosperous guide in suffering terrors dreft,

Come awful minister of heav'n and bring
Thy soul felt scourge, and unresisted sting,
Rend the black curtain of conspiring night,
And drag th' assassins of the land to light.
Come! pride and pow'r shall tremble at thy strong,

Scarce the last trump more dreadful or more
Shew the black murderers of *Britannia's* weal,
Not like *Ravilliar* arm'd with glittering steel,
But gold more fatal, that can mow their way,
Thro' arm'd battalions wedg'd in close array;
Gold that, by magic pow'r, can quell the brave,
And touching turn the patriot to a slave,
That spreads enchantment to the cheated view,
As good shews evil, and the false as true.

The foremost drudges of the impious tribe,
Who dar'd to take, and justify, the bribe,
Were *S—m's* prelate, and the fordid *Scot*,
This the state's scandal, that the church's blot,
Supporters long of the corrupter's cause,
Against all human, and all sacred, laws.
Long had the priest maintain'd the right divine,
As had his fire before, of *S—m's* line,
With *G—* in secret long had fix'd the doom
Of all th' opposers of their friend at *Rome*;
But *W—* rose, grand patron he of vice,
Who rul'd by giving to each man his price;
He knew the purchase of the priestly crew,
And held the mitre up to *S—m's* view;

At sight of this all former scruples fled,
And *G—*'s only was th' anointed head.
Behold, O *England*, to thy foul disgrace,
Those who have once espous'd the spurious race

Of profit, man's audacious line,
 And vainly pressed on their right side,
 Beyond them more or less in grace and love,
 It comes to the service with the dove,
 Such for the most and best not turned a head,
 Who bring for good remembrance their song or
 croak

Tout sur, O royal George, our foe, the King,
Gives where we lay a long race of sorrowing
A race of Prince's equal to ourselves.
I wish to be friends, above, and such, the Lord
Blessed. O sweet, royal George, embrace
In me a friend, not to war, but to:
To be, O Prince below, to be—O B—
To be my safety to a sword of steel
Be not the lord and deignance lord,
(Mean as was D—n, L—d, H—n, and B—n)
With tales don't, peace & strength of words,
To them down from virtue not from birth,
Sparks of George's all, more earthly things,
A flame to tell, and degree to keep.
Such was the case when the mistake prove
Travels H—n to his L—n town;
All the same: age n— and love his head,
To be the matter on his brow of end;
A man not greatly near, nor given to men
The most of it, but with a little of heart.

What bread impart with love of sacred
truth,
What eye that sees with joy the passive youth,
What mind that takes the sweets of *After*;
But *never* the full of *L—* and *P—*;
O! had they dy'd before their venal tongue
Had said the same tale with *W—* and *T—*;
When *Walsley* had deliver'd virtue forth,
And *Liordham* pray'd them for their Roman
worth.

Their country's men had then bidden their

And I, perchance, had paid a nobler verse !
 As seated pensive in my lonely bow'r,
 When all was silent near the midnight hour,
 When the resurgent moon, with borrow'd light,
 Dispers'd the dark, and clear'd the brow of night,
 When *Flora* various sweets dispos'd around,
 And sent her fragrance from th' enamell'd ground.

Three venerable forms appear'd, and spread
An awful pleasing wildness round my head.
Down, a champion bold in Freedom's cause,
The just assertor of *Britanna's* laws,
From heav'n descended, like celestial dews,
To gild the subject, and to cheer the muse;
Who to our *Milton's* great remains was kind,
Whom to the poet's worth the land was blind;
To whom alone we owe what *Eden* yields,
That verd with *Temp's* and *Elysian* fields;
In spite of evil tongues, and evil times, †
He sav'd the manly and majestic rhymes. †
With him the ne'er forgotten *Croaker* stood,
Supremely learn'd, but not more learn'd than
good;

With regard to the fact if any, and if so, the cause of the appearance, and what is the cause of it.

What! have the moulds of nature died,
 And given of green apparel to the air?
 What! when the late November's pale came,
 For its thin leafless branches, and their bare;
 What! that the lifeless waters with'drew,
 And from its bed the sand be hid, his part;
 What! that the birds the earth, thought sacred, quit,
 Nor, like a soldier, wear their olden's ring?
 Nor hang in poetry, like a warrior to die,
 But must be bent, and much and left to give.
 Close to my nose: they seem to stand con-
 sidered.

And I wish my name were I could wish back:
On the wide fabric's plain they find their eyes
Of life more significant than mine;
They point to the center of where there,
By them I have learned to love their core,
Awakening shock their heads and with a fervor
Of devotion, beat the fabric down.

Take from the fountain of Corruption Sins,
 As from Peacock's eye, whatever's dim,
 Every, my Maid, though I already live
 Of this degenerate kind of loves of and.
 Who would so willingly work in Shades of grey,
 And make the falling of an earth before me?
 Or who so easily turn of mortal blood,
 Would pass in backward to the people's eye?
 As flames are, the dangerous and pain,
 To be made naked in the dark night;
 Against ungrateful power as I succeed,
 Who but a second is the virtuous one?
 I know that the granite brood I've tried;
 I know they are my sword and shield alike.

*For now attend, of ancient worthies' praise,
 The ravestune men of Gwyn, and learned Pwyll;
 Distant erst, O' Halls, the farthest King,
 The Muse shall never do thy virtues wrong.
 The Muse already has bestowed thy name
 To Gwyn's temple, and the shrine of Ffynnon;
 Thy Gair, great master of the *British* lyre,
 With *God's* sweetness, and with *Howe's* fire.
 Thy verse, perhaps, *Neuwall*, shall be read,
 Kings long forgotten, and whole ages fled.
 When *Spain's* bow'rs, that proudly turn have
 and.*

Shall fade from sight, in floating atoms lost,
Or, strewn in dust o'er all the neighbouring host,
Smoke from the hearth where proudly now they
stand:

O ! then of what avails the pompous hour ?
Of what the baffle for superior pow'r ?
How fair the structures which on virtue rise !
Admir'd for ever by the good and wise !
More precious these than all terrestrial things,
Than all the smiles, and all the crowns, of
kings !

Lord Cowper, tubile chancellor, refused the annual gifts which were before continually made by several officers in the court of Chancery. See MrPhiips's Pindaric ode on the death of Ld Cowper; which is one of the most delicate compositions in the English language.

• This alludes to a private story ; which will be told at a proper time.

* In a small, but elegant, collection of poems called Love Elegies.

† See the beginning of the third book of Paradise Lost.

|| Rhymes signify numbers only.

VERSES address'd to the Gentlemen of Worcester, who, in the Time of the late Rebellion, form'd an Association call'd The Constitution Club, and chose for their Motto

BEEF and LIBERTY.

We hope the Merit of these Lines will atone for their being somewhat out of Season, and the rather because they have been long mislay'd.

LONG had my lyre forgot the joyful strain,
A voice gift in *Phœbus*' sacred fane :
But now resum'd, again I tune the strings,
And Worcester's praise & Muse responding sings.

Let willing slaves, in ev'ry foreign clime,
Deem love of Liberty a daring crime ;
The sweets that bloom on *Albion*'s happy plains
Untasted, blest their desarts, and their chains ;
In grov'ling numbers chaunt their servile lays,
And fawn on tyrants, with polluted praise ;
A nobler theme my freeborn heart inspires,
And who but knows to sing when Freedom fires !
Subjects unshackled, and a patriot-king
Claim the glad tribute which I proudly bring.

From sterile rocks, and everlasting snow,
When *Scotia* pour'd, in swarms, the savage foe
To banish blessings in their wastes unknown,
And make our lands as joyless as their own,
By *Mem'ry* goaded, Indignation rose,
Her eyes dart light'ning, and her bosom glows.
' Keep, keep, the cries, ye happy and ye brave,
' What bought with blood, your great fore-fathers
' The dread of tyrants, in & field they drew [gave ;
' The sword of Freedom, and expir'd for you !
' Warm'd by the sound, all-ardent you reply,
' Still brave, still happy, tyrants we defy ;
' Our fathers spirits in our bosoms wake,
' And what to us they gave, our sons shall take.'
One impuls'd mov'd ye, and one wish combin'd
To blast whatever fraud or force design'd ;
To drive the foe o'er frozen hills again,
Where Want and Winter share a gloomy reign.

While some with trembling lips their fears confess'd,

And shook with all that fancy could suggest,
Some, more insidious, bore a meaner part,
And the sly question show'd the traitor's heart ;
Some dropp'd the mask, and own'd the broken
vow,

Nor fear of heav'n, nor shame restrains them now ;
You, 'midst a thousand faithless, faithful found,
Start from the wicked and the weak, around,
Raise the broad banner, and aloud proclaim
The *Briton*'s birthright, and the *Briton*'s aim,
Unknown to slaves that serve a tyrant-chief,
To us familiar, LIBERTY and BEEF.

Ye meanest reptiles, destitute of souls,
Whom abject love of servitude controuls,
Unworthy blessings which are *Britain*'s boast,
Hence—cringe and starve on *Gallia*'s envy'd coast ;
There, tasteless freedom shall no longer tire,
There, find the racks and galleys ye desire ;
There take the yoke, the slaves of tinsel state,
And own your shame in boasting *Levins* great ;
There soups and fallads shall your board supply,
And the kind priest absolve ye when ye die ;
Till then, around ye *French* dragoons shall range,
Long to secure the blessings of your change.

For you, who, still of glorious pride possess'd,
The slaves in thought and deed alike detest,

On whom fair Liberty, a dove-cy'd maid !
Serenely smiles, by insides again repaid ;
For you may heav'n, propitious to my pray'r,
Reserve a better state, with gracious care !
O ! may the corn of *Britain* still supply
Your board with bread, which foreign climes deny,
Still may both *Indies* your rich banquet grace,
And still the princely loins maintain its place ;
May this, amidst the dainties round it spread,
With proud pre-eminence exalt its head :
May this still nerve the *Briton*'s dreaded arm,
When rude Rebellion sounds the rash alarm !
This, lend him strength to blast the impious hand
That dares but touch the ark of *Britain*'s land !
But from light mirth I turn the solemn strain
To heav'n, nor heav'n shall humble vows disdain.
Thou good supreme ! the joy of worlds above,
Whose service, freedom ! and whose laws are love !
O ! keep my country from a tyrant free,
Whene'er chashtiz'd, chashtiz'd alone by thee !
Yet spare, O ! spare the rod our crimes demand,
And bid Repentance save a sinful land ;
Here still let Plenty all her wealth bestow,
In fertile pastures let our oxen low ;
No captive's sigh re-echo thro' our street,
But peace and joy in blest embraces meet ;
And, with these blessings, yet one more be giv'n,
One more exalted, gratitude to heav'n.

VERSES written by an unfortunate young Lady on one of the Windows in Nottingham Castle.

YE heav'ns ! if innocence deserves your care,
Why have you made it fatal to be fair ?
Base man the ruin of our sex was born ;
His prey the beauteous and the rest his scorn :
Alike unfortunate ! our rate is such,
We please too little, or we please too much.

Pax bello potior.

*D. A. Deus, lætæ bona multa pacis,
Quæ vacat vitæ studiis honestæ,
Debito jemper tibi quæ timore*

serviat uno.

*Pace sacundæ nutriuntur artes,
Et vigent urbes, populiq; leges,
Omnis & virtus, pietasque vero*

suget bonore.

*Ass ubi Mars est, ibi nil honesti,
Sed jacent leges, silet inter arma
Quicquid et sanctum, probitas & omnis*

languet & atget.

*Serus in cælum redeat, diuque
Lætus intersit populo Britanno,
Auream pacem teneatque Cæsar*

Numine amatus.

Craftsman.

J. C.

To PHILANDER ; On the Dispute between him and RUSTICUS.

ALAS ! poor *Phil* ! how sad's thy case !
By priest consign'd to dismal place !
Avaunt, ye wicked !—thou must go,
With ministers of * state to woe :
No hope of bliss for thee, or these,
For—*Rusticus* has got the keys.

* Alluding to *Rusticus*'s formerly sending all ministers of state to the devil.

SOLITUDE. An Allegorical ODE.

FROM empty mirth, and fruitless strife,
The tumult and the pride of life,
The craft of man, the force of fate,
From all the busy, all the great,
Bear me, ye Sylvens! quickly bear
To peaceful scenes, and puer air;
Come! kindly lead my weary feet
To sacred Solitude's retreat;
O! thro' her silent groves to stray,
And wind the sweetly devious way,
Where Nature all her charms resumes,
And Elys still unfaded blooms!

While thus I pray'd, a Sylvan came,
With placid looks, and gentle aim:
"Slow sure, said he, or seem'd to say,
Do mortals know for what they pray!
Hast thou attain'd a strength of mind
That scorns the help of human-kind?
And wilt thy deeds of virtue past
Regale thy memory to the last?
Can warm *Imagination* play
In rural scenes from day to day?
Will *Meditation*, strong to bliss,
Protect thee still from *Idleness*?
Canst thou, from life's distracting views
More swiftly fly than *Care* pursues?
With tearless eyes look backward o'er
That youth which shall return no more!
Without a sigh look forward too,
And age and death contented view?
He paus'd—nor time for thought deny'd,
Awhile I mus'd, and thus reply'd:

"That youth, once past, shall ne'er re-
"I know—to live I wish to learn; [turn
"On *Time's* swift wings to *Death* I fly,
"And therefore wish to learn to die;
"I know that o'er a mortal's head
"With ill his hours some faults have fled,
"But yet my pray'r I still repeat,
"O! lead to Solitude's retreat!"
"To Solitude's retreat, he said,
"This hour thy wishful feet are led:"

Graceful he turn'd, confess'd a God,
And joyful in his steps I trod;
Behind us sinks the glittering spire,
And lofty domes in clouds retire;
Before us, near and nearer still,
More lofty grows th' approaching hill;
With painful, patient steps, and slow,
We gain the height, and look below.

Behold, said he, the vary'd scene;
Here level-lawns of lively green;
There blooming groves, where myrtles
twine
Their am'rous arms around the vines.
Where woodbines knit with roses blow,
And calm translucent waters flow:
Here *Beauty*, lovely child of *Day*!
Descends on *Light's* resplendent ray,
Around her spreads a thousand dyes,
And paints the flow'rs in each supple

Here *Music* blends the vary'd strain,
And *Fragrance* breathes along the plain:
A cloudless sky appears above,
And all is peace, and all is love.
Now to the left the prospect view,
What mournful groves of baleful yew!
No rising flow'rs the ground adorn,
Without the rose behold the thorn!
There stagnant lakes are green alone,
And only birds of night are known;
Thick noisome fogs pollute the sky,
Hoarse thunders roar, and light'nings fly:
Thro' the drear walks the *Furies* rove,
And *Horror* hovers o'er the grove.
Plac'd on the line that parts the scene,
Bifronted Solitude is seen;
Each coast alike her rule obeys,
And each at once the queen surveys:
On *this* she turns a smiling face,
Of dimpled youth, and matchless grace,
And stretches here, with looks of love,
A sceptre ending in a dove:
To *that*, a mien severe appears,
Deform'd with frown, inspiring fears,
A knotted scourge her hand sustains,
And threatens long inflicted pains.
Know then, that heav'n or hell below
The pow'r you seek must still bestow,
To *Peace* and *Virtue* she divides
Her realms, so *Fate* itself decides;
The test yon magic glass supplies,
Which *Memory* holds, and *Conscience* eyes;
In that, if fair thy semblance be,
Yon scenes of bliss are all for thee:
If foul,—yon dreary haunts of woe;
Go, then, if yet 'tis best to go.
I answer'd not, but forward still
Pass'd silent, thoughtful down the hill,
Approach'd the queen—with hope and
dread,
Then took the glass,—the Vision fled.

EPIGRAMME sur le MARIAGE.
Par M. RICAULT.

(An Imitation of some English Lines.)
M'Algre Rome et ses adherans,
Ne comptons que six Sacrements.
Croire qu'il en est davantage
C'est n'avoir pas le sens commun;
Car chacun sait que *Mariage*
Et *Penitence* ne sont qu'un.

Domino WILHELMO BROWN Militi.
SIC, miles, terror, confessorque Gigantis,
Vixima cui Virgo doctæ diæque cadit.
Hercule monstris pugnato est Læna labore,
Monstris purgatur Læna laboræ tuo. R.

In English.

BE thou, O Knight, the Giant's scourge and
dread,
Who night and day preys on the victim-maid.
Herculean labour Læna's monsters slew;
Oh, may thy labour those of Læna subdue! W. R.

To PHILANDER, on his REPLY.

*Ledere gaudes,
Hec atque audio precant facis,
Qui non defendis, alio culpante,
Hic niger est — O tua, Cornu
Ni foet excocto from, inquam, quid facietis?
cum
Sic multas minuitur.* Mox.

Hoping your inauspicious stumble
On Aaron's horns, had made you
humble;

I wish'd for nothing more than peace,
And dream'd hostilities would cease.
But since, too eager dirt to throw,
You persevere a cauleless foe;
Know, that with piety sincere,
My nurse, my mother I revere;
But grieve to hear some mothers' sons
Have prov'd of late ungrateful ones.
The proctors, ev'ry hall and college,
That my concern was just, acknowledge;
And e'en the heads of houses,
The great vice-can. my cause espouse.
They of distemper'd youth complain;
The sore disease that gave me pain!
Were they too jeffers, Phil? did they
Indecently, their nest bewray?
I blame your virulence, of wit: This
Chew'd shot you shoot, and friends you
Whence all this railery and wrath?
Ungenerous! you stain the cloth.
Why dream an injur'd priest to starving,
Unknown how worthless or deserving?
Honour king and parliament,
And with my wages live content:
Above the world; no bar I build
With tithes of cattle to be fill'd.
My ignorance is yet to learn }
How tithes of beasts (your grand con-
Can fill a vicar's empty barn. cern)
I suffer wrong, but never sue;
Far from exacting what's my due;
I yield ('tis righteous custom thought)
For eighteen pence to take a groat:
When will your sneerers have the sense
To take my groat for eighteen pence?
I no ambition have, no sim
But the ungodly to reclaim,
And would resign my ones in ten
To save the sinful sons of men.

You tell me, you believe a God;
That article I much applaud.
Sound in the faith so far, proceed,
Adjust your conduct to your Creed.
† Irreverence! — hypocrisy!
Fraud! — treason! — priestcraft! — robbery!
Pope! — bigot! — canting priest! — no soul.
Would meanly stoop to speech so foul.
You murder in cold blood; is this
To act the *Briton*, or the *Swiss*?
Be Virtue's friend, give better quarter:
Count *Saxe* may chance to catch a tartar.

But I forbear, my pen, I hold;
Tho' you blaspheme, I dare not fold.
My point is gain'd; Phil did his best,
Tho' fond to break, he left his jest.
Unluckily i'th' Bible slips:
But found, as good, in manuscript.
Give Phil his due, he has the groat:
To own he did the horns misplace;
To own he never *blazes* read:
Aaron again may shew his head!
But as to *Noah's* case with *Hann*,
'Tis in the Bible, and so sham:
'Tis fact, — the profligate I blame.
Phil stands corrected (tho' he scorns
Amendment) and *drowns* in his *burns*.

RUSTICUS.

* See their Declaration.

† St Reverence, in some MSS.

To a DEW-DROP. A Lover's Mattis.

Pearly tear! by Nature shed
When her lover, *Phaëus*, fled;
When, in *Thetis*' arms to rest,
He forsook her downy breast!
Take a sorrowing drop of mine,
I, like lovely *Nature*, pine;
Rock'd with anxious doubt and care,
I bewail my absent fair.
Gentle drop, thy influence felt,
See earth's flow'ry bosom melt!
Bent, you primrose, with thy grief,
Speaks in fragrant sighs relief!
Teach my tears thy softening art,
Touch to move my *Delia's* heart,
All of tenderness I inspire,
Sighing love, and fond desire.
Lovely tear! from eastern skies,
See, where *Sol* begins to rise!
Soon he shall with smiling rays
Kiss thee off from *Nature's* face!
When shall *Delia*, beauteous dear!
'To my wishful eyes appear?
Eyes that ne'er to weep will cease,
'Till her presence brings me peace.
Lo! from yonder covert, gay,
Delia breaks, like rising day!
Ev'ry tear she comes to dry,
With the sun-shine of her eye;
Warmer joy her smiles impart
Than the rays of *Phaëus*' dart;
In one balmy, melting kiss
Centers all of *Nature's* bliss! L.

Translation of VIRGIL'S *Distich*, p. 224.

IT rains all night, gay sports return with day,
With *Jove* thus *Cæsar* holds divided sway.

IT rains all night, gay sports & morning bring;
Thus *Jove* and *Cæsar* reign alternate kings. L. A.

ANOTHER. By J. W.

ALL night it rains, sports o'er the day preside;
Cæsar with *Jove* does thus his power divide.

EPIGRAMME sur la reception de M. de
VOLTAIRE à l'Academie.

Par M. FAVIER.

*Chargé d'une lourde besogne,
De vers et d'écrits pour la cour,
Devant le sein du Parnasse
Voltaire parut l'autre jour.
Vu sa Princeesse de Navarre,
Le temple Gothique et Bisarre
Que Rameau batit avec lui:
Item sa lettre pastorale,
Prodge de zèle et d'ennui,
Dont vit l'une et l'autre cabale:
Phebus de sa caducée
Trouva les Proues si solides,
Qu'au vieux Louvre par charite
Il lui donna les invahidés.*

EPIGRAM ON M. VOLTAIRE'S Reception
into the Academy. From the French of
M. Favier.

O Prefs'd beneath a cumb'rous weight
Of verse and prose, pack'd up with
To where PARNASSUS' senate sat [care,
With tott'ring pace came old *Voltaire*:
The **Princes of Navarre* they view'd,
In spight of scorn, with pitying eyes;
The **Gothic Temple* wild and rude,
Which he, with *Rameau*, taught to rise.
His † *Past'ral*, too, prodigious piece!
Where matchless zeal and dullness join
To bid at once contention cease,
And warring wits to laugh combine!
Phæbus, convinc'd by proofs thus plain,
That the craz'd dotard's wits were fled,
Cry'd, "In the *Louvre* I ordain
" This invalid be cloath'd and fed."

* Works of *Voltaire*.

† His pastoral letter.

EPIGRAMME sur l'Ode de l'Eau, qui a
remporté le Prix des Jeux Floreaux.

Par M. RICAUT, Provençal.

*S'Ur notre poete aquatique
Puisque tu veux que je m'explique,
Je vais le faire en peu de mots:
Plus d'un Midas aux Jeux Floreaux:
Eut tort de couronner sa veine,
Il connoit toutes sortes d'eaux,
Excepte celle d'Hippocrène.*

EPIGRAM. On the Ode upon Wa-
ter, which obtained the Prize, &c.

From the French of M. RICAUT.

O N our poet aquatic my thoughts wou'd you
know?
E'en take them compriz'd in the couplet below:
In his judgment the umpire did *Midas* excel.
And the bard knew all springs, but fam'd *Hippo-
crène*, well.

An ODE.

R Ife gentle muse, inspire the strain,
In tender numbers sooth my pain;
Perplexing love denies me rest,
Rife gentle muse, and calm my breast.
Suspend my sighs, the storm assuage,
Where love and grief alternate rage:
My cares dispel, my fears controul,
And bring sweet peace to ease my soul.
These arms no more the youth detain,
He breaks the soft engaging chain,
No more love sparkles in his eye,
Nor longer heaves the tender sigh.

With haste he quits the western plain,
His eager steps *Southover* gain;
For eastern beauties now he burns,
Gay *Leaves* smiles, and *Petworth* mourns.

The wanton loves and graces gay
Around my charming *Vincent* stray,
Now on his waving locks they fly,
Or give his lips the coral dye.

The pleasing task the band divide,
To deck the youth in beauty's pride;
The sprightly air, the graceful mien,
And easy shape that charms the green.

Ye nymphs that grace the eastern plain!
Avoid the lovely roving swain;
Too soon you'll feel the pointed dart,
Too late lament a wounded heart.

ROSALIND.

Mr URBAN,

Please to accept this old translation of *Noctua*
pluit, attempted by me above 50 years ago.

I T rains all night, the shows return at day,
Jove and great *Cæsar* beat alternate sway.

J. SACKETTE.

On a PANATICK ad part. (See V. 16. p. 551.)

T hose who a chutch can fancy in their breast,
Of all things harmony can fancy least.
Or should they make a steeple of their head,
Could never cast a ring of bells of lead.* J. S.

* See Vol. 17. p. 393.

The stolen KISS.

T HIS, this is life! all else a dream,
This is the true *Promethean* flame,
From heav'n by daring theft convey'd,
Yet by the prize the risque o'erpaid:
This calls each feeble pulse to move,
And gives the heart a life of love.

But if to steal those heav'nly fires
A punishment like *his* requires,
While with the recent theft I glow,
O fix me on that breast of snow!
There let me languish years away,
And love shall on my vitals prey;
Nor shall I wish, while captive there,
Officious *Hercules* too near.

DUBLINIENSIS.

Historical Chronicle, June 1748.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.



TH E affair relating to the complaints made by the K. of Prussia's minister A here, on the seizing and detaining the ships of his majesty's subjects in our ports (see p. 64.) was determined by the high court of admiralty, entirely to the satisfaction of his Prussian majesty; and a treaty of commerce set on foot between England B and the ports of Prussia.

THURSDAY 2.

The D. of Newcastle set out from his house in *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*, and embarked on board the *Fubbs* yacht for *Holland*, in his way to *Hanover*.

SATURDAY 4.

Came advice by the *Seawalker* Packet from *Jamaica*, April 8, that after the reduction of *Port Louis* (see p. 233) Adm. Knowles sailed immediately for *St Jago de Cuba*, where Capt. Dent of the *Phoenix*, being senior, demanded, as his right, that he might go in first, seconded by the *Cornwall*; but, on his approach, found a chain across, with bombs; also two large ships, and two small ones fill'd with combustibles, and ready to set on fire on the first attempt to break the chain. They fired several broadsides at the castle, and the *Cornwall* had some men kill'd. Then Capt. Dent, consulting his officers, they all agreed that they must lose their ships if they attempted to break the chain, and therefore gave over the enterprize, and return'd to *Jamaica*.

THURSDAY 9.

Sailed from *Spithhead* Rear-adm. Watson, in the *Lion* man of war, for *Cape Breton*, with the *Norwich*, *Arundel*, *Penzance*, and *Tartar*, the *Porcupine* and *Jamaica* sloops, and the outward-bound ships for the *West Indies*.

FRIDAY 10.

The E. of Traquair and Sir John Douglas appeared in the court of King's Bench, and were further continued on their recognizances.

SATURDAY 11.

Whitehall. Notice was given to all owners or masters of ships, being his majesty's subjects, that they might be furnished with proper passes, upon application to the office of one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Being the anniversary of his majesty's accession to the crown in 1727, was observed with the usual rejoicings.

A special free pardon pass'd the great [Gent. Mag. June 1748.]

seal to John Murray of Broughton, Esq; and Hugh Fraser, Gent. principal evidences against Ld Lovat, of all treasons, misprision of treason, and all other offences committed or done by themselves alone, or either of them, on or before May 6, 1748.

SUNDAY 12.

Happen'd a violent storm of thunder and lightning, with hail in some places; at *Springfield*, near *Chelmsford*, a lad was kill'd by the lightning in the church, during divine service; a waterman on the river lost the sight of an eye by a flash; at *Streatbam* in *Surrey*, the lightning sing'd the hair off a boy's head, without hurt, and the painting off a landscape over a chimney-piece, and the gold off the frame, but did no further mischief; at *Addington Place*, *Surrey*, fell hail 7 inches in circumference, rebounding a foot from the ground, which much damaged the gardens and windows. The day before, a grazier riding to *Boroughbridge-fair* was struck dead with his horse by the lightning. A person also at *Ferrybridge*, and another with his horse in the East Riding of *Yorkshire*, had the same fate on Sunday. — At *Fullbrook Park*, near *Warwick*, a flash set on fire and burnt the house, barns, stables and ricks, and sing'd the master's hair as he sat in the house; by the same tempest the steeple at *Ailshury* was so damaged that it must be taken down and rebuilt.

—Near *Reading* was a storm of broken ice, in flat pieces, about 2 inches broad. — The heat at *Paris* was so great the same day as to confine the people within doors, and was followed by a terrible storm of hail. — It was also very hot here.

At *Hammer-smith* a man taken out of the *Thames*, where he had lain under water a quarter of an hour, and exposed for dead, was recover'd to life by advice of a woman spectator, directing the rolling of him on the grass. (See Vol. xv. p. 260 G, and 312.)

MONDAY 20.

Came an account, by express, that the court of *Spain* had acceded to the preliminaries of peace.

The arm'd vessels in the service of his majesty's navy were all order'd to be paid off and discharg'd.

TUESDAY 21.

Was held a committee of the commissioners of *Hertfordshire Bridge*, when a report was made of the depth (said to be 4 or 5 inches) which the pier had sunk since laying on the weight (on May 23, N n

to the amount of 12000 ton of lead, iron, &c.) and order'd to be continued, and notice taken till next *Tuesday*, to which they adjourn'd.

WEDNESDAY 22.

Nine waggons laden with money, from *Lisbon*, in the *Queenborough* and *Prince Henry* men of war, were brought under a strong guard of sailors to the bank.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *George Cock* for a robbery, *Benjamin Thomas* for a burglary, and *James Watling* for smuggling, condemn'd the last session, on *May 28*, when *Wm Gray* the smuggler, retaken (*see p. 185.*) reputed worth 10,000*l.* was sentenced to 7 years transportation, and *Sam. Cusfins*, another smuggler, was acquitted for want of evidence, but order'd to remain, on a charge of 1400*l.* due to the crown.

FRIDAY 24.

Aldermen *Ironsides* and *Rawlinson* were C elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

THURSDAY 30.

The lords regents have given orders for discharging 4 regiments of marines, and two new rais'd regiments of foot; and his majesty's ships the *Berwick*, *Russell*, *Diamond*, and *Jersey* are to be paid off and discharg'd; also the *Wadger*, *Terror*, *Falkstone*, and *Launceston*.

Seventeen children have been lately inoculated for the small-pox at the Foundling Hospital, and all recover'd; as did 53 inoculated at different times before.

The parliament met and was further prorogued to *Tuesday, August 30*.

In the late act for regulating courts martial, there is a clause for continuing in full pay the officers and seamen of ships taken by the enemy all the time they are prisoners, unless they behav'd with cowardice, or refused to do duty.

By a clause in the insolvents act, a goaler delivering on oath a wrong list of prisoners names, forfeits 500*l.* half to the informer, and half to the prisoner's creditors.

At the *India* company's sale, bohea tea was sold upon an average at 3*s.* 4*d.* per pound.

On the 24th *Ult.* a coal-sack-maker was convicted at *Guildhall* of making 2 coal-sacks 6 inches shorter than the due size, and setting on them counterfeit marks, resembling those mark'd at *Guildhall*, pursuant to an act of the 3d of his present majesty, and was fined one shilling, and committed to *Wood-street Compter* for 3 months. By the forementioned act, coal-sacks are to be 4 feet 2 inches long, and 26 inches wide, and

all dealers in coals that use those of less dimensions, forfeit 20*s.* for every sack.

Letters from several parts of *England* say, that persons have been taken up for forging of passes for cattle, by which the distemper has spread itself in several places.

The academy of sciences at *Bordeaux* have proposed a 2d time, for the subject of the prize, *An enquiry after a theory of Saturn and Jupiter, by which the inequalities shewn by these planets, especially towards their conjunction, may be explain'd*. M. *Euler*, of the academy of sciences at *Berlin*, had the prize the first time; but did not entirely satisfy the academy in solution of certain problems relative to the matter proposed.

The royal academy of sciences at *Berlin* have adjudg'd the usual prize of 50 ducats to M. *Frederick Tein*, for giving the best answer to this question, *How far did the ancient Romans penetrate into Germany?*

A terrible fire, which lasted from the 1st to the 4th *Inst.* having consumed 5,000 houses in the city of *Moscow*, her imperial majesty has sent large sums for the relief of the poor sufferers; the Slabode or foreigners quarter, the houses of the nobility, one *Dutch*, one *Roman*, and two *Lutheran* churches were destroy'd, and 482 people lost their lives. Fires happen'd at the same time in *Jaroslavo* and *Veronitz*; some incendiaries are suspected, and 40 persons in custody.

Adm. *Knazes* having intercepted an advice-boat bound to the *Havanna*, put to sea immediately, and hoisted his flag on board the *Lenox*, dividing his ships into two squadrons.

SCOTLAND.

The Rev. commission of the general assembly lately heard an appeal from a sentence of the Rev. synod of *Perth and Stirling*, in relation to their deposing Mr *Man*, minister at *Monodie*, upon a libel exhibited against him by the presbytery of *Dunkeld*. The two first articles of the libel, charging Mr *Man* with having put away his wife, and of being drunk, were found not relevant, as laid in the libel; the 3d article, as to Mr *Man*'s having emitted one act of swearing, and an obscene expression about 5 years ago, was found relevant and proven, and after long reasoning thereupon, the commission came to a question, Whether this article, as it stood in the proof, was a sufficient ground for deposition? And rolls being called, and votes mark'd, it was carry'd in the negative, and the sentence of the synod reversed; however, it was agreed, without a vote, that Mr *Man* be suspended from his ministry till the meeting of the commission in *November* next, reserving power to the presbytery of *Dunkeld*.

held, to enquire further into his conduct as they shall see cause.

The following act imports, that gentlemen of 400*l.* value'd rent are entitled to keep for their use 3 guns, 4 pair of pistols, and a sword or hanger; that the plaid, kilt, kelt, and phib-beg, are not to be worn after Dec. 25 next; The other parts of the Highland dress are tolerated for some time longer; and the episcopal clergy are discharged from the ministerial office, unless they have a licence from a bishop of England or Ireland.

IRELAND.

On the 24th *Ult.* the mob at Limerick, on a sudden rise of the market, rose and cut away the rigging and anchors of a ship laden with oatmeal, and ready to sail, then broke the windows, and destroy'd some furniture of the freighter, who, to appease their fury, was obliged to make oath before the mayor, that he would unlade the vessel, and sell the cargo at the market price, 4*s.* 6*d.* per hundred.

Lisbon, April 26. The *N. S. de Namamb*, a Portuguese man of war, return'd yesterday from Teneriff, where it had been to fetch home 2,000,000 pieces for the K. of Spain and his subjects, being the remainder of the treasure landed there by the *Hector*. This proceeding seems hardly consistent with a neutrality, much less with friendship and gratitude.

Carolina. Thirty vessels have lately been lost on the coast of Florida, within 60 leagues of *St Augustine*; among them the *Dolphin*, *Stevens*, from Carolina for *Antigua*; the *Elizabeth*, *Hutchins*, and the *Sea Flower*, which two last were flags of truce, of and from Carolina for *Cape Francois*; also the *Seymour*, on her return with English prisoners; and the *Jewet*, a flag of truce, from Carolina to *St Augustine*.

LETTER from Hugh Montgomery, Esq; of North Cave, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, concerning distemper'd Cattle.

THE distemper amongst the horned cattle had taken off upwards of 40 in this village before it began with mine; for the first that took it I ordered *Venice treacle*, the bigness of a walnut, to be mixed with a wine glass of common brandy, and put into two quarts of hot small beer, and immediately given; next morning the beast was better. I order'd a lump of tar as big as an egg, with oil of turpentine, in the afternoon; but from thence the beast was worse and died. Next day I had three others taken ill; I order'd the *Venice treacle*, as above, to be given every day, and at noon warm water whitened with oatmeal, and at night somewhat thicker; they recovered fast. My man had one taken the same way, and used as I had ordered, and recovered. The vicar had a cow the same way and recover'd; and I had a cow ill, and used the same, and

recovered: So that hitherto, out of 7 but the first died, as I believe, by giving the tar upon the *Venice treacle*. How far others may use this method with success is humbly offer'd (and pray God may have the like success) by

HUGH MONTGOMERY.

A Letter to the Printer of the Norwich Gazette, June 26.

HAD the farmers complied with the directions of the 11th (*See p 259*) to destroy the flies at the beginning of their flight, it would have been of great advantage. They must already regret the neglect. Many orchards are almost totally ruined, both fruit and leaves destroy'd, and the trees look more languid than in winter, tho' in the spring, which proved indeed late, never was there a more promising appearance for great plenty. These insects also make sad havoc with the walnut trees, as well as all field plantations.—This is the consequence of the neglect, and if they still omit gathering these insects, they will get into the ground, and many unhappy farmers will find their labour of ploughing and sowing their lands of small effect, where these insects swarm, and are not gathered. They do not fly far, therefore 'tis an excuse hurtful to him who makes it, to neglect his own grounds because his neighbour does.—Let not one day be lost while the flight lasts.

VERITAS.

[*.* Altho' most farmers are supposed to know this insect in all its appearance; yet we wish this gentleman had described it in the fly state, in which only it can be destroy'd.]

Extract of a Letter from Newcastle, June 24.

BETWEEN *Scarborough* and *Malsen*, on Sunday the 12th inst. in the morning, I was with another in the greatest storm of thunder and lightning that has been seen in this country in the memory of man, nay, fellow traveller was killed by a flash of lightning within three yards of me, being burnt on the left side of his body in a surprising manner; his hat and neck-cloth were cut through as if done with a blunt knife, his cranium was laid quite bare the bigness of a crown-piece, and that evening he was so very offensive that no body could endure to stay in the room: the only hurt I got was the total loss of the sight of my left eye, with the loss of my speech for about 8 hours; I received so great a shock under my left ear, that I could not bear to touch it; my hearing on that side is since better, for before I could scarcely hear with that ear, but now I think there is not any difference in either side: I have at times such great pain in my head, and over my left eye,

that it sometimes makes me delirious: I have had a blister on my back these ten days past, which I put on up on account of being afflicted in the morning with a sharp humour in both eyes, which is not now so bad as it was, tho' I am forced to use spectacles, being near sighted."

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

May 28. Countess of Carlisle, deliver'd of a son and heir.

JUNE 30. Countess of Fitzwilliams, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Rockingham, of a son and heir.

6. Countess of Glencairn in Scotland, of a son and heir.

7. Baroness Byron, of a son and heir.

14. Lady of Count Czernichew, the Russian ambassador, of a son and daughter.

17. Wife of John Jesse, Esq; accomptant general of the post office, of a son and heir.

18. Wife of Charles Alix, Esq; of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748.

May 27. Charles Weymssfel, Esq; marry'd to Miss Knight, daughter of Ld Luxborough.

JUNE 1. Rev. Mr Phi. Barton of Brington; Bucks, to Miss Robinson of the same, with 6,000 l.

Mr Russ, attorney in Clement's Inn, to Miss Amelia Stead of Hogden-square, 5000 l.

5. Crisp Crail of Berkshire, Esq; to Miss Maria Perrot of Kensington 15,000 l.

Mr Spencer, related to the late Dutchess of Marlborough, to the heiress of James Pruders, Esq; of Chichester, Hants.

Rev. Mr Mansp, rector of Horsenden, Suffex, to Miss Ann Middleton of Buddington, Surrey, 5,000 l.

9. Clandis Hefkins, Esq; eldest son of Sir Hungerford Hefkins, Bart. to Miss May, niece to M. Schröder, a Hamburgh merchant.

11. m. Farrar of Brayfield, Bucks, Esq; to the only daughter of John Hope, Esq; a director of the E. India company, 12,000 l.

12. Capt. Orway of the foot-guards, to Miss Snow of Westminster.

James Cook, Esq; to Miss Sophia Vaughan of Streatham.

13. James Dickson of Rutlandshire, Esq; to Miss Jane Jordan of Threadneedle-st.

14. Mr Arden, jeweller, to Miss Gerwaile of Spital fields, 2,000 l.

Ben. Huxen of Watford, Hertfordshire, to Miss Rebecca Aldridge of Hoxton.

Sir Tho. Gray Esq; member for Newton, to Miss Conly of Wakefield.

17. Humphry Bladen, Esq; to Miss Colher at H. rthhead.

19. Ld Vis. St John, to Miss Clarke, daughter of James Clarke of Wharson, Herefordshire, Esq;

21. Tho. Warren of Newbury, Berksire, Esq; to Miss Cornelia Maria Janse of Peterham, Surrey.

Rich. Baker, Esq; a director of the S. S. company, to Miss Wood, daughter to counsellor Wood of the Temple.

John Baul of Cheshire, Esq; to Miss Anne Baul, with 20,000 l.

27. Lord Steward, eldest son to the E. of Scarborough, to Lady Verney, daughter to the Earl of Verney.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

May 22. E. Dow. Asher, Esq; He had the honour to serve his country as member for Hoptestbury 32 years successively, and as a commissioner for trade and plantations above 20. and last year resign'd both.

Stephen Thorpkins Woolmers, Esq; at his seat in Warwickshire.

24. Lady of Wathin Williams Wynne, at Wynne-stay, Denbighshire.

25. Cbr. Rugham of Carshalton, Kent, Esq; Alex. Crouden, Esq; Capt. of invalids on board the Centurion, in Anson's expedition.

27. John Wolfe, Esq; secretary to Ld Edg: cumbe, as chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, aged 84.

Fra. Hildard, Esq; a plentiful estate in Kent.

28. Hadson Mellinger, Esq; at Maryland Point, Essex, aged 72.

Nic. Dickens, Esq; in the Minerva.

30. Hyland Heathstone, Esq; at Hampstead.

Tho. Errington of Beaufra, Northumberland, Esq; the chief of that family.

31. Dr John Stanley, an eminent physician at Leicester.

Lewis Apes, Esq; formerly a Barbary merchant, aged 102.

JUNE 1. James Hol, Esq; lately from the Leeward Islands.

2. Mat. Rogers, Esq; near Somerset house.

Capt. James Wood, an officer under the D. of Marlborough, aged 97.

Andrew Price, Esq; at Shad Thames.

Dr Henry Briggs of Holt, Norfolk.

John Bacon of Newton Gap, Durham, Esq;

Fra. Goodchild, Esq; near Goodburst, Suffex.

Edm. Thurlton, Esq; in Cannon-street.

7. Charles Philpot, Esq; in Surrey.

Sir Henry Harpur, Bart; memb. for Tamworth.

10. Vantham, Esq; in Montgomeryshire.

Major Gen. Fuller, Col. of a Reg. at Cape St.

Lambert Hanseli, Esq; at Newington, ag. 86.

Sir Wm Honeywood, Bart, at his seat at Elmsted, Kent, aged 94.

Stephen Moore, Esq; near Worcester.

James Harrington, Esq; J. of P. Somersetsh.

13. The Dutchess of Arbol, aged 55.

14. The Dutchess of Kent, at her mother's the Countess of Perilard.

Henry Gradley in Charterhouse-square, Esq;

15. Charles Wadlis of Suffex, Esq;

16. Tho. Thompson, Esq; in the Hay market.

17. Mr Wm Readman in Old-street, ag. 106.

19. Mat. Raper, Esq; a director of the bank.

20. James Cook, at Hampstead, Esq;

23. Charles Milner of Hampshire, Esq;

24. Paul de Camber, Esq; formerly a velvet weaver.

Hugh Lawson of Bedfordshire, Esq; after being twice cut for the stone.

In Jamaica, Col. Darokine, and Ph. Paveins, two wealthy planters, the first worth above 100,000 l.

25. *James Newton*, Esq; formerly a Lieut. in the royal navy.

Dr Oldfield, a physician of *Guy's* hospital.

27. *Philip Moreau*, Esq; at *Knightsbridge*.

The account of Mr *Whitfield's* death in our last is contradicted.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1748.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whiteball, THE king has been pleased to order the most Rev. Father in God, his grace *Jesiah*, Archbp of *Tuam*, the Rt Hon. *Edw.* Earl of *Drogheda*, the Hon. *John Ponsonby*, Esq; Sir *Compton Donville*, Bt, Sir *Arthur Gore*, Bt, and *Henry Coningbam* of *Slane*, Esq; to be (sworn of his majesty's privy council in *Ireland*.

— To grant unto the Rt Hon. *Somerset Hamilton Butler*, Viscount *Therrin*, the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom of *Ireland*, by the name, title, and title of Earl of *Carrick*.

— To grant unto Sir *Rob. King* of *Rockingham*, in the county of *Roscommon*, in the kingdom of *Ireland*, Bt, the dignity of a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, title, and title of Baron of *King'sborough*.

— To grant unto Sir *James Somerswell*, Kt, the dignity of a baron of *Ireland*.

From other Papers.

*E*arl of *Rockford*, appointed vice-admiral of the coasts of *Essex*.

Admirals *Warren*, *Hawke*, and *Boscawen*,—elder brothers of the *Trinity house*.

Lieut. *Calby*,—command. of the *Grampus* fl.

Lieut. *Hanbury*,—of the *Serpent* m. of *w.*

Lieut. *Blanchley*,—of the *Porcupine*.

Henry Read, Esq;—comptroller and examiner of the duties on houses, windows, &c. in *England*.

Mr *Mason*,—collector of the customs in *Yarmouth*.

Mr *Syddall*,—surveyor in the port of *Bristol*, 200 l. per Ann.

Mr *Fletcher*,—register of the dean and chapter of *Litchfield*, and also of the exempt jurisdiction of *Wolverhampton*, in room of Mr *Short*, dec.

Tbo. Foxe, LL. D.—commissary of the archdeaconry of *Sudbury*, and of *St Edmund's Bury*, *Suffolk*, in room of Mr *Jn Baker*, ref.

Mr *Hugh Palmer*,—deputy register of the Province of *Canterbury*.

Mr *Lewis Crasius*, author of the lives of the *Roman* poets, elected head master of the charter-house school, in room of the Rev. Mr *Hutchins*, who resign'd.

Wm Gill, and *Folliott Hebert*, Esqrs, obtain'd a grant of the office of comptrollers of the customs in the port of *Chester*.

Sir *Wm Corbet*, Bt, by grant, clerk of the pipe office in the Exchequer, during life.

Nic. Herbert, Esq;—secretary and steward of provisions for *Jamaica*, after the decease of *John Balguy*, Esq;

Tho. Snow and *Wm Ellison*, Esqrs, by patent, obtain'd the office of a customer in the port of *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

*R*Ev. Mr *Wm Tilsley*, presented to the rectories of *Pensford* and *Llandinam*, *Montg.*
Tobias Rustat, A. M.—by the Rev. Mr *Tipping*, to the rectory of *Stutton*, *Suffolk*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr *Cha. Vincent*, fellow of *Brazen Nose college*, *Oxford*,—of *Smith's Bridge*, *Somerset*.

Mr *Prince*,—*Banbridge*, *Suffolk*, 250 l. p. Ann.

Mr *James Augustine Philips*,—rector of *Bredlow*, *Nottinghamshire*; 150 l. per Ann.

Mr *Chr. Stephen*,—of *Racumar*, *Yorksb.*

Mr *Oliver Marton*,—rector of *Banham*, *Yorkshire*, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr *Jer. Harrison*,—of *Catherick*, *Yorkshire*.

Mr *Jackson*,—of *Melton Bury*, 200 l. p. A.

Mr *Sam. Arnold*, chaplain to the E. of *Salisbury*, by dispensation, rector of *Nettleson*, *Wilt.*, besides rector of *Baxwell*, *Gloucestershire*.

Mr *Joshua Barnes*, chaplain to the Earl of *Berkley*,—rector of *Tisbury*, *Hants*, besides vicar of *Lutten*, *Wilt.*

Mr *Farriden Reed*, chaplain to Earl *Brooks*,—vic. of *Warnham*, *Nottinghamshire*, besides rector of *Somerby*, *Lincolnshire*.

Mr *Tbo. Baldwin*, chaplain to the E. of *Cholmondeley*,—to hold a mediety of the rectory of *Liverpool*, with the vicarage of *Lie-land*, both *Lancashire*.

Mr *White*, presented to the vicarage of *Blyton*, *Lincolnshire*, 80 l. per Ann.

Mr *Cha. Addington*,—vicar of the mediety of *Patt'shall*, *Northamptonshire*.

Mr *Griffith*, curate of *St Margaret's*, *Westminster*,—to the living of *Camace*, *Montgom.*

Mr *Boyer*,—to the living of *St Nicholas*, *Rochester*.

Mr *Lawrence*, elected lecturer of *St Peter le Poor*, *Broad-Street*.

Mr *Atwood*,—curate of *St Marg.* *Westm.*

Mr *Rushout*,—to the living of *Addington*, *Northamptonshire*.

Mr *Curch*, chaplain to the E. of *Cholmondeley*,—of *Aspenbury*, *Cheshire*, 300 l. p. Ann.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Place. † Elected. In room of

Lyme, *Rob. Herley*, *Hen. Holt Herley*, dec.

Aberdeen, *Cha. Mailland*, † *Jn Mailland*, a place.

• *Net David Scott*.

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

Nathl. Roffe and *Wm. Chamberlain* of *London* merchants and partners.

Matthew Wainwright of *Ipwich*, chapman.

Henry Matthew of *Stratford upon Avon*, *Warwickshire*, grocer.

John Hucham of *York*, mercer.

Salom Owen of *B. caditert*, *London*, merchant.

Edw. Atkinson of *Kickersgate without*, *Cumberland*, grocer.

Wm Woodgate of *Tunbridge*, *Kent*, mercer.

Tho. Stiles, *Denham Stiles*, and *Fdw. Pickard*, of *Chenapide*, *London*, booters and partners.

Rich. Fox of *London*, merchant.

Tho. A. Kinton of *Newington Butts*, *Surver*, gardener.

Samuel Stenbenson of *Scarborough*, merchant.

Christopher Bennet of *Heffield*, *Yorkshire*, li. endraper.

George Cunnage of *London*, shroff, time-keeper.

Tho. A. Mendis of *Stamford*, *Lincolnshire*, vintner.

Rich. Hunt, of *Paul's Church-yard*, *Lon.*, cabinet-maker.

TURKEY.

ON May 2. the minister from the new Sophy of *Persia* had his first public audience of the Grand Seignior, and deliver'd copies of the full powers by which he is authorized to conclude a lasting peace; which, 'tis hoped, will once more prevail throughout the world.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg. The Empress being acquainted, by Lord *Hymford*, with the preliminaries and cessation of arms, declared great satisfaction at peace being restored to *Europe*; tho' it deprived her troops of the opportunity of signalizing their bravery and zeal for the maritime powers; and, indeed, in other respects it cannot affect her majesty, as her troops are absolutely engaged for three years. They are now in *Upper Silesia*, and about to enter *Bohemia*, where they are to be cantoned for some time; however, magazines are preparing at *Nuremberg*, and other places on the road, in case they should at last advance into the *Netherlands*.

SWEDEN, DENMARK, and PRUSSIA.

The K. of *Sweden* having been dangerously ill, and drawing near his exit, some new troubles might be apprehended, were not the K. of *Prussia*, who is brother-in-law to the prince successor, strongly disposed to promote the general tranquillity of *Europe*.—His majesty of *Denmark*. in his late journey to *Holstein*, admitted all who desired audience, read himself every memorial presented to him, and enquiring particularly into the state of every town thro' which he passed, order'd several public edifices to be repair'd, in every instance providing for the prosperity of his subjects.—The silk newly raised in his dominions has been try'd at *Hamburg*, and found to equal the *Italian*.—The K. of *Prussia*, who is also very intent on promoting the commerce and benefit of his subjects, has caused a medal to be struck on the success of some regulations in the law, by which such causes as formerly lasted 7 years, have been determin'd in one. (*V. 16. p. 167*). His majesty is represented reducing the scale of justice to an equilibrium, by a touch of his sceptre, with this motto *Emendo iure*.

GERMANY.

Vienna. Their imperial majesties review'd the first and second columns of the *Russian* troops at *Brinn* and *Holtzben* in *Moravia*, were highly pleased at their fine appearance and exact discipline, and ordered 1,000 florins to each Regiment.

Hannover. The K. of *Great Britain*, our sovereign, arrived the 4th Inst. N.S. at *Herrenhausen*, where the court was extremely numerous and brilliant; on the 18th he came to this city, to view the platform of several new streets intended to be built. We observe here, with great joy, the good harmony restored between this court and that of *Berlin*, and there is much talk of a marriage between the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Prss *Amelia*, sister to the K. of *Prussia*.

ITALY.

The long-meditated invasion of *Carthage* has miscarry'd; for the *Genoise* garrison in *Bassia*, the capital, made so resolute a defence, that the imperial commander was forced to retreat to *St Fierrenza*. The brave governor, M. *Spinola*, wanting ammunition, particularly ball, made use of pewter utensils, and the lead of the gutters of houses. There has been also a pretty bloody action on the continent, in which both sides pretend to the advantage. But on the 10th Inst. N.S. Gen. *Brown* received a letter from the D. de *Ricblien*, who commands the *Genoise* and their auxiliaries, with a copy of the act of accession of the Empress to the preliminaries. This produced some conferences between the generals, who at last agreed to a suspension of arms on the 15th, and the river *Vard*, in the state of *Genoa*, whither the imperial troops had penetrated in the Eastern *Riviera*, and taken several posts, is to be the limit between the two armies.

FRANCE.

As the good policy of *France*, in consenting to a cessation of arms, appears more and more, in the need she had of it herself, 'tis to be hoped she will pursue peace with sincerity. Her starving subjects are relieved, her commerce revived, and her colonies and fleets redeemed from destruction; and for this good work, the titles of dukes and peers of *France* have been conferred on his two plenipotentiaries, the Marq. de *Parsieux*, and count de *St Serein*, by the Fr. king, who at the same time declared their services more acceptable to him than *Louendael's* and *Saxe's*.

NETHERLANDS.

Letters from *Aix la Chapelle* leave no room to doubt of a general pacification, all the ministers having signed the preliminaries. The Remarks published on the conditions, are too vague and various to be recited. The affair of the commotions concerning the farmed taxes in the United Provinces, and the Stadtholder's speech on the occasion *see p. 271*

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in JUNE, 1748.

[illegible]

30 The subsequent days for the payment of 10 per cent. on the new subscription are July 21, August 23, Sept. 20, Oct. 19, Nov. 18, Dec. 17, 1873. The first deposit of 10 1/2 per cent. was on December 12. and all money that is advanced before the 15th of each month is appointed to have 5 per cent. interest from the day of payment till *Mittwachen* next, when they commence 4 1/2 per cent. payable half yearly.—The receipts for the above annuities 1743, are delivering at the Bank. Lot, Tickets 11. 81.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. SEVERAL pieces in prose and verse. By Mr *Laying*. pr. 5s. in sheets. *Brindley*.
2. An account of *Sir Isaac Newton's* philosophical inquiries. In 4 books. By *Colin Mac Laurin*, A. M. pr. 16s. in sheets. *Millar*.
3. An answer to Mr *Ferguson's* Essay upon the Moon's turning round its own axis. pr. 1s.
4. The principles of natural law. Translated from *J. J. Burlamaqui*, by Mr *Nugent*. 5s.
5. The elements of logic. In 4 books. By *W. Dugan*. pr. 3s. *Dodley*.
6. Vegetius Renatus of the diseases of horses, and the art of curing them. pr. 5s. *Miller*.
7. A collection of remarkable cures of the king's evil, perform'd by the royal touch. By *J. Badger*, apothecary. pr. 1s. *Cooper*.
8. Answer to a letter to Dr *Smellie*, about his new invented wooden forceps. 6d. *Corbet*.
9. Don *Ricardo Honeywater* vindicated, in answer to the *Connoisseur*. pr. 1s. *Penn*.
10. The trial of *Tho. Grimes, Esq;* for a rape. pr. 7d. *Anderson*.
11. An introduction to the history of Europe, begun by *Baron Puffendorf*; and improved from the last French edit. By *Jos. Sayer*; 2 Vols. pr. 10s. 6d.
12. The life of *Mæcenas*, with critical and historical notes; from the French of *M. Richer*. By *R. Schomberg*, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. *Dodley*.
13. *Euripidis Hecuba, &c. cum scholiis antiquis; curante Tho. Morell, qui Aëscin adjecit*. In 2 Vols. pr. 12s. *Bacroft*.
13. Trigonometry plane and spherical, with the construction and application of logarithms. By *Tho. Simpson*, F.R.S. 1s. 6d. *Nourse*.
In the press, and on July 9. will be publish'd,
14. *Harmonia Trigonometrica*; or, a short treatise of trigonometry; wherein the harmony between plane and spherical trigonometry is clearly exhibited, and thereby all the difficulties and perplexities of the latter are entirely removed. pr. 1s. *Payne*.
15. An essay on elocution. 6d. *Cooper*.
16. A treatise on merit. By *Tho. Branch*, Gent. pr. 2s. few'd. *Dodley*.
17. The p. t. student. pr. 1s. *McCallen*.
18. Memoirs of Mrs *Letitia Pilkington*; with her poems. 2s. *Griffiths*. (See p. 243.)
19. A tour thro' Ireland. By two English gentlemen. Part 1. pr. 2s. 6d. *Roberts*.
20. The third and last part of the spy on mother midnight. pr. 1s. *Corbet*.
21. The remarkable case of imprisoning an English gentleman in the Isle of Man. 6d.
22. A catalogue of curiosities, chiefly theatrical, to be sold by auction. pr. 6d. *Cooper*.

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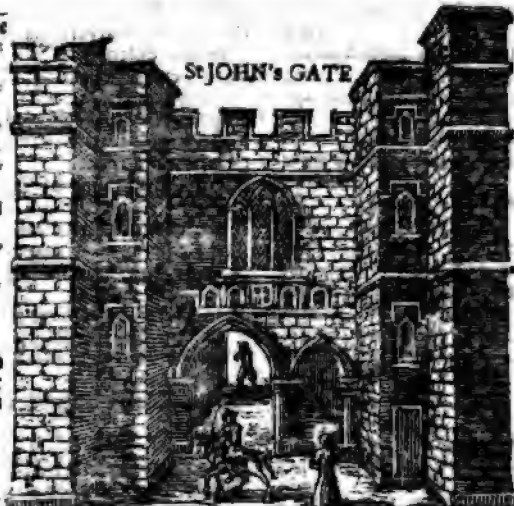
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About the same Time will be published,
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A L S O

MISCELLANEA Curiosa Mathematica, N^o VIII. Containing Answers to former Questions, and new ones propos'd, with Tables of the approaching Eclipse, &c. &c.

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 Trade's Journal
 Craftsman
 Daily Advertiser
 St James's Evening Post
 London Evening Post
 Sun Evening Post
 Daily Gazetteer
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 Westminster Journal
 Old England
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 Whitehall Evening Post
 Tobacco Trade Journal
 Weinbranntwein



North 3
 Dublin 1
 Edinburgh 1
 Bristol 1
 Glasgow 1
 Exeter 1
 Worcester
 Gloucester
 Gloucester 1
 Stamford
 Nottingham
 Chester 1
 Derby 1
 Ipswich 1
 Reading 1
 Leeds 1
 Newcastle 1
 Lancaster
 Colchester
 Shrewsbury
 Birmingham
 Manchester
 Bath
 Cambridge

C O N T A I N I N G.

I. SURVEY of the north west coast of England, continued.
II. SCHEMES to employ our discharged sailors in the fisheries and public works.
III. THE life of Mrs Pilkington, continu'd.
IV. Account of Sir Hans Sloane's museum.
V. ORIGINAL letters to adm. Vernon from Mr P—t—y, Sir C. Wager, and the D. of Newcastle.
VI. Critical observations of the eclipse.
VII. CONTRACT between a body of dissenters and their minister.
VIII. Mathematical questions answered and propofed.
IX. COPY of a declaration sign'd by the French, English and Dutch ministers
X. D. of Newcastle's letter to adm. Byng.
XI. MR White's doctrine of baptism proved contrary to the church's.
XII. Pont St Eborac describ'd, with a cut.
XIII. Law of parish settlements oppressive.
XIV. SPECIMEN and character of M. Van Haaren's praise of peace.
XV. EXTRACTS from the weekly journals. The Fool a writer of spirit; Indolent princes miserable and infamous; Remarks on a preliminary article; Jacobitism unjustly imputed, &c.
XVI. LIST of ships taken on both sides.
XVII. POETRY. Extract from the trial of Selim.—The Pantin, set to music.—The two doves, from Fontaine.—A pastoral dialogue occasion'd by the eclipse.—The vanity of riches.
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* * We at present think best to suspend the contest between *Roscius* and *Pisander*; for disputes such as these, when grown long, fail to please, whom we most should oblige, the bystander.

N. B. Answers should always be sent with cyphers, questions, or problems.



T H E
Gentleman's Magazine,
 For JULY 1748.



DESCRIPTION of the Cumberland Coast; a new Survey,
 Continued from page 5.



FROM *Bown's* the coast continues high for about a mile westward to *How* point, when it falls low again, winding by *Scarjevil-head*, till we come to *Cardronac* bay, which is a very dangerous one, being full of shifting quicksands, by reason of the rivers and land waters; these, after rains, hurry the sand into a loose sludge, which must be wash'd with several tides before it consolidates afresh, so that no traveller, or even the inhabitants, can pass it with certainty at all times.—

This bay is by some suppos'd the *Mori-cambe* of *Ptolemy*, but I rather think it to be *Ken* sands. There has been an old castle at the cote of *Skinburn-naze*, probably to guard the bay; a deep creek flows up to it rendering it navigable, so that brandy sloops drive on a strong trade here, because of the impossibility of, an officer getting at them, especially from the *Cardronac* side.

On the south of the bay lies *Holm-abbey*, eminent for the residence of the princes of *Scotland*; it resembles the escorial in *Spain*, having been both a palace and a monastery; but the description of *Virgil's Tenedos* may be now applied to it.

—*Dives opum Priami dum regna manebant.*
Nunc deserta quidem. Æn. 2.

Cardronac is an insignificant village in a wretched country, almost quite environed with sea and morasses.

The *Grune* is a remarkable head of

land, whose position the common maps have widely mistaken. It is now only a rabbit warren, and hardly any vestige left where an ancient chapel stood, called the chapel of the *Grune*; the whole is a low bechy coast. The *Dutch* would make a gainful acquisition by diking of this bay, was it in *Holland*, for the tide recedes so as one may pass it in any place for several hours together.

From hence the coast inclines more southerly, but is so extremely poor, that one could not meet with a single public house, or any refreshment, from *Holm-abbey*, where I lodg'd the fourth night, to *Allonby* on the coast, where night overtook us again. This whole coast, till you come at a house called *Beckfort*; is full of sandy hills, blown and rais'd by the winds, and are very tiresome travelling upon —

Allonby is grown from a petty village to have a kind of market, especially in the summer; it stretches along the coast in a straggling manner, but is tolerably well built, and has a considerable course for bathing in the sea.

Hill-house is a sea-mark, because it stands pretty high, and is made use of in the same manner almost as *Dubmill-house*, to avoid a dangerous sand, which stretches almost from *Workington-bar* to the *Scotch* coast. When *Howmichael*, chapel and the saddle on *Bees head* are in one line, you may avoid the *Swap*; and when *Dubmill-house* and mount *Skiddow* are in a line, you are on the tail of *Dubmill* swap, and so may turn down the *Salway*; 'tis about half a mile broad.

Hence

Hence we have a low coast till you pass the *Blue-dial*; then the shore begins to be banky, and rises by degrees to the *Bankend* point, with a skirt of low ground under the banks, for rabbit warrens. The sea-land is full of stones, some pretty large. On this shore I saw the star-fish, the concha, periwinkle, and peetines, and hardly any other kind. The coast, all along from *Skinburn-naze*, is entangled with sea-holly, and very few other herbs, save the serpyllum and rest-harrow.

Ravenglass is but a small town, consisting of a single row of houses in an isthmus, so surrounded with water, that travellers are sometimes oblig'd to wait four or five hours before they can get to it, without riding almost up to the mountains. If there was occasion for it, a very small matter would render it unapproachable.

The *Perch* is a word us'd here for the mouth of a harbour; there is a long pole rais'd in the middle of the channel of *Ravenglass* harbour for a post of direction; to such as these, candles and lanthorns are affix'd, for night guides in most places.

This harbour is extremely ill represented in all maps; certainly no geographer has ever inspected it: Three tolerable streams empty themselves into it, whose names and course you have in the draught.

Of all the three streams, *Est* is the farthest navigable, even a great way above *Moncaffer hall*, Sir *Joseph Pennington's* seat, quite to the mountains, for vessels of tolerable burthen.

Notwithstanding the government keeps a preventing officer at this town, he is so flood-lock'd, that he must of-

ten be an idle spectator of that foul practice of strangling, without having it in his power to prevent it. 'Tis surprising, that there is not a station boat allowed, that might enable him to go out at all times, to inspect vessels of that kind, for few others ever call here; from the sea-side is a very shocking landskip of fells and precipices, bare and quite void of soil to westward, as is observed thro' the world (*See vol. xvii. p. 525.*) so that whilst the east side affords fine pasturage, the west will hardly support a goat. Amidst these precipices, shocking as they are, many beautiful narrow vales are interspers'd, and kept so warm, that they produce a fine breed of large cattle, contrary to the usual custom of mountains.

Had the rebels retreated this way, as was once apprehended, they must have perished for want of subsistence, but they understood the country better.

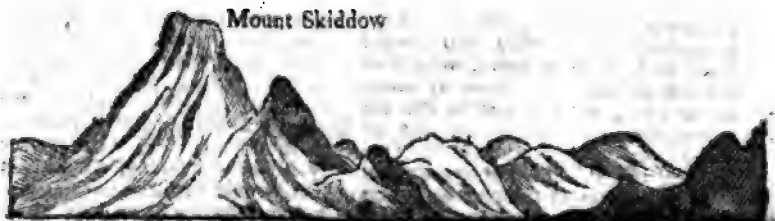
Was it not for its weekly market, *Ravenglass* would decline; but that, and the merchants of *Whithorn* using it sometimes as a building place for vessels, because materials are cheaper, contribute to its preservation.

Getting to *Stubb-place*, I renew'd my observations to the *Isle of Man*, and *Bee-head*.

Under *Bankend* I also made observations to three several places in the *Man*, and three other places.

I measured a fresh base line to six *Southfield* point, on a very stoney shore of 88 chains. Off this head a sailor assured me that a very large stone, as big or bigger than his vessel, lies about three miles from land, bare at low ebbs, that he has seen it several times; and has sail'd very near it.

VIEW of Mount Skiddow and the neighbouring Fells from *Isle*,



An Essay towards establishing some Undertakings, for the Employment of the Soldiers and Seamen, who will be discharged on the approaching Peace.

Veniens occurrere morbo.

IT is without doubt incumbent on the governors of a nation, to take all the care mentioned, and hinted in the letter (See our Magazine for June, p. 261) concerning sea surgeons; but on this, as on other occasions, complaints are more easily produced than remedies. There are many affairs which engross their attention, and even the ordinary and common course of business has so much intricacy and multiplicity, that the hurry and anxiety of their hourly employments, leave the officers of state, very little leisure or spirit, to engage in schemes out of the track, which require much time to methodize, and, what is equally, if not more discouraging, a fund unengaged to defray the expence.

This may be admitted, in a government constituted like that of these nations, as some excuse for the inactivity of our ministers, who, probably, may project many designs, which they dare not undertake, and with many advantages to the community, which they never attempt to procure; but if these embarrassing obstructions can be removed, if any useful design can be formed, by private hands, and means found of executing it by private purses, it may reasonably be presumed, that their wishes will then be put in action, and their concurrence and sanction will not be refused, when nothing more is wanted or desired.

The approach of peace, amidst all the joy which it naturally produces, has raised not only compassion, but terror in many private gentlemen, and no less, I suppose, to those in public stations, who consider well the consequences of discharging so many men from their occupations in the army, the fleet, and the yards for building and repairing the navy. As one half of these poor men will not be able to get employment, there is great, and just apprehension, that necessity will compel them to seize by violence, what they can see no method to attain by honest labour; this, perhaps, may be also the case of some of those who are now released from the prisons, by virtue of the late act, which, however necessary or just, contributes to make employments still more scarce, and enlarges the num-

ber of those who must live by manual industry.

The method, which is mentioned in the foreign gazettes, to be taken by the French government, of discharging from the publick service, those only who have trades, was loudly applauded by every reader of our news-papers; so obvious is good policy to the common sense of mankind. But, though the French can execute such a scheme—it may be extremely difficult, if at all possible to do so in our fleets and armies,—where ships companies and regiments are, and must be discharged all together.

This is the defect and great misfortune, for which it is the design of this paper to suggest a remedy. And if it shall be desirable to imitate the French method, though our ministers have not that absolute authority, they may find an expedient to attain in some measure the same end. I should propose to the admiralty board, that when they are about to put out of commission *fix* ships of war, that they declare *eight* companies discharged, and that such of them as cannot get employment, and shall choose to serve at lower wages, will be entertain'd again in two of these ships for a month, a quarter of a year, or for a voyage, or till they can hear of employment; in which case to be discharged, on giving notice, or getting another man to serve in their stead.

The case of the *British* sailors is extremely hard, since they can neither serve nor quit the service at their choice. Forced from their business into the service of the public, they are again forced out of it, when they can get no business, or bread to sustain life! And, what is worse, perhaps, not paid, or defrauded by many brokers, and other interveners, of great part of their pay, if on discount they get it advanc'd.

I cannot see the least rational objection against this medium between absolutely discharging the poor sailor, and giving him a voluntary option to serve for lower wages, or half pay. Most masters with regret turn a faithful servant out of employment, and either give him sufficient warning, or his board for a time; and if I am not mistaken, the law in such case enjoins a month's wages. On the other hand, what inconvenience would it be to the

nation, to have a part of the navy thus manned for a time, at the expence only of the victualling, or little more? This would enable the treasury to make quicker payment, or even to give a month's

month's wages to such as are to be discharged without a month's notice. Of so brave and useful a body of men as the *British* sailors, the defence and glory of the nation, every *British* singly, and in his private capacity, pronounces that they ought to be treated, if not with candor, tenderness and gratitude, at least with justice. But alas! how seldom, how hardly is even that to be obtain'd! Compelled with violence and cruelty into the service, they endure every kind of labour, and stand in the face of every danger for their country's honour! Worn out with the roughness and asperity of the element, (but more with the want of such succours and accommodations as even their way of life admits,) and the rougher treatment of their boatwains and brutish officers! how unnaturally handled when sick, how poorly fed when well, and how long unpaid when in service or discharged! How necessitated to run in debt, and how chagrined when forced to disappoint their kind landlord, or generous friends, who have given them support upon honour, or the common securities for taking their pay! To give an instance of the patience and mortification of one ship's company.—They were necessitated, among others, to petition the highest authority for a speedy distribution of prize money due to them, and were graciously received, and justice promised; but it happen'd, greater hardships ensued; being discharged from one ship, they were ordered on board of another, and there to receive part of their pay, according to the usual custom, at a port named; their wives and children, friends and creditors, repair to the place, in number several hundreds, where having spent their little stock, raised for their support in their journey, came notice that another port was appointed to pay the ship; and after, with the utmost difficulty, they had made a miserable shift to travel thither, though the money was sent from the proper office, the ship was order'd further, and did not arrive; so that no payment was made, and the poor and miserable women, some with their children, who attend'd, were left half-starv'd, to beg their way to their native homes, and the creditors were put to a fruitless expence. On the whole, whether this disappointment was contrived to punish their impertinence in petitioning, (as every thing may be suspected of the insolence and inhumanity of men, who purchase offices by selling

their votes) or whether it arose from mistakes of inferior officers, whose negligence was never punished, it is scarce possible to imagine greater distress, or to name a case by which more pity or indignation can be excited.

But to return to the business of finding employment for the many thousand hands which will want it: Several methods will occur to those who attend to what has been already published for advancing the interest of this nation.

1. That as *Cape Breton* is to be given up, we ought not to omit the strengthening *Nova Scotia* with protestant inhabitants, is clearly demonstrated in the *Mag.* for *March* last, p. 117, 118, and is earnestly wish'd by all the colonies on the *New England* continent.
2. That it is of importance, that the island of *Rattan* be well peopled.
3. That this is the only time to set on foot the scheme so universally discour'd of, and approved, of a fishery in *Scotland*. See the account of the proper places in the *Mag.* for *March* p. 117, also p. 312.
4. Some of the members of the houses of parliament, and others, who study the improvements still wanted in the island, or its dependent territories, will suggest proper works to be undertaken; among which the useful design of making new harbors at *Sandwich* and *Christchurch*, mention'd in the *Mag.* for *Feb.* 1745, p. 95-6-7, ought not to be forgotten.

It is earnestly desired, therefore, that gentlemen of weight and distinction will turn their thoughts to this subject; that they will propose them to the public, and desire the opinion of others: But as the importance and benefit of the articles above propos'd, and the redemption of so many idle hands from wicked courses, can admit no doubt—it remains only to find out ways and means, as the parliamentary expression is, for setting on foot these desirable works, and legally constituting a society to form and direct the undertaking.

As the late voluntary contributions against the rebels, and for support of the soldiery, in the extreme cold weather, have been of great use, and the committees of the contributors, for disposing of the money, have acquitted themselves with great reputation, there can be no room to doubt that such public-spirited contributors and managers may be found for other national purposes.

urther support of the discharged
nd sailor, and keeping necessary
elling against honesty.—But as
mbinations, and the present col-
for the calamities by fire, have
g'd to be not strictly legal, and
is case, a general collection of
as from people of lower stati-
bolutely necessary, I shall pro-
efs to be collected from house to
ecause by 3 state of them, in the
r last *March*, p. 113, it appears
collection and return for each
is made at the expence of 7 d.
, and the undertaker will readi-
the credit of the brief, advance
required by the trustees, for the
of laying the foundation of their
as soon as the brief shall have
he great seal, in this *extraordina-*
without any interest, or at most
moderate one.

publication of such intended
the Magazine, and from thence
country news-papers, will make
ceding good design universally
od, as an expedient for keep-
brave sailor from starving, and
measure a security of life and of
y, by taking away the temptati-
pine, so that many thousands in
ounty will be ready to make
contributions to it, who have
tly thought exempted from be-
lited on other occasions: and
ho have greater affluence of for-
will probably be induced to give
r this purpose, than all the briefs
they have heard, have extracted
em, on consideration that the
required by all others, tho' often-
ry, is only local; whereas in this,
ole nation is equally concerned,
ry man may in his own person
mediately benefited by his own

patent from the lord chancellor
of course. A brief for such of
jesty's subjects, who by being
ged from the service by sea or
ay become destitute of means
istence, and the trustees whom
iship shall think proper to name,
mediately meet to consider of the
proper methods for that purpose,
I think, will fall under these

o advertise that the trustees meet
such a time and place—to re-
ive the petitions of those sailors,
ho shall want employment, and
ke the names of such as shall be
illing to settle in the isles of *Scot-*
land, or *New Scotia*, &c. with an

account of the business to which
they have been bred, and of the
pay due to them, and how en-
cumber'd.

2. If the advancement of their pay
will enable them to enter on any
business for a livelihood, that the
trustees do buy their tickets with-
out discount, and also advance cash
on their prize money.
3. That the trustees receive proposals
for establishing a fishery in *Scotland*,
or for any other scheme, of making
rivers navigable, improving har-
bours, &c. and prepare a petition
to his majesty, or the parliament for
the grant of any lands, money, or
privileges, that shall be necessary;
in which bill provision should be
made of a constant salary or annui-
ty for any person of economy and
experience who shall go to *Scotland*
to conduct the fishery.

More heads might be enumerated,
but as among the trustees, to be nomi-
nated by the lord chancellor, there will
be several members of parliament, and
other gentlemen of experience, it
will be unnecessary; and, indeed, all
that is here offered is but to excite o-
thers of greater abilities to take up, and
perfect the affair.

CIVICUS.

S I R,

Meer near *Knotsford*, in *Cheshire*, (so called
from a large meer.) 'I send you the dimen-
sions of an oak leaf, traced on paper, which
'you'll find to be 12 inches long and 7 broad
'all the leaves of this same tree are large,
'also, many of them full as large as this.—
'I saw in *Staffordshire*, in my way to this place,
'the cavity on a stone, which being lately
'broken a toad came out alive: the stone was
'solid, and I could see no manner of perforati-
'on by which the animal could breath or take
'in the outward air. I have not seen any of
'the locusts mentioned in the news papers,
'but every where marks of the great fertility
'of this dripping summer. God send a dry
'harvest.' [We have heard also of toads found
alive in the heart of a timber tree.

Mr URBAN,

G I N your last p. 265, Mr Tate was
pleas'd to give us his explanation of
the *Chinese* SWAN PAN.—I desire to
give the public a *Swan Pan* that in my
opinion is much preferable to that of
the *Chinese*, at least to any account that
has been given of it.—The single
balls, when mov'd to the middle bar,
are to be reckon'd 5 of the quantity that
is even with the line or rod they are
upon, the other 4, one each; so that
the 9 digits are contain'd in every line,
and by having the quantity fix'd, and

a
toad
p. 166

the value alterable, as our 9 digits have, you may apply the *Swan Pan* to calculations of coins, weights, measures, time, or whatever you please. One example may suffice to illustrate it: Two balls are remov'd to the middle, on the hundreds line, which makes 200; in the tens linethere are 5 and 2, which makes 70, that is, 270; in the units line, there are 5 and 4, which makes 9, that is, 279. Supposing this integer to be pounds sterling, in the first line of parts there is 2, which is shillings; in the second line of parts, there is 1, which is pence; in the third line of parts, there is 3, which is farthings; so the whole amount is 279*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* 3 farthings. Suppose the integer hundreds weight averdupoiz, the amount would then be 279 C. 2 qrs. 1 lb. 3 oz. If the integer be days, it will be 279 Days 2 H. 1 M. 3 S. &c.

	Tens.	Units.
Parts of	○	○○○○○
Parts of	○	○○○○○
Parts of	○	○○○○○
Parts of	○	○○○○○
Parts of an	○	○○○○○
Integer.		
Units		○○○○○
Tens		○○○○○
Hundreds		○○○○○
Thousands		○○○○○
x Thousand's		○○○○○
c Thousands		○○○○○
Millions		○○○○○
x Millions		○○○○○

For the use of a *Swan Pan* let them read Mr Yate's account.

Manchester, July 14, 1748. I am, &c.

GA. SMETHURST.

N. B. The gentleman who sent the *SWAN PAN* observes, that Mr Yate needed not to have put 4 balls in the farthings, but only 3, a fourth raising their denomination to the penny row. So in the pence, shillings, and other rows he has put superfluous balls. — He adds, that by making the two left hand balls stand

for four, and the five on the right for five, be considered the European way of managing figures.

Mr URBAN,

THE only Account I have seen of Pont Esprit, mentioned in your xviii. Vol. p. 684. is the following from the Transactions of the Royal Society, where I have copy'd the figure of it, which is very singular, but I confess I do not understand the * Dr's note, and heartily wish that an accurate description of it may be sent you.

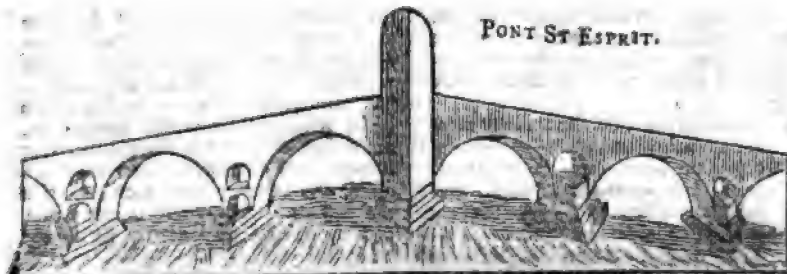
Yours, T. W.

DESCRIPTION of the Roman Bridge in France, called PONT ST ESPRIT, in a Letter from Mr TANCRED ROBINSON to Dr M. L. Aug. 4, 1683.

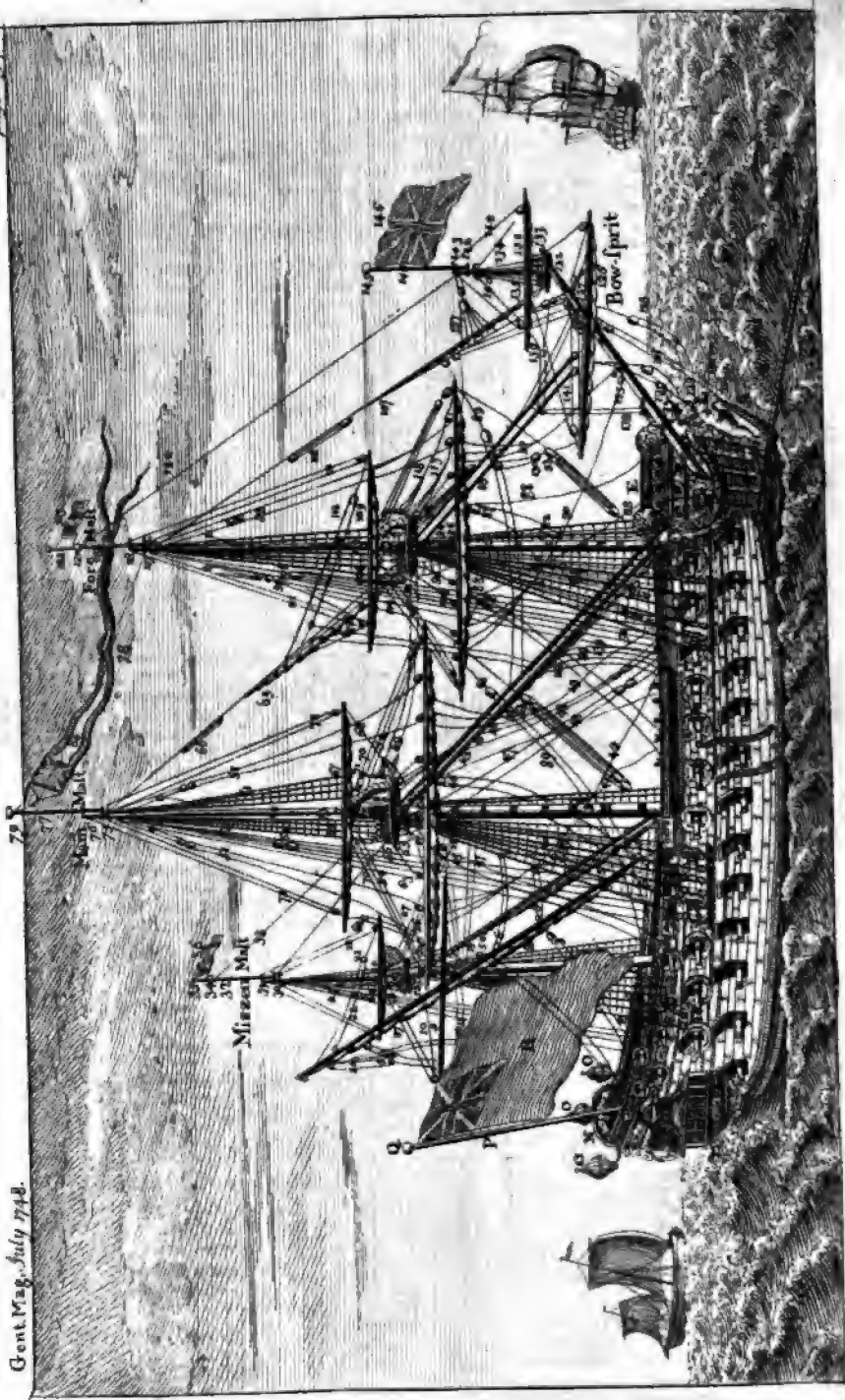
THIS bridge is very crooked, bowing in many places, and making several unequal angles, especially in the places where the torrent runs strongest, as at the turret, the angle being there most unequal and greatest; the arches are very wide, and have their feet secured by two pedestals that encompass them; both these pedestals have their several degrees or ranks of settings out, like so many rows of stairs or steps, the lowermost order pushing out most, the others being less, and going gradually more in; the second or uppermost pedestal is much less than the first or lowermost, being built a little within its lines of circumference. Between the great arches there are windows, or as it were small arches, that come down to the very plane of the second or uppermost pedestal, dividing the feet [piers] of the great arches, in order to let through the waters when they rise above the top of the great arches, and thus lessen the force of the water against the solid parts of the bridge, and preserve it the longer from injury and decay.

Note by Dr M. L.

* What seems the foot of the arch is an horizontal arch gradually contracted, every stone being of vast length and width, laid level with the water.







A SHIP of WAR explain'd. 297

EXPLANATION to a SHIP of War, of the third Rate, with Rigging, &c. at Anchor.

PARTS, MEMBERS, &c. of a SHIP.

<i>Mizenmast, and rigging.</i>	40 Tackle	<i>Foremast and rigging.</i>	<i>Bowsprit and rigging.</i>
1 Missenmast	41 Shrouds & laniards	81 Foremast	124 Bowsprit
2 Yard and sail	42 Stay and sail	82 Runner and tackles	125 Horse
3 Sheet	43 Staytail halliards	83 Tackle	126 Yard and sail
4 Shrouds & laniards	44 Yard and sail	84 Shrouds and laniards	127 Lifts
5 Bowlines	45 Jeers	85 Stay	128 Sheets
6 Brayles	46 Sheets	86 Yard and sail	129 Clewlines
7 Jeer	47 Tacks	87 Sheets	130 Braces
8 Peak halliards	48 Buntlines	88 Tacks	131 Bobstay
9 Cross jack yard	49 Bowlines	89 Braces	132 Top
10 Lifts	50 Braces	90 Bowline	133 Top armour
11 Braces	51 Leachlines	91 Buntlines	
12 Puttock shrouds	52 Puttock shrouds	92 Leachlines	<i>Spritsail, topsail and rigging.</i>
13 Missen top	53 Crow foot	93 Yard tackle	134 Topmast
14 Top armour	54 Lifts	94 Jeers	135 Shrouds
15 The capp	55 Top	95 Puttock shrouds	136 Halliards
16 Crowfoot	56 Top armour	96 Crowfoot	137 Crane line
17 Stay and sail	57 Top rope	97 Top	138 Yard and sail
18 Halliards	58 Cap	98 Top armour	139 Braces
	59 Mainyard tackles	99 Top rope	140 Lifts
		100 Lifts	141 Sheets
		101 Cap	142 Crosstrees
<i>Mizenmast, and rigging.</i>	<i>Mainmast, and rigging.</i>	<i>Foretopmast and rigging.</i>	143 Cap
19 Topmast	60 Mainmast	102 Foretopmast	144 Jackstaff
20 Yard and sail	61 Tackles	103 Tackles	145 Truck
21 Braces	62 Shrouds	104 Shrouds	146 Jack
22 Lifts	63 Backstays	105 Back stays	147 Best bower buoy
23 Shrouds	64 Halliards	106 Halliards	
24 Halliards	65 Stay and sail	107 Stay and sail	<i>Hull.</i>
25 Backstays	66 Staytail halliards	108 Halliards	A The Cutwater
26 Bowlines		109 Yard and sail	B Stem
27 Sheets	67 Yard and sail	110 Runner	C Hatches
28 Clewlines	68 Braces	111 Lifts	D Cathed
29 Stay	69 Bowlines	112 Braces	E Wastcloths
30 Crosstrees	70 Sheets	113 Bowlines	F Fore channel
31 Cap	71 Clewlines	114 Sheets	G Main channel
32 Stump	72 Lifts	115 Clewlines	H Mizzen channel
33 Stay	73 Runner	116 Buntlines	I Chestree
34 Truck	74 Buntlines	117 Crosstrees	K Entering port
35 Spindle	75 Crosstrees	118 Cap	L Head
36 Vane	76 Cap	119 Stump	M Gallery
37 Slings of the cross-jack yard.	77 Stump	120 Stay	N Taffarel
	78 Stay	121 Truck	O Poop lanterns
<i>Mainmast and rigging.</i>	79 Truck	122 Spindle	P Ensign staff
38 Mainmast	80 Pendant	123 Vane	Q Truck
39 Runners & tackles			R Ensign

ACCOUNT of the LIFE of Mrs PILKINGTON, from her own MEMOIRS. Continued from p. 245.

WHEN she was alone with Mr Pilkington, he told her that tho' he was glad to see her, he was afraid she would be too much alone to find London agreeable; for that he attended the lord mayor from 9 till 6, then went to the play, and thence to Mrs Heron's, one of the actresses, to supper. Tho' she thought this not the most eligible

way for a clergyman to divide his time, and tho' Mrs Heron was a woman of ill fame, and she had before heard he liked her, yet she resolved patiently to wait the event.

The next day, when he was going out, she put him in mind that Mr W— was to pass the evening with them; but he said Mr W— was so uncertain in his temper, that, notwithstanding his appointment, perhaps she might never see him again.

Mr W—, however, came in the even-

evening, and told her Mr *Pilkington* was at the play, but would sup with them. While they were alone, he entertained her so much in the stile of a lover, that, if she had not been married, she would have imagined he intended to address her.——When Mr *Pilkington* returned, he told him he was certainly the happiest man living, and wondered how he could be absent a moment from a person with whom he could himself stay forever. Mr *Pilkington* seem'd pleased with his gallantry, and said he hoped she would induce him to see them often.

When he was gone, Mr *Pilkington* told her he believed his friend was in love with her; and upon her expressing her surprize, that he should then give him so warm an invitation, he said *W—e* was a very generous man, and his liking to her, if well managed, might prove very profitable; she was now convinced that he intended to prostitute her for gain, but concealed her indignation, and promised complaisance to his friend.

Mr *Pilkington*, in prosecution of his infamous project, contrived many opportunities of introducing Mr *W—e* into her company, and leaving them alone. He even compelled her to go alone with him to *Windjor*, tho', as it was in winter, they could not return the same night, and *W—e* had, on this opportunity, so far presumed upon his success as that, when she called the maid to shew a chamber at the inn, she was informed he had ordered but one, and that one had but one bed in it. She was now more than ever convinced there was an infamous combination against her, and reproached her gallant in such bitter terms that at length he retired to another apartment. She barricaded her door with whatever she could find, thinking possibly he might find means to get entrance in the night, and that there might even be a secret appointment between him and her husband to detect them together.

As she had the strongest reason to think she could say nothing new to Mr *Pilkington* of this night's adventure, she thought it prudent to remain silent, tho' from this time she regarded him only as a person who esteem'd her his property, and would gladly dispose of her to the best bidder.

Mr *Pilkington*'s year of chaplainship being expired, she hoped he would return to *Ireland*; but, having conceived an opinion that Mr *Walpole* would provide for him, he determined to stay in

London. As his income ceased with his office, he accepted an offer from Mr *W—e* to lodge in his house: this circumstance made it prudent for her to return to *Ireland*; at once to avoid temptation and scandal; altho' her desire to be with her children, for whom she had the tenderest regard, would have rendered other motives unnecessary.

But, notwithstanding all her caution, she found, on her return to *Ireland*, that her character had greatly suffer'd, and that she was maliciously traduced both for going to *England*, and for coming back.

A few days after her arrival in *Ireland*, she was informed by the public papers that Mr *Pilkington*, Mr *Motte*, and Mr *Gilliver* had been taken into custody, on account of some treasonable poetry given by Mr *Pilkington* to *Motte* and *Gilliver* to print: upon which she recollected that he received some MSS from Dr *Swift*, by one of her female fellow travellers, when she went to *England*.

It is not known who was the informer, but the whole kingdom of *Ireland* was incensed against Mr *Pilkington*, supposing he had betray'd the Dean, which, however, she believes was not true.

After long expectation she received a letter from him, in which he complained of having been sick, and in trouble; adding that he wished to return to *Ireland*, but that he had not money to bear his expences. She immediately applied to her father, and tho' he often refused her, with expressions of resentment, yet, by persisting to importune him with expostulations and tears, she obtained a bill of 20*l*. With this, Mr *Pilkington* returned to *Ireland*, and tho' universally disregarded, and daily abus'd in print, was at length re-settled in his cure.

Mrs *Pilkington*, being in an ill state of health, went, by her father's advice, to his brother's at *Cork* for the summer: when she return'd, Mr *Pilkington* told her there had happen'd a great quarrel between him and her father, and conjured her, if she had any regard for him, never to enter her father's house again, in which, however, she disobey'd him. Her father receiv'd her very coldly, and among other things said Mr *Pilkington* had used him so ill that he did not desire to see his wife; this was on *Thursday*; on *Friday* and *Saturday* she sent her compliments to her parents, to which they answered they were well, but

but did not invite her; and on the *Sunday* she heard her father had stabbed himself, and as the wound had reached his lungs, he languished some days, and then died.

Mr. *Pilkington's* expectations of a fortune being now cut off, he no longer dissembled, in any degree, either his aversion or his villainy to his wife. As her health had long declined, he conceived that she would not live to return from *Cork*; and, therefore, in her absence, contracted an intimacy with an ancient and wealthy widow, whose name was *W—rr—n*, intending to marry her as soon as it should be in his power: but being disappointed by his wife's recovery, he renew'd his project of betraying her into adultery, that he might obtain a divorce: for, upon her bursting into tears at the indecent importunity of one of the persons employ'd by her husband to effect this design, he expressed his surprize, and told her, Mr *Pilkington* had described her as a lady very liberal of her favours, and requited him to partake of them, that he might be able to prove a fact which would justify a separation; adding that it might be done with little trouble, and that he would give him sufficient opportunity.

On the morning after she had had this éclaircissement with her lover, of which she gave Mr *Pilkington* a hint, he went out of town, without leaving a shilling to provide for a maid, footman, two children, and his wife, or any person to serve his cure; nor did she for two months receive any supply, or know where he was, tho' she learnt afterwards that he was with the widow *W—rr—n*. When he returned, he behaved to her and his children with the greatest brutality: and as the widow returned to *Dublin* with him, spent his leisure hours with her.

His machinations at length produced the desired effect: she had indiscreetly detained a gentleman in her bed-chamber till an unreasonable hour, as she says, for no other purpose than to read a book through, which she could not persuade him to leave behind him. Mr *Pilkington*, having obtain'd intelligence of this circumstance, and being zealous to improve it, came with 12 watchmen in at the kitchen window, who, tho' they might have opened the chamber-door, chose to break it down. The gentleman, who took them for house-breakers, had drawn his sword, but as soon as he saw Mr *Pilkington*, threw it down. After suffering some acts of violence from

the watchmen, and many unmanly insults from Mr *Pilkington*, he turned 'em both into the street, it being then two o'clock in the morning, giving her hand to the gentleman, and saying, as soon as he had obtained a divorce, he would with great pleasure marry them.

As they knew not where else to go, at that unreasonable hour, and the gentleman's own servant always sitting up for him, they went to his lodgings. In the morning she sent for some change of apparel, which was sent, and she immediately took a lodging up two pair of stairs, but had not a single shilling; and her watch, books, and some jewels, which she had before marriage, being detained, she was left absolutely dependant on the courtesy of the person with whom she was accouled, who soon after hearing there was a prosecution commenced against him, fled to *London*, leaving a letter and five guineas for Mrs *Pilkington*.—The distress and insults to which a person in her circumstances is exposed, afford a very striking admonition to the sex, in the following, among many other instances.

Upon her return to her lodging one evening, the maid, to whose care the house was intrusted, told her she had let her room to another. Mrs *Pilkington* said that, as she had taken the room by the week, and one was not then expired, it was strange that it should be let again, without giving her warning to provide herself with another, which, at 10 o'clock in a winter's night, it was impossible for her to do. The maid then told her that, if she pleased, she might lie in the first floor, as the family was not come to town, and there were only servants in the house, whom she could dispose of into worse beds: to this she consented, but was surprized to find the lock of the door had been lately taken off, and suspected some evil design: under colour of going up to her trunk, she communicated her apprehensions to a young woman who was in bed in the garret, and prevailed upon her to come down and take part of her bed. About 7 o'clock in the morning, not clear day, the maid, supposing she had been alone, forcibly burst open the chamber-door, and told her one Mr *B — k*, a member of parliament, desired to breakfast with her, and before she could receive an answer, introduced a man, who immediately began to undress: she hastily threw her gown over her, and roused her companion, who asked the gentleman what he meant; he reply'd, Who are

are you? this lady is publicly known in all the coffee-houses in *Dublin*. This speech brought all the horrors of her condition so full upon her mind, that she burst into tears, and conjured him to depart: Madam, said he, I beg pardon; the maid of the house told me your history, and said, she believed a companion would not be disagreeable, especially as she suspected you had no money. After this cutting apology he withdrew, and she immediately rose, and removed to another lodging. In this new lodging she was pursued by rakes, and solicited by bawds, who presuming upon her poverty and situation, treated her as a woman who was ready to prostitute her person to any who would relieve her necessities.

While she was in this unspeakable distress, Mr *W——* arrived in *Ireland*, and hearing her misfortunes, went to visit her.

As this gentleman had a great ambition to be thought a poet, he assured her if she would devote her genius to his service, he would liberally reward her: to this she gladly consented, as an easy and honourable method of obtaining a subsistence, and furnished him with a great number of poetical pieces, which he shewed as his own, particularly the celebrated song, beginning

Stella, darling of the Majes.

And by this employment her poverty was in some measure relieved, and her mind amused. Mr *Pilkington*, in the

mean time, carried on a vigorous prosecution against her in the spiritual court, in which she did not oppose him, as he had declared: he would allow her a maintenance to his utmost ability, and as to live with him she by no means desired: but when the sentence was passed, he refused to allow her any thing. He was, however, obliged to engage to pay her 30*l.* down, and a small annuity, upon her lodging an appeal; but, after she had withdrawn it, even this was not paid, and the knavery of the person employ'd to draw the articles deprived her of a remedy. She was with child at the time of her separation from Mr *Pilkington*, and, when near her time, she wrote to him for some part of the allowance which he had agreed to give her, and Mr *Pilkington* generously sent her 6*l.* by her eldest son, to put her above the temptations to which want exposes her helpless sex, as he expressed himself in a long epistle that accompanied his present.

She was, however, safely delivered of a daughter, by the care and humanity of Dr *Arbutnot*; and having now a child to provide for, detesting Mr *Pilkington's* advice to leave it to the parish, she wrote several petitionary letters to her former acquaintance, who all, except two, refused her, by saying she deserved nothing.

Not being longer able to subsist in *Ireland*, she once more wrote to Mr *Pilkington*, telling him, if he would supply her with money to bear her expenses, she would go to *London*; upon which he sold her diamond ring to a lady with whom she had been formerly intimate, and the chain of her gold watch, which cost six guineas, to Mrs *W——*, for the promise of forty shillings, and as he was determined this sum should be the last, he sent her 9*l.*

Mr *W——*, taking advantage of her indigence, desired her, by letter, to send him 100 songs of her own composing by the return of the post, as he had begun to take in subscriptions for them, on the receipt of which he promised to send her two guineas; and because she would not comply with this unreasonable request, wrote her a ridiculous and scurrilous letter, in which he declares *he will never write another line of verse.*

With this she embarked for *England*. It was night when the ship set sail, and to avoid the notice of the passengers, as she could not dissemble the anxiety of her mind, she desired the steward would shew her a cabin; he return'd in a few minutes, and told her all the beds were engaged; but that there was a gentleman who would accommodate her with his bed, chusing rather to sit up, than suffer a lady to be unprovided for: she thankfully accepted the favour, and the steward, soon after she was in bed, came again to her, and told her the gentleman to whom she was obliged, desired a little chat with her; without waiting for her reply, he followed the steward into the cabin, and told her he knew her to be Mrs *Pilkington*, and hoped she would not refuse him the liberty of sleeping in his own bed; she answered she would not if he would leave her a few minutes; he did, and she presently rose and met him upon deck; what further pass'd between 'em, night is not known, except that, upon the terms he offered it, she refused a settlement for life.

With this gentleman she dined at *Port Gate*, and though she had but five guineas in the world, refused fifty for a night.

night's lodging, altho' he was an handsome, well-bred man, as, she says, the world would acknowledge, should she reveal his name, which perhaps she may do at a proper time.

When he took his leave of her, he told her prophetically that, in *London*, she would sit in her chamber and starve; which, she says, she should have done but for the kindness of old Mr *Cibber*, so whose disinterested humanity she acknowledges herself to be indebted both for liberty and life.

[To be continued.]

An Account of the Prince and Princess of Wales visiting Sir HANS SLOANE.

DR Mortimer, secretary to the Royal Society, conducted their Royal Highnesses into the room where Sir *Hans* was sitting, being antient and infirm. The Prince took a chair and sat down by the good old gentleman some time, when he expressed the great esteem and value he had for him personally, and how much the learned world was obliged to him for his having collected such a vast library of curious books, and such immense treasures of the valuable and instructive productions of nature and art. Sir *Hans's* house forms a square of above 100 feet each side, inclosing a court; and three front-rooms had tables set along the middle, which were spread over with drawers fitted with all sorts of precious stones in their natural beds, or state as they are found in the earth, except the first, that contained stones formed in animals, which are so many diseases of the creature that bears them; as the most beautiful pearls, which are but warts in the shell fish; the *bezours*, concretions in the stomach; and stones generated in the kidneys and bladder, of which man woefully knows the effects; but the earth in her bosom generates the verdant *emerald*, the purple *amethyst*, the golden *topaz*, the azure *sapphire*, the crimson *garnet*, the scarlet *ruby*, the brilliant *diamond*, the glowing *opal*, and all the painted varieties that *Flora* herself might wish to be deck'd with; here the most magnificent vessels of *cornelian*, *onyx*, *ardonyx* and *jasper*, delighted the eye, and raised the mind to praise the great creator of all things.

When their Royal Highnesses had view'd one room, and went into another, the scene was shifted, for, when they returned, the same tables were covered for a second course with all sorts of jew-

els, polish'd and set after the modern fashion; or with *gems* carv'd, or engraved; the stately and instructive remains of antiquity; for the third course the tables were spread with *gold* and *silver* *ores*, with the most precious and remarkable ornaments used in the *habits* of men, from *Siberia* to the Cape of *Good Hope*, from *Japan* to *Peru*; and with both ancient and modern *coins* and *medals* in gold and silver, the lasting monuments of historical facts; as those of a *Prussian* king of *Bithynia*, who betray'd his allies; of an *Alexander*, who, mad with ambition, over-run and invaded his neighbours; of a *Cæsar*, who inflamed his country to satisfy his own pride; of a *Tully*, the delight of mankind; of a *Pope Gregory XIII.* recording on a silver medal his blind zeal for religion, in perpetrating thereon the massacre of the protestants in *France*; as did *Charles IX.* the then reigning king in that country; here may be seen the coins of a king of *England*, crown'd at *Paris*; a medal representing *France* and *Spain*, striving which should first pay their obedience to *Britannia*; others shewing the effect of popular rage, when overmuch oppress'd by their superiors, as in the case of the *De Witts* in *Holland*; the happy deliverance of *Britain*, by the arrival of *King William*; the glorious exploits of a *Duke of Marlborough*, and the happy arrival of the present illustrious royal family amongst us.

The gallery, 110 feet in length, presented a most surprising prospect; the most beautiful *corals*, *crystals*, and figured stones; the most brilliant *butterflies*, and other insects, *birds* painted with as great variety as the precious stones, and feathers of *birds* vying with gems; here the remains of the *Antediluvian* world excited the awful idea of that great catastrophe, so many evident testimonies of the truth of *Moses's* history; the variety of animals shows us great beauty of all parts of the creation.

Then a noble vista presented itself thro' several rooms filled with books, among these many hundred volumes of dry'd plants; a room full of choice and valuable manuscripts; the noble present sent by the present *French* king to Sir *Hans*, of his collections of paintings, medals, statues, palaces, &c. in 25 large atlas volumes; besides other things too many to mention here.

Below-stairs some rooms are filled with the curious and venerable antiquities of *Egypt*, *Greece*, *Ettruria*, *Rome*, *Britain*, and even *America*; others with large

large animals preserved in the skin; the great *saloon* lined on every side with bottles filled with spirits, containing various animals. The halls are adorned with the horns of divers creatures, as the double-horn'd *Rhinoceros* of *Africa*, the fossil deer's horns from *Ireland* nine feet wide; and with weapons of different countries, among which it appears that the *Mosalese*, and not our most *Christians* neighbours the *French*, had the honour of inventing that butcherly weapon the *bayonet*. Fifty volumes in folio would scarce suffice to contain a detail of this immense museum, consisting of above 200,000 articles.

Their *royal highnesses* were not wanting in expressing their satisfaction and pleasure, at seeing a collection, which surpass'd all the notions or ideas they had formed from even the most favourable accounts of it. The Prince on this occasion shew'd his great reading and most happy memory; for in such a multiplicity, such a variety of the productions of nature and art; upon any thing being shewn him he had not seen before, he was ready in recollecting where he had read of it; and upon viewing the ancient and modern *medals*, he made so many judicious remarks, that he appear'd to be a perfect master of *history* and *chronology*; he express'd the great pleasure it gave him to see so magnificent a collection in *England*, esteeming it an ornament to the nation; and express'd his sentiments how much it must conduce to the benefit of learning, and how great an honour will redound to *Britain*, to have it established for publick use to the latest posterity.

ORIGINAL LETTERS to an honest Sailor.

M P ——— Y to Adm. V ——— N.

LETTER III. See the two first, p. 68-9.

S I R,

THIS will be deliver'd to you by Capt. *Limeburner*, one whom Sir *Charles Wager* prefer'd, at my recommendation: You will find him, I dare say, a very sensible honest man, and if he be such, I am confident, he will meet with your further encouragement and protection. Since I now write to you by him with safety, I will venture to do it with some freedom, and give you such lights into our way of acting and thinking here, as may perhaps be of some use to you. I take it for granted, that you have been thoroughly informed, by Mr *Wood*, of every thing that pass'd in parliament here, when

we first receiv'd the news of taking of *Porto Bello*, and I hope you had my former letter (See p. 69) likewise. When our ministers found that they could neither diminish the glory of your enterprise, nor lessen the importance of the place, both of which they attempted, they thought it most prudent to join in the cry, and seem as forward as any of us, in the addresses of congratulation, assuming, at the same time, great merit to themselves, since you acted, they said, by their orders: Your friends took the affair up with as high a hand as possible, and had the whole nation to back them in it: The ministry being thus forced to chime in with us, though their affectation was visible to every one, it furnish'd us with the means of driving them further than ever they intended to go. When I say the ministry, you must understand me to mean only the *primum mobile*—there, for I am fully persuaded there are some among them, willing to act with vigour, and to do the nation justice. We shew'd them how much time and how many opportunities had been lost, and what ignominy this nation had suffer'd by our former timidity; we urg'd, that it was now manifest, by what you had done, as well as by what you had formerly said, that this very thing might have been accomplished long ago, with a much less force than *Nasser* had. We reproach'd them for sending no land forces with you, to enable you to push your conquests farther, and particularly, for their backwardness in not supporting you from time to time with more ships, and a constant supply of fresh stores, provisions, &c. At the same time we assured them, that if they would even now be in earnest in vindicating the honour of the nation, and carrying on the war with vigour, they should find us ready to support them in whatever could in reason be asked, and that all animosities should subside, till we had retrieved our lost reputation: To avoid these clamours, and urg'd by these assurances, they pretended to be as much in earnest as ourselves, and this begat my Lord *Catbcart's* expedition. (Perhaps in time I may explain something further to you on this head.) We made all our promises good, and having given them every thing they ask'd of parliament, no one expence was refus'd them, though many needless ones were demanded, particularly the increase of our horse and dragoons at home, under the ridiculous pretence of fearing a foreign invasion.

on. They desired a body of marines, which was cheerfully agreed to; but when they came to deliver the estimate, it was manifestly meant only as an augmentation of our land forces, and an increase of our home establishment of guards and garrisons, which already gave too much jealousy. This was shewn, the ministry was exposed, but the service was nevertheless voted: After this they came again to parliament, and desired now really a body of marines, which they intended B should serve on board the fleet; we laughed at them for thus exposing their former conduct, and when we had declared, that all the foot regiments in England should be looked upon as marines, and liable to serve on board the navy, and shewn what they meant by this jobb, which was to get a place or two more for some members of parliament, we agreed to this likewise, and voted the establishment. Four millions of money have been given, and, I dare say, much more will be expended in simple camps at home, and idle parading with our fleets abroad. A vast fleet is to be sent with Sir John Norris, and yet no body seems to have any expectations from it. To ravage the coasts of Spain (supposing we could do it) seems to be with a desire only of forcing the Spaniards into a peace, before we have secured such advantages, as we may reasonably hope for in another place. Every man of sense agrees, that the only place to push them in, is the West Indies, and there we can be too hard for them, and may defy the whole world besides. All pomp and ostentation in the European seas is useless: Had we, instead of the expence we have been at, scoured the seas at home with separate men of war, and drove away the privateers, who have prey'd on our trade, and infested even our very coasts, keeping, at the same time, a sufficient strength against any attack, our merchants had been much better satisfied, and we had given less umbrage and offence to France, whilst we might have done our business in another place more effectually. This I hope we shall still do; and I own I have great confidence in Lord Catbcart, because I am sure he comes determined to co-operate with you, and be guided by you, in every thing that shall be judged for the honour and interest of Great Britain: You will find him a very able man, with great spirit, ho-

nour and judgment; and I have formerly heard Lord Marlborough commend him extremely as a soldier. Whilst you two agree, and for the sake of your country I hope you always will, what may not this nation expect? We one and all cry out there is no dependence on the faith of treaties; something must be obtained to keep the Spaniards from insulting us again; and we must no longer rely on bare promises only, for the security of our navigation and commerce; Take and Hold, is the cry; this plainly points out Cuba, and if the people of England were to give you instructions, I may venture to say, ninety nine in a hundred would be for the attacking that island. We are told it is left to a council of war to determine where you are to go; should it be to Cartagena first, even that action (great as it might be) would be a disappointment of our hopes; it might be a very sensible mischief to Spain, but what we now immediately want is, advantage to ourselves. Cuba is an island that may be of such importance, and the Havannah is a port of such infinite consequence, that the conquest of them seems to be preferable to every thing else. These we may take and hold, and these will give us the key to the West Indies. Thus does every man in England reason, except very few, who may be careful of giving offence to France, and fancy peace may be rendered more difficult by this maxim of taking and holding. Perhaps likewise the people of Jamaica may not be very forward to encourage an attempt against Cuba, imagining it may lessen the value of their lands in Jamaica; but supposing this were true, of what weight is such a consideration when put into the national scale? Surely Cuba may be made of infinitely more importance to the mother country; it is a pure, a large, and a healthier island, and, in all respects whatsoever, better situated. I make no question, but that, with a right conduct, it might soon be peopled, many persons, with proper encouragement, and a right distribution of the lands, might be brought to settle there from our continent, and from other parts of America: The act we passed last session for naturalizing all foreign protestants, who shall reside, for seven years, in any of his majesty's colonies in the West Indies, will help to people it from Europe, and when we are once possessed of it, the whole world will not

not be able to dispossess us again; we may then make peace with Spain; without the intervention of France, giving them almost any thing in Europe they may desire, but shewing them, at the same time, they shall, in great measure, depend upon us, the chief maritime power, for the very possession of their Indies, and convincing them of the truth of their own old proverb, *Peace with England, and war with the whole world.* The conquests you have already made, have been great and glorious, but what has raised your reputation still higher, has been your temper, conduct and great humanity: To spare the individuals, when you had forced them to submit, is the true spirit of heroism; destroying the forts, and laying open their trade, is acting, at the same time, with equal judgment and goodness; but when the trade on the continent of *New Spain* is open, every body is equally at liberty to partake of it, and I doubt *France* and *Holland* would run away with a great share of the profit of it; but had we the *Havannah*, this would not be the case; believe me, every body here reasons in this way, and all our hearts are bent on *Cuba*. I say this to you, that you may be apprised of our real sentiments, I mean the sentiments of the city of *London*, and the whole people, and not hear what they say only who may send you your instructions. *Cartagena* may follow the conquest of *Cuba*, but it will be difficult, if not impossible, to attack the *Havannah* after *Cartagena*: In short, (according to our manner of reasoning here) nothing can be done, on any part of the continent of *New Spain*, half so acceptable to every merchant in *England*, as taking the *Havannah*. Having said this, which I thought myself in friendship obliged to do, it must be left to your better judgment to act as you think proper; and all I will say further is, that your reputation is now so securely fixed, that you need have very little regard to any thing but your own judgment. You have restored the honour of your country, you have establish'd your own, and you may despise all the efforts of your enemies (if you have any) to hurt you. Proceed with the same success as you began, and be assured, no one wishes it, you with more sincerity and true friendship, than,

Dear SIR,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
W^m P^{er}

17, 1740.

22^d FEBRUARY 1740. V.

LETTER IV.

Dear SIR,

THE world here, and especially your friends, are waiting with great impatience for a second express from you, with the news of the surrender of the town of *Cartagena*, where we hope you will all get great riches, to add to the many honours you have already acquired. I write to you but seldom, because I know you have but little leisure to read useless letters, much less to answer them; but yet it is right you should sometimes hear from your particular friends and well-wishers, to know a little more truth than you are likely to hear from the ministers alone. The great things you have done for your country, greater almost than ever man did, have met, I assure you, with a very grateful return from the generality of your countrymen. You are certainly, at this time, the most popular and best beloved man in *England*: All places that send members to parliament have been struggling to have you for their representative, and, I dare say, you might have been chosen in twenty more places than you are at present.

The ministry (but when I use that general term, I mean the leading men among them) has, as far as they could, or durst, opposed you every where, and let you at last up in the city themselves, with no other view than to create confusion and distraction there. This made the citizens, who law their drift, nominate you as a candidate for *Westminster*, where you would most certainly have carry'd it for one, but for most scandalous practices, and violent acts of power that ever were made use of. Your friend, Sir *Charles Wager*, had nothing to do in this, which I am heartily glad of, because I esteem him much, and know him to be a very valuable man, extremely amiable in his character of private life, and a well-wisher to his country in his public capacity: But as I understand a full account of their whole proceedings has been sent to you, I will trouble you no further upon it; upon the whole, I can tell you, that we have a good parliament chosen, and I can assure you, by the justest calculation, the ministry cannot brag of a sure majority of ten members in it; I mean, to do their dirty work; but I hope to see a perfect unanimity in every measure that shall be judged necessary for the support of

of his majesty, and the honour and interest of our country. We are told, that two thousand men are forthwith to be sent to you, with all proper stores, provisions, &c. these will, I hope, enable you to take the *Havannah*, and if we once get the island of *Cuba*, I hope we shall have sense and spirit enough to keep it, notwithstanding any remonstrances, and even the combination of the whole world to force us to yield it back again. The possession of that island must be of vast utility to us, and make this country for ever masters at sea, in that part of the world, from whence all the riches flow to *Europe*. *Peru* and *Mexico* might be the property of the *Spaniards*, under our protection, whilst they suffered us to enjoy a reasonable proportion of the trade, which the *French* have almost engrossed for many years past; but if ever they pretended to use us again, as they formerly did, you have shewn them, that even those kingdoms may be taken from them likewise. God Almighty send you success in whatever you undertake; and may you finish your career with the same glory to yourself, and advantage to your country, that you have begun it. I am, with the greatest truth and respect,

S I R,
London, June 16, 1741. *Your most obedient,
bumble servant,*
W—M P—y.

Mr P—y to Adm. V—n.

LETTER V.

S I R,

IT has been printed in our ministerial news papers, that you are to be called home, at your own request; but I hope the report is without foundation: Methinks I would willingly have you stay some time longer where you are, and succeed in some farther enterprize before your return, for the good of your country, and to compleat your own glory. My heart, I own, has always been set upon the conquest of *Cuba*. *Take and Hold* has been the maxim I have ever maintained; and had we once possession of that island, we might, I am confident, hold it, in spite and in defiance of all the powers of *Europe*. It would have been a perpetual cheque on the *Spaniards*, in as much as the *Havannah* commands the gulph of *Florida*: There was a time before it was strengthened and reinforced, that I fancy you might have taken it, had you been rightly authorized, and properly sup-

(*Gent. Mag. JULY 1748.*)

ported; but I fear it is now too late to flatter ourselves with any such hopes: But could we take *St. Jago*, and make a settlement in that part of the island, so as to hold it, it might be of the utmost importance; and this, I hope, may be yet done, when the succours that are coming to you shall arrive. Whether some people here mean, or design any farther conquests, in the *West Indies*, I own seems very doubtful: God send they may be under no unhappy engagements to the contrary! The 3000 men from *Ireland* are at length sailed, but they have been unaccountably delayed; and I fear their number is too small, considering the mortality in that climate to attempt any great matters, farther than the taking *St. Jago*; I hope they may be sufficient to settle and protect that part of the island, if they take *St. Jago*, against any attempt the *Spaniards* can make to dispossess them. The surest sign that our ministry mean to do nothing, seems to me, the leaving the command of the army to that person who has done so ill, and between whom and you, they tell us, there is such an irreconcilable difference: Surely they ought to have recall'd him long ago. I take it for granted, that you have intelligence from hence of every thing that passes here, which may regard or affect yourself; but lest you should not, I will venture in general, to give you some few hints, which may be of use to you; and which, a sincere friend of yours, as I profess myself, ought to do. Our great men are endeavouring, I fear, all they can to abate of your popularity here, and are attempting to make the disputes, between you and the land forces, in the *West Indies*, a party quarrel between land and sea-officers here; wherein they think they have an evident advantage, as the land officers are much more numerous. They are trying to represent you as a warm, impracticable man; and, though they own you have done great service in what has passed, yet they say very little is to be expected from you, for the time to come, since no one can agree with you: But in spite of all they can say or do, you still are, and I hope will continue to be the favourite, I may say, the idol of the people in general, and no man was ever more beloved than yourself. I am very confident you may get the better of all these vain attempts and designs of your enemies, by a steady perseverance, that nothing can move, in the true interest of your country; let

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no accident, or even design, raffle or alter your temper, so as to give those, who mean to hurt you, any advantage over you; pursue what you have at heart, the glory of your country, with that vigour and zeal you have ever done; but do it with that *calm* sedateness and complaisance, even to your false friends, as shall make it impossible for them to prejudice you. When I have said this, from the sincerity of a heart, meaning you well, I cannot but pity the situation you are in, to receive your support from those only, who intend you no good; to have those, who should co-operate with you, tardy in every thing you can propose for the country's service: To see you surrounded by multitudes abroad, and many likewise at home, who have, in all they do, no other view, but their own sordid interest, and pursuing of private gain, whilst you are bravely and disinterestedly pursuing, singly, the interest and honour of your country: To see you, I say, in this predicament, must make one truly concerned for you; but yet I beg you to support all these things, and even more, with temper, and make no improper complaints abroad, but reserve whatever you have to say, 'till you get home, and can support them with your own evidence and authority, and the assistance of those honest friends, who will stand by you. Let nothing that can be said, or done, or writ to you, in the least degree, slacken your zeal for the publick service; but, in spite of all restraints, impediments or differences whatsoever, go on in the glorious cause of your king and country, with all the slew of friendship and unanimity that is possible, even with those very persons, you may privately have reason to differ with, and, perhaps, have the meanest opinion of their abilities: Consider, it is the same good master who authorises you to act in one capacity so gloriously, for the good of your country, that has given a commission to another person to act likewise in his station; and, for God's sake, let not your master's cause suffer, from any differences between you; at least take care to keep yourself always in the right, by the coolest and most temperate conduct. I have great obligations to you, for having always shewn so much regard for my recommendation; and must thank you, in a particular manner, for the kind answer you made to Mr *Douglas*, whom I recommended to you. I assure you, that I have resisted many applications for letters to you; and I matter

myself, that those whom you have been so good as to prefer, at my request, appear to be such, as yourself, upon experience, have found worthy of your favour; among these, Captain *Limburner* and *Boye* are two remarkable instances; I have seen them both since their return, and I can promise you, that they are very zealously attached to you and your interest: They are both of them men of sense and capacity; and, I think, Captain *Limburner* has as clear a head, as good an understanding, and as much judgment, as any man I ever met with in my life: They both of them said to me what you gave them orders to say. I need explain no farther.

I must conclude my letter with wishing you, with a sincere heart, and cordial affection, all possible happiness, glory and success, and that you may return, tho' not yet, to your own country again, beloved by every body, as truly and affectionately as you are, by

London, Nov. Your most obedient,
17, 1741. humble servant,
W——M P———K.

D Sir CHARLES WAGER to *Adm. V——N.*
§ 1 R.

THIS is to own the receipt of your letter by Captain *Knowles*. The Duke of *Newcastle* is out of town, but your letter was read yesterday at the regency, where your proceedings are very well approved. The fleet that is coming to you will sail with the first wind, and to that I refer you for all the news that can be had from hence. Captain *Knowles* being desirous to return to you, we have put him into the *Litchfield*, which ship is one of the squadron coming to you, and I hope he will be of good service to you, as he is already by your account of him.

I find, by a letter from Captain *Douglas* to the board, brought by *Knowles*, that he had taken a Dutch ship from *Cádiz*, bound to *Vera Cruz*, which had a viceroy on board for *Mexico*, which ship is, I suppose, at *Jamaica* before now: The Dutch will, to be sure, expect it to be released, as being a Dutch ship, and will also claim the effects, tho' Spanish, as the French do by the treaty of commerce with them, which makes free ship, free goods, except they be contraband, and the treaty describes what is contraband, and what is not, and we have already had disputes with the French upon that head; but as the

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Spaniards have declared, as it is said, that they will seize all *English* effects in *Dutch*, or neutral ships, and have actually done so in more instances than one; why we should be fix'd up by the treaty when they are not, I can see no reason, tho' to be sure the *Dutch* will claim the benefit of the treaty,* as the *French* also will; and it's said that there were at *Cadiz*, besides *French* and *Dutch*, a ship or two with Imperial colours loading goods for *America*. Sir *John Norris* is sailed with above 20 men of war of 60, 70, and 80 guns to the coast of *Gallicia*, but I fear he will find it impracticable to enter *Ferrol*, and burn the ships there, it being so well fortify'd, and the entrance so narrow, and pretty long, with a number of guns on both sides, and a boom, or chain across: The strength of the *Spanish* fleet is now there, being 18 or 20 ships, with those that went thither from *Cadiz*; they are in a bad condition, as we are informed, many men sick and dead, and in want of every thing; as are also the troops in those provinces, tho' intended, when ordered thither, to make a descent upon us, which they soon found impracticable, for want of all things necessary for it, tho' we had no fleet to oppose them; but I believe those resolutions were taken to amuse the King of *Spain*, who thought he could conquer the world, but finding those things, and taking *Minorca*, but chimeras, and hearing, at last, when they could keep it no longer from him, of your success at *Porto Bello*, and since at *Chagre*, has put his majesty, as I hear by the bye, into a fit of melancholy, that if the queen did not hinder, in all probability he would resign: No doubt but he was made to believe, that the *French* would join him, and we having no allies, which I think is no wonder, considering how we left them in the lurch, and forced them into a dis-

* He says in another letter, "If the *Dutch* ship was hired by the *Spaniards*, the becomes a *Spanish* ship, till that time is expired; if she was upon freight at so much a ton, it may alter the case: You know that in the late wars with *France* and *Spain*, the enemies goods used to be taken out, and the ships of neutral nations paid their freight and dismissed; but by the treaty of *Utrecht*, of which I suppose you have a copy from this office, there is an article, that a free ship shall make free goods, both in the *French* and *Dutch* treaty; but as the *Spaniards* have already broke that treaty, by taking *English* goods out of *Dutch* ships, there is a *Lex Talionis*, that should entitle us to do the same by them: But this is only my private opinion."

honourable peace, the *Spaniards* thought, and not without reason, that, with the *French* assistance, they could be too many for us; how long the *French* will keep out of the war cannot be known, but the loss of their commerce in the galleons and flota, if it continues, will certainly incline them to come into it at last: I hope we shall find some allies, if they should, or else such a war would be heavy upon us; tho' it would be a great prejudice to their trade, which has prodigiously encreased since the late wars, and is much more advantageous to their nation than war can be: There are, as usual, great expectations from your present expedition; if the soldiers do not fall sick and die, as they used to do formerly, something considerable will, no doubt, be done. I don't know whether the time of the year will be proper to go first to the *Hivannab*, for fear of the Norths; if not, I see nothing considerable to windward but *Caribagena*; but you know, as well as I, that whatever is determined to be put in execution, must be immediately proceeded upon, for soldiers, no more than other people, cannot do any thing when they are dead, and that will be their fate if they stay too long at *Jamaica*: The health your Squadron have had, has been from your keeping them constantly employ'd. You will be the best judge, who are upon the spot, what shall be most advisable to undertake. I wish we had a Squadron now in the *South Sea*, to have a communication with you from *Panama*; but the proper season for that was lost. I am sure you will do what you can, and so I believe will *Ld Catbcart*, in conjunction with you; he is a man of very good temper, and a good soldier, and I hope there will be no difference possible to arise between you. I wish you health, and all the success that can reasonably be expected, and shall remain,

Adm. Office, Your humble servant,
Aug. 6, 1740. CHA. WAGER.

G Sir CHARLES WAGER to Adm. V-----n.

S I R,

I Am very much obliged to you for your letters, and the copies of the intercepted letters, and other papers, that you have sent me, and hope you will continue to do it, tho' there may be complaints in them: It is reported here, that you should say, because ships did not come to you in time, that you was to be sacrificed, and that your mat-

tor was betrayed; imagining, perhaps, as it has been also said, that the administration here were influenced by *French* counsels; if you have thought any such thing, you have been deceived, and misguided by some of your correspondents here, who say any thing to blacken the administration, tho' they know otherwise. When the *Spanish* Squadron sailed from *Cadiz*, every body believ'd they were gone directly to the *West Indies*, and Sir *Chaloner Ogle* will tell you, that if he found it so, he had orders to follow them. When it was found that they came to *Ferrol* to join the Squadron there, it was very well known, that the *Spaniards* then intended to make a descent on *England* and *Ireland*, and great numbers of troops were brought into *Gallicia*; and the Duke of *Ormond*, &c. sent for for that purpose, who refus'd to undertake it; and 3 troops remained in that province 'till they were almost starved. When they found that project would not do, and what fleet we could make were fitted out, which could not get out of the channel in time, they went away to the *West Indies*, I believe in a very bad condition, their ships not having been fitted for such a voyage, as I hope they will find to their cost. It was first intended to send Lord *Catbcart* with six men of war only, but when we found the *French* declared they would not suffer us to make any conquests in the *Spanish West Indies*, and sent first the *Brest*, and afterwards the *Toulon* Squadron to the *West Indies*, which, for my part, I never imagined that they would venture to do, and I dare say, they will dearly repent it, we were then obliged to add more ships, so as to make you at least equal to all those squadrons. I need not tell you how much time it necessarily takes up to prepare and victual so large a Squadron for a voyage to the *West Indies*, nor how difficult it very often is to get them out of the channel, when they are ready to sail, as this year, both winter and summer, we have experienced: And I thought it would not be amiss for both *French* and *Spaniards* to be a month or two in the *West Indies* before us, provided the treasure was not ready to embark in that time, that they might be half dead, and half roasted before our fleet arrived, as I don't doubt but it has happened to them; and the government hereby laying an embargo upon all provisions in *Ireland*, where the *French* had 14 ships loading provisions for the *West*

Indies, has no doubt been a great disappointment to them; and if our Northern plantations did not supply them (which I am afraid they have) both *French* and *Spanish* squadrons must, I should think, be in great distress. I never thought, nor do yet, that the *French* pompous declaration of protecting the *Spaniards* was intended for more than to amuse the king of *Spain*, and make him believe, that they were in earnest, in order to prevent his resigning, which he was very near doing, and to get his orders for great part of the treasure to be put on board their ships, many of their bankers and merchants being broke for want of it, and if they get that, or any considerable part of it, they will come away and leave the *Spaniards* to defend themselves in the *West Indies*, as well as they can. Time will shew whether I guess right or no, but I think they will be obliged to come away for want of provisions, whether they get the money, or not; and, I think, they will avoid meeting with you if they can; for it does not seem to me, that they are inclined to have a war with us, and I shall be glad if we have not, we shall deal with the *Spaniards* the better, but if hostilities are begun in the *West Indies*, the consequence must be a war in *Europe*. We have now 100 of his majesty's ships of all sorts, small and great, out of *England*, which we cannot recall, and must have a fleet to defend us at home, as well as to cruise upon our enemies, and have convoys for our trade, which will take up many ships; we are therefore endeavouring to fit out all we can, and I hope they will be sufficient for all those purposes: You know how difficult it has always been to get men, having the worst way of getting them of any nation in the world, and we have many wise men that are willing to take that from us. I find that the corporation of *Portsmouth* have acquainted you, that you are chosen there a member of parliament, in the room of Vice Admiral *Stewart*, who is dead, and I believe you will have his flag; you shall have my interest for it, notwithstanding my friendship for *Id Granard*.

I hope, with all my heart, that you will have success in whatever you undertake. Gen. *Wentworth* has an extreme good character, and I hope you will agree with him, as I don't doubt you would have done with Lord *Catbcart*, had he lived; but death is what we must all submit to, when he comes I hope

I hope he will not visit you, nor as few under you as possible, but that you may come safe home, and reap the honour you deserve.

Admiralty-Office, *S I R,*
Feb. 24, 1741. *Your humble servt.*
CHARLES WAGER.

The D. of Newcastle to Adm. V-----N.

S I R,

Capt. *Lewis* arriv'd on the 17th inst. and brought me your welcome dispatches of April 1, with an account of the glorious success of his majesty's arms, in taking the fortifications and outworks which defended the harbour of *Cartagena*, and possessing themselves of that harbour.

This news was of such importance, that I immediately dispatched a messenger to my Lord *Herrington*, who attends the King at *Hanover* (where we have the satisfaction to hear that his majesty arrived in good health, on the 12th instant) with copies of your letters to be laid before the king, to whom they will give the greatest satisfaction; and who, I am persuaded, will have the justest sense of the conduct and bravery, that have been shewn on this occasion.

I also took the first opportunity to communicate your letters to the Lords Justices; and am desired by their excellencies to send you their thanks and congratulations, upon the great and important service which you have again done to his majesty and your country; and their excellencies promise themselves, from your known abilities, and unwearied zeal and activity, and from the tried courage of his majesty's forces, by sea and land, that we shall soon receive an account of the town of *Cartagena* being in our possession.

It is impossible to express to you the joy that has universally spread itself throughout the whole nation upon this great event; upon which I have also received the congratulations of most of the foreign ministers, residing here, who seem to have the justest impression of the credit and reputation, which his majesty's arms have acquired by this success.

I hope you will believe, that no one can take a more sincere part in the honour you have gained by it, than myself; and I heartily wish you a continuance of the same good success, in any further attempts, that shall be thought proper to be made, in consequence of his majesty's instructions to

you, and the commander in chief of his land forces.

A May I wish, for the honour of my country, for the success of his majesty's arms, and for the perfecting the great work, you have so gloriously begun, of reducing the Spaniards in the *West Indies*, that you would not think of coming home, and leaving your command there; which, without the least imputation upon any body, cannot be supplied by any one, on whom his majesty, the nation, and all the king's friends and servants, can have an equal dependence. I am, with great truth and regard, Sir,
Claremont, May *Your obedient,*
24, 1741. *humble servant,*

HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

C *The Anecdotes concerning Dr SWIFT, being so very acceptable to the Publick, as to be copied in most of the News Papers, we have selected the following from*

Mrs PILKINGTON's Account of Dr SWIFT. (See p. 158.)

D **H**IS genius, excellent as it was, was, however, surpassed by his humanity in the most judicious and useful charities; altho' often hid under a rough appearance, till he was perfectly convinced both of the honesty and distress of those he bestowed it on: He was a perpetual friend to merit and learning; and utterly incapable of envy. Indeed why should he not? who, in true genuine wit, could fear no rival.

E Yet as I have frequently observed in life, that where great talents are bestowed, there the strongest passions are likewise given: This truly great man did but too often let them have dominion over him, and that on the most trifling occasions. During meal-times he was evermore in a storm; the meat was always too much or too little done, or the servants had offended in some point, imperceptible to the rest of the company; however, when the cloth was taken away, he made his guests rich amends for the pain he had given them by the former part of his behaviour. For then

*Was truly mingled in the friendly bowl
The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.*
POPE.

H yet strict temperance preserved; for the doctor never drank above half a pint of wine, in every glass of which he mixed water and sugar; yet, if he liked his company, would sit many hours over it, unlocking all the springs of policy.

learning, true humour, and inimitable wit:

It is a very great loss to the world, that this admirable gentleman never could be prevailed on to give us the particulars of his own life; because, as it is the fate of all eminent persons to have various characters given of them, so it was more remarkably his. One reason for this may be justly assigned; that as at his first setting out party ran high, those who on either side had any talents for writing, spared not to throw the blackest aspersions on the other; so that if we give them both credit, we must conclude, there was neither honour nor virtue among them; but that all who were out, *Tories* and *Whigs*, *Whigs* and *Tories*, were equally corrupt: Indeed ambition is a grand deceiver, and apt to undermine integrity itself; and this the doctor himself was so sensible of, that I have frequently heard him declare, 'He thought it a great blessing that all his hopes of preferment were at once cut off; inasmuch that he had nothing to tempt or mislead him from a patriotism, in which his grateful country found their happiness and security.'

This leads me to a story, I remember to have heard him tell, and therefore, I hope, cannot be impertinent.

A clergyman, whose character greatly resembled that I have heard Bishop *Berkley* give to Bishop *Atterbury*; namely, a most learned fine gentleman, who under the softest and politest appearance concealed the most turbulent ambition: This clergyman having made his merit, as a preacher, too eminent to be overlooked, had it early rewarded with a mitre; his friend, Dr *Swift*, went to congratulate him on it; but at the same time told him, 'He hoped, as his lordship was a native of *Ireland*, and had now a seat in the house of peers, he would employ his powerful elocution in the service of his distressed country.' The prelate told him, 'The bishoprick was but a very small one, and he could not hope for a better, if he did not oblige the court.' Very well, says *Swift*, then it is to be hoped, when you have a better, you will become an honest man.' 'Ay, that I will, Mr Dean, says he.' 'Till then, my Lord, farewell.' This pious prelate was twice translated to richer sees; and, on every translation, Dr *Swift* waited on him to remind him of his promise, but to no purpose; there was now an archbishoprick in view, and all that was obtained, nothing could be

done: This in a short time he likewise possessed; he then sent for the Dean, and told him, 'I am now at the top of my preferment, for I well know no *Irishman* will ever be made primate, therefore as I can rise no higher in fortune or station, I will zealously promote the good of my country.' (A fine reason truly). And so he commenced a most outrageous patriot, from those very laudable motives, and continued so till his death, which happened within these few years.

I hope my readers will indulge me in the frequent mention I shall make of Dr *Swift*; for tho' his works are universally esteemed, yet few persons now living, have had so many opportunities of seeing him in private life, as my being a person *sans* consequence afforded me.

The Dean had given Mr *Pilkington* letters of recommendation to several eminent persons in *England*, and amongst the rest, one to Mr *Pope*; who, no sooner received it, but he invited Mr *Pilkington* to pass a fortnight with him at *Twickenham*, he not being yet entered on his office of chaplain. (S. p. 245) I receiv'd

from him from thence a letter filled with Mr *Pope's* praises, and the extraordinary regard he shewed him, introducing him to several noblemen, and even oppressing him with civilities, which he modestly attributed to Mr *Pope's* respect for the Dean, and handsomely acknowledged the obligation. As I thought this a very proper letter to communicate, I went directly with it to the deanery. The Dean read it over with a fix'd attention, and returning it to me, he told me, he had, by the same packet, received a letter from Mr *Pope*, which, with somewhat of a stern brow, he put into my hand, and walked out into the garden. I was so startled at his austerity, that I was for some minutes unable to open it, and when I did, the contents greatly astonished me. The substance of it was, that he had, in pure complaisance to the Dean, entertained Mr *Pilkington*; but that he was surprised he should be so mistaken, to recommend him as a modest ingenious man, who was a most forward, shallow, conceited fellow: That in the hope of having an agreeable companion, he had invited him to pass a fortnight with him, which he heartily repented, being sick of his impertinence, before the end of the third day; and a great deal more much to the same purpose. By the time I had read it thro', the Dean returned, and

and asked me, what I thought of it? I told him, I was sure Mr *Pilkington* did not deserve the character Mr *Pope* had given of him; and that he was highly ungenerous to careles and abuse him at the same time. Upon this the Dean lost all patience, and flew into such a rage, that he quite terrified me; he ask'd me, Why I did not swear that my husband was six foot high? And did I think myself a better judge than Mr *Pope*? Or, did I presume to give him the lye? and a thousand other extravagancies. As I durst not venture to speak a word more, my heart swelled so that I burst into tears, which, he attributing to pride and resentment, made him, if possible, ten times more angry, and I am not sure he would not have beat me, but that, fortunately for me, a gentleman came to visit him. As I was in a violent passion of tears, the Dean did not bring him into the room where I was, but went to receive him in another, and I gladly laid hold of that opportunity of making my escape from his wrath.

The next morning early I wrote him a letter, expressive of the anxiety I was under, lest I had any way offended him; and assur'd him, which was truth, my tears did not flow from pride, but from the apprehension I had, that Mr *Pope* might influence him to withdraw his favour from us: I added on my own part, that even if I was partial to Mr *Pilkington*, I hoped it was the most pardonable error a wife could be guilty of; and concluded with begging, if he had any regard for my peace, he would honour me with an answer. By the return of the messenger I received the following lines:

Madam,
Y*OU must shake off the leavings of your sex. If you cannot keep a secret and take a chiding, you will quickly be out of my sphere. Corrigible people are to be chid; those who are otherwise, may be very safe from any lectures of mine: I should rather chide to indulge them in their follies, than attempt to set them right. I desire you may not inform your husband of what has passed, for a reason I shall give you when I see you, which may be this evening, if you will. I am very sincerely,*
 Your friend,
 J. SWIFT.

Accordingly I waited on the Dean about five o'clock in the evening, an hour I knew he would be free from company. He received me with great kindness, and

told me, he would write a letter of advice to Mr *Pilkington*; 'But, said he, should you acquaint him with this letter of *Pope's*, he might, perhaps, resent it to him, and make him an enemy.' How kind! how considerate was this! The Dean then shew'd me the poem he wrote on his own death; when I came to that part of it,

*Behold the fatal day arrive!
 How is the Dean? He's just alive.*

I was so sensibly affected, that my eyes filled with tears. The Dean observing it, said, 'Phoo, I am not dead yet—but you shall not read any more now.' I then earnestly requested he would let me take it home with me, which he did on certain conditions, which were, that I should neither shew it to any body, nor copy it, and that I should send it to him by eight o'clock the next morning; all which I punctually performed.

But the Dean did not know what sort of a memory I had, when he intrusted me with his verses: I had no occasion for any other copy, than what I had registered in the book and volume of my brain: I could repeat the whole poem, and could not forbear delighting some particular friends with a rehearsal of it. This reach'd the Dean's ear, who imagined I paid him false, and sent for me to come to him. When I entered, he told me, I had broke my word with him, and consequently forfeited all the good opinion he had ever conceived of me. I looked, as I think he generally made me do, like a fool; I asked what I had done? He told me, I had copied his poem, and shewn it round the town, I assur'd him, I had not. He said, I lyed, and produced a poem something like it, published in *London*, and told me, from reading it about, that odd burlesque on it had taken rise. He bade me read it aloud. I did so, and could not forbear laughing, as I plainly perceived, tho' he had endeavoured to disguise his smile, that the Dean had burlesqued himself; and made no manner of scruple to tell him so. He pretended to be very angry, ask'd me, did I ever know him to write triplets? And told me, I had neither taste nor judgment, and knew no more of poetry than a horse. I told him I would confess it, provided he would seriously give me his word, he did not write that poem. He said, p—x take me for a dunce. I then assur'd him, I did not copy his poem; but added, when I read any thing peculiarly charming

which they deny to the established church, of imposing confessions and declarations on their respective ministers: yet I have sufficient authority to exhibit and recommend to the publick, by your means, the following specimen of a solemn contract between a body of dissenters and their minister, which pretends to a foundation on the true principles of christian liberty, and the authoritative prescription and genius of the new testament.

Rev. Sir, T—, May 4, 1748.

A S it has pleased almighty god to take from us our reverend and worthy pastor late of this place, at a general meeting of the congregation of subscribers and members, they unanimously agreed to call you to supply his place as their pastor; your compliance with which will greatly oblige your sincere friends. Signed, &c.

Gentlemen, B—, May 13, 1746.

AS your late experience of my ministry has induced you to send me your unanimous invitation to succeed your late worthy pastor, I am truly thankful to you, and to God's providence, for this great favour, which promiseth to enlarge the sphere of my usefulness in the only profession in which I chiefly desire, or can reasonably hope for any considerable usefulness or satisfaction in this world.

If it may please God to succeed our mutual hope and expectation, the most important benefits will accrue from this invitation, both to me and you, and I shall have the utmost reason to esteem and acknowledge you for my greatest benefactors.

In this case my future satisfaction becomes inseparably connected with your improvement and continued approbation; and in contracting the relation of your minister, you become entitled to my charitable and best endeavours to answer all the important ends of this divine institution.

But in discharging the great and difficult duties of this holy function, let no man expect that perfection and infallibility from me, which he pretends not to find in himself, and which is evidently above the condition of an uninspired mortal, and the gracious requirements of our personal duty.

Therefore in whatever instance I may fail in the concurrence of your impartial judgments, I hope and expect that every man (in every such case) will retain and follow his own honest convictions, without quarrelling with any thing that may

be fairly offered to his consideration, and charitably intended for his personal benefit.

Because! my sworn allegiance to Jesus Christ, no less than my charity to assist the better information and improvement of his professed disciples, will ever oblige, and should always incline me, to conduct the whole of my ministry by the sole authority and instruction of the word of God, according to my own best judgment and capacity.

These (christians!) are the plain and only terms on which I can lawfully accept your kind and unanimous invitation. Nor do I find in myself the least inclination or courage to receive the largest emoluments of a bishoprick; upon any terms which are different or contrary to these.

I therefore recommend to your publick consideration these my unrestrained sentiments, concerning the duty of my ministry, together with my resolution and endeavours to discharge this great duty, that you may be enabled hereby to form a just and better expectation of the probable consequence of the invitation you have sent me.

If your convictions of the fitness and importance of this representation are the same with my own, upon receiving your information, it will become my plain duty to conclude my engagements in this place, in order to remove from a small to a much larger church and society of christians, and with a reasonable desire and prospect that my ministry at T—, may become more extensively useful, and attended with the same hearty acceptance with which it has been greatly favoured at B—.

If upon these terms you think fit to continue your invitation, and to chuse me for your pastor, this important relation shall begin and die in our own mutual consent and approbation, or so long as the providence of heaven may direct and permit it to continue.

As for the salary which you may allow me, I desire and expect no other encouragement or security than what your honour and continued approbation may give to, gentlemen, &c.

Rev. Sir, T—, May 19, 1745.

YOUR answer was read yesterday to the congregation, and was unanimously approved, rejoicing to accept H you as their pastor on the terms therein proposed. We hope you will be able to disengage yourself from B— as

Midwinter, &c.

Mr URBAN,
THE Question proposed by J. T. p. 262.
answered thus by a youth.

$$\begin{aligned} ax + b &= x^2 \\ x^2 - ax &= b \\ x^2 - ax + \frac{a^2}{4} &= b + \frac{a^2}{4} \\ x - \frac{a}{2} &= \sqrt{b + \frac{a^2}{4}} \\ x &= \sqrt{b + \frac{a^2}{4}} + \frac{a}{2} \end{aligned}$$

As the following question may be of use, I should be glad to see its solution in your Magazine.

A gentleman whose stock is 2000*l*. wants to know how much he may spend every day, so that both principal and interest may be entirely exhausted in 7 years, at 5 per cent. per ann. compound interest.

Required a theorem for the solution of all questions of this kind, and its investigation, by a quadratick equation, where is given (*p*) = principal (*r*) = rate (*x*) = number of years; required (*x*). Your inserting this will oblige 19 of your constant readers, of which one is
Yours, &c. I. P. S.

Depford-yard, July 16, 1748.

WHAT is the square root of 21, 22, 23? The answer to these will, I think, serve to the questions proposed by J. T. In the first, $8x + 5 = x^2$ by supposition; $x^2 - 8x = 5$ by transposition; and $x^2 - 8x + 16 = 21$ by addition: therefore $x - 4 = \sqrt{21}$, and $x = \sqrt{21} + 4$. Or $\frac{40}{x} + \frac{25}{x^2} = 5$, then will $\frac{8}{x} + \frac{5}{x^2} = 1$ by division; and $8 + \frac{5}{x} = x$ by multiplication, and $x^2 - 8x = 5$, as before. The other two questions may be solved by the same rule.

Given the declination and meridian; required the latitude, hour, altitude, azimuth, and variation of the compass; or, given the declination and latitude; required the hour, meridian, altitude, azimuth, and variation. As this, it is presumed, cannot be done by trigonometrical calculation, it must be by a dial. M.M.

Henley upon Thames, July 8, 1748.

Mr URBAN,

IF you are not furnished with a more concise method of solving the questions proposed by J. T. p. 261. the following is at his and your service.

Let b = the numerator of the first term in the equation, c = the numerator of the second term, d = the given absolute number, x , &c. as before, and the given

equation will be $\frac{b}{x} + \frac{c}{x^2} = d$, which reduced gives $x^2 - \frac{bx}{d} = \frac{c}{d}$; and completing the square, &c. we have $x =$

$$\sqrt{\frac{c}{d} + \frac{b^2}{4d^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{b}{d} = \begin{cases} 8.58257 \text{ &c.} \\ 8.69041 \text{ &c.} \\ 8.79583 \text{ &c.} \end{cases}$$

Yours, &c. R. R.

[Answered also by S. A. and at large with the operations by P. Cuthel, teacher of mathematics, and land surveyor at Nampwich, Cheshire.]

Declaration signed the 8th Instant at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the Plenipotentiaries of their Britannick and Most Christian Majesties, and of the States-General.

WE, the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, at the conferences of Aix-la-Chapelle, declare, that since the 30th of April last, the day on which the preliminaries were signed by us in this city of Aix-la-Chapelle, no orders have been sent to the East or West Indies for proceeding to the demolition or destruction of any of the conquests made on either side in the said East and West Indies, or for doing any thing contrary to the spirit and tenor of the 2d article of the preliminaries, and the declarations of the 21st and 31st of last May; in consequence of which we have agreed, that all the conquests made before the said 30th of April, or which may have been made since, shall be restored; that is to say, those in the West-Indies in the state they were in six weeks after the 30th of April; and those made, or which might be made in the East-Indies, in the state they shall be in on the 30th of October, the day of expiration of the six months, reckoning from the day of the signature of the said preliminaries.

Moreover, as by the 16th article of the preliminaries reference is made to the 2d article of the convention for the suspension of arms agreed to the 19th of Aug. 1712, between their Most Christian and Britannick Majesties, and as notwithstanding hostilities may not perhaps have ceased at the expiration of the six weeks from the day of the signature of the preliminaries, as well in the Mediterranean as the Northern Ocean to Cape St Vincent, and from that Cape to the Line; we have agreed, that commissaries sufficiently authorized shall be named by all the parties within the space of two months, who shall assemble at St. Acha, or in such other place as his Most Christian Majesty, his Britannick Majesty, and the lords the States General of the United Provinces shall agree, to order the reciprocal restitution, or indemnity for

Prizes taken, as well in the *Mediterranean* as in the Northern Ocean, as far as Cape St. Vincent, and from that Cape to the Line, after the term of six weeks, reckoning from the signature of the preliminaries.

In witness whereof, We, the undersigned ministers of his Most Christian Majesty, his Britannic Majesty, and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, at the said conference of *Aix-la-Chapelle* have sign'd the present declarations, to which we have affix'd the seals of our arms, and of which we promise to procure the ratifications in due form within the space of a month. Done at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, July 3, 1748.

(L.S.) *St. Saverio d'Aragon.*

(L.S.) *Sandwich.*

(L.S.) *G. A. Haffner.*

(L.S.) *Van Boissel.*

(L.S.) *O. Z. Van Haaren.*

Letter from the D. of Newcastle, to Admiral Byng, Commander of the British Squadron in the Mediterranean:

SIR,

THE King of Spain and the Republick of *Genoa* having acceded in form to the preliminaries sign'd at *Aix-la-Chapelle* on the 30th of April, N. S. 'tis agreed that all hostilities shall immediately cease in Italy. I have orders to inform you, that the King's intention is, that as soon as you receive this letter, you send orders to the commanders of all his majesty's ships in the *Mediterranean* not to commit any more hostilities against the subjects of *France*, *Spain*, and *Genoa*. You will soon receive orders from the Lords-Commissioners of the Admiralty to return to *England*, or at least to send thither the greatest part of his majesty's squadron under your command. I have subjoin'd, by the King's order, the copy of a declaration signed the 8th of July, N. S. by Lord *Sandwich* and the ministers of *France* and *Holland* at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

My orders also are, that the King desires you would conform exactly to the tenor of this declaration, as far as it regards the squadron you command.

Hanover, July

1am, &c.

17, 1748. HOLLIS: NEWCASTLE.

OBSERVATIONS in a Paragraph in Mr WHITE'S 2d defence of his letters to a Dissenter. Extracted from a letter in the Gen. Ev. Post, July 5, sign'd

VERAX.

MR. White, p. 28. says, "The ground of infants being received to baptism is in our church, as it ought to be in all, the promise of God to believers and their seed." But the children in the *Foundling Hospital* cannot be known to be the seed of believers, and may be the offspring of *Mahometans*, *Jews*, or profane & infidel; from this fact, and Mr White's assertion, these consequences follow.

Infants have been received to baptism, 20 at a time, altho' unknown to be the seed of believers.

These children, so long as they are ignorant of the character and faith of their parents, must remain uncertain of their right to baptism, or part in its privileges.

All infants who have been, or may be, received to baptism, not having this necessary tho' unattainable qualification, are excluded from the divine promise, and their baptism is ineffectual, notwithstanding the sacred character of the baptistery, and the diligence and fidelity of their sureties. (See Vol. vii. p. 20).

But that Mr White's opinion may not be thought to be that of the church, and that the inquietudes in which multitudes must be involved by the consequences which thus manifestly follow from it may be prevented; the following account of the ground of infants being received to baptism is inserted, as expressed in the two offices for administering publick and private baptism to infants, according to the authority and usage of the church of *England*.

"Forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in *sin*, and that our Saviour Christ saith, none can enter into the Kingdom of God, except he be regenerate and born anew of Water and of the Holy Ghost!" as also in this brief exhortation upon the words of the gospel, viz. "Beloved, ye hear the words of our Saviour Christ, that he commanded the children to be brought to him! how he blamed those who would have kept them from him! how he exhorteth all men to follow their innocency!"

Et nomen pacis dulce est, et ipsa res salutaria; sed inter pacem et servitutem plurimum interest: pax est tranquilla libertas, servitus autem malorum omnium extremum, non modo bello, sed etiam morte repellendum. CICERO.

To the Printer of the Daily Gazetteer.

S I R,

THE above passage is the motto to M. Van Haaren's excellent poem, entituled the *Praise of Peace*; in which the Dutch poet has beautifully illustrated, and steadily adhered to the just and noble sentiments of the Roman orator. But as I don't understand Dutch, I am indebted, for the just sentiments and elegant poetry with which this piece entertained me, to the *English* translation, which merits the particular notice of the public. It is written with such a spirit, that

that had the original, when it first appeared in the United Provinces, been attended to as it deserved, the public gratitude must have decreed a statue to the author, as the deliverer of his country from the influence of corruption, and self-interest, which had almost effected its utter destruction.

The following passages will give a taste of such sentiments as are worthy the perusal of every honest *Briton*, who wishes well to the cause of liberty, and hopes for an honourable and lasting peace. *I am, Sir, Yours,*

May 28, 1748.

PUBLICUS. B

Let others paint th' exalted hero's state,
Alike in conquest, or misfortune great;
A more distinguish'd *theme* attracts my choice,
Celestial *Freedom* animates my voice;
To warn my native land, from perils shewn,
To shew that *Peace* is liberty alone!

To bid her eye the gathering storm afar,
And timely wise prepare for distant war.
A Shade there is, *Security* her name,
That oft misleads the most sagacious aim;
Lulls in false rest the rulers of a state,
And leads them blindfold on the slates of fate.

Of all the plagues that speak a nation curst,
A *false security* is sure the worst!
Freedom, like *Sampson*, in her lewd embrace,
Sinks to repose, nor sees his own disgrace;
In vain the blackening clouds the skies deform,
In vain the wakening *gigants* forebode a storm!
In vain the piercing *clarion* sounds to arms;
Th' insensate *sleepers* slight its loud alarms.

When all the sky a cheerful aspect wears,
The careful pilot for the storm prepares:
So while no woes th' untroubled state alarm,
Let discipline preserve your virtue warm;
That so *invasion*, tho' she come unseen,
May stand repell'd,—and leave your bounds serene.

Still let the punishment the crime attend,
Nor *wealth* corrupt, nor *power* itself defend!
So shall your *foes*, your steady virtue dread,
More than it plains your numerous armies spread;
Nor let *security*, empoison'd guest,
Infold your eyes in her destructive rest!

Blest is the land, where rules like these obtain!
Where *Peace* and *Freedom* social sway maintain!
Where chief the *welfare* of the *suble*'s pers'd,
And every passion yields to PUBLIC GOOD!

The Jacobite Journal, July 2.

M R Trotplaid justifies his censure of certain authors, (see p. 130.) that they are obscure unknown scribblers, who appear, from their works, to be neither gentlemen nor scholars; and that their writings contain neither wit nor humour, sentiment nor language, truth nor politeness; every word of which their greatest admirers must certainly admit to be evident. But, says he, I must allow them an eminent degree of spirit, tho'

not that which constitutes a good writer—I shall produce one instance of a most notable kind, and to which, I believe, no age can boast a parallel. It was transcribed from the works of one *Fool* into those of another, and was published in the *London Evening Post* of Saturday, June 13.

From the *Fool*. No. 295.

Dear Cox,

I send you underneath a few lines, found upon the door of the H— of C—, which I suppose was intended for their knowledge and service, and therefore hope your inserting them will oblige them, as well as,

Dear Cox, yours, Britannicus.

In ancient times this honour'd h—e did hold
Men who prefer'd their country's good to gold;
But now, alas! this sacred h—e contains
Those who would sell their very god for gains.
If any fool, inquisitive, should pray
To know the reason of this great decay,
W—p—le began, and P—m plays his part,
To fix corruption's standard in their heart.
Evil is put for good, and bitter, sweet;
And ev'ry virtue does oppression meet.
They've introduc'd a most luxurious way,
That far exceeds the income of the day,
Which makes these wretches poor, and }
hunger after pay. D

What can be bolder, or more full of spirit, than for two obscure news-writers to fly in the face of a third part of the legislature? (to omit the libel not only against the dead, but against one of the greatest men now alive;) and very plainly to assert that the standard of corruption is fixed in their heart; that they put evil for good, and bitter for sweet; that they oppress every virtue; that they are poor wretches, hungering after pay, and would sell their very God for gains?—

The first thought which must occur to the most friendly reader, on perusing the abovementioned lines, is, that they are some of the worst which were ever writ, and do truly lie at the very bottom of the *Batbos*; deeper indeed than either *Sternhold* or *Hopkins*, or any bellman in the kingdom, ever dived; and therefore must hurt instead of serving their party. Tho' the abuse is as gross as the most malicious critic can insinuate, yet surely can it never be deemed impudence, while the author hath the caution to conceal himself. Had he set his name to such a poem, I allow, he would have been the most impudent of all men; on the contrary, so modest are all these authors, and such especial care have they taken to conceal themselves, that they have

have never, I believe, exposed their names to twenty persons in the whole kingdom.

He concludes, This must be acknowledged, by the most malicious enemy of the present administration, either that they have no power to punish offences of this kind, which surely none will say, or that they have overlook'd them with a lenity and dignity, not to be parallel'd in history.

From the Remembrancer, July 2.

THE author of a letter to the Remembrancer having observed that the *causes* of princes is like *heaven*, and the *victims* take it by force, adds among other the following remarks. — Whether a king is ousted of his office by flattery or importunity, by artifice or faction, the consequence is equally fatal: Having no use of his own faculties, he lies open to every practice which can render his case more deplorable, and his liberty more irrecoverable.

Henceforward he appears at council, only when his presence is necessary, to authorize some extravagant, pro-revolv'd design, in the debate of which he never holds a part, and is content to shew himself for no other purpose, but to justify what those who first advised it, are both afraid and ashamed to own. Those who dare speak truth, are banish'd from his presence, and, on all occasions, spoken of as enemies to his government; and he imagines, that all this is necessary for his service. —

Thus may an unfortunate prince come to be at the mercy and discretion of a cabal: He shall not cast a look, but a spy shall observe and report it; nor utter one word that is not echo'd: So that in the midst of his own court, and amongst all his guards, he shall be environ'd with none but such as prey upon him; not having one faithful tongue about him, that dare truly represent his people's sufferings, nor one honest ear to whom he may communicate his own.

There is no captivity so miserable, so base, nor so infamous, as that of a prince who suffers himself to be thus shackled in his cabinet: He can never exercise a more cowardly patience, nor be more shamefully happy. Though tyrants abuse their power, they nevertheless preserve it; and tho' they enslave their subjects, they maintain their own prerogative. But when a prince gives himself up as a prey into the hands of three or four interested persons, who decide as the public interest only as it affects

their own, his reign is no better than an *inter-regnum*, and tho' he doth nothing, he becomes guilty by proxy, in like manner as he reigns.

In this condition he is civilly dead, and hath, as it were, deposed himself: It is only his *effigies* which is used in public, and to which, for custom and form's sake, some unmeaning ceremonies are paid. But, in effect, royalty is forsaken, and favour only is courted; for as the rites of the *Roman church* say *ten ave-marias* to one *pater-noster*, so in this case, where one addresses himself to the king, forty suitors apply themselves to the favourite. For, indeed, to address the throne without his mediation, would be a certain way to meet a disappointment, tho' your suit was never so just in itself, or advantageous to the public.

From the Remembrancer, July 16.

On the 9th preliminary article, p. 221.

THE writer of a letter to the journal, believes this article cannot be genuine, because, says he, it seems to imply, that all the differences and disputes which occasioned the war between *England* and *Spain*, were to be compromised by the payment of an old debt to the court of *Hanover*: And surely the bare stating of this article is sufficient to confute it. Were the K. of *Spain* and that court at war? No, their interests, their territories, their views were so different, and so distinct, that it was next to impossible that they should disagree. On the other hand, the king of *England* was known to be at war with his *Catholic Majesty*, and that on very great, manifold, and heinous provocations. Instead, therefore, of starting claims, and procuring satisfaction for the court of *Hanover*, which was no part of the duty of an *English* minister, it must be understood, that in the *real Article*, the *English* minister followed his instructions closely, and provided for the interest of *England* only: Whereas the interest of *England* could no way be concerned in the payment of a *Hanover* bill: Nor is it conceivable, that a sum, with but five * figures in it, should all at once become so considerable an object to those who have been annually used to levy and disburse nine or ten millions.

Thus in the more lights one views this supposititious article, the less credit

* 60 or 70,000*l.* according to some computations, but 120,000 *l.* according to others.

give to it: *Puffendorff* himself are, to hear, that any prince's peace, was the first token of his peace at war. As to the debt in as it was never heard that any was taken toward the recovery the sword; many people are to believe, that the very claim glary as the article which so and efficaciously provides for the e of it: especially as the preli- were not signed by any *Han-* nister, and considering the ra- lously subsisting between this , and that electorate, is it pos- se believed that the noble I—d or such extraordinary lengths in that jealousy, would set a par- ncidable wish his former con-

our *other* ministers (some of rooked against every thing that ke a sacrifice to it—r) be after, ould induce them to sign facts: ? Pavour in the e—b—t they rant; I do not mean that they but that they despise it: Or if atification was required at their which, like all the rest, is uter- ighable, as they have our purse hand, need they have taken so out a way, to procure so tri- sum, as to engage the K— of ambassador to engage the king , to engage the K. of Spain, to balance of a bill which time ad forgot? Surely we cannot hem so absurd, as to shew the : instance of their oeconomy in al a method; and, therefore, e whole matter, we ought to ce them innocent.

PELAMITO.

in the Craftsman, July 16.

OF JACOBITES.

ll the arts which ministers use worm themselves into the affec- confidence, of their prince, none more scandalous than that ing the royal ear with reports er when there is none. It has hameful practice with some to eir royal master with fears from , and to represent many as such as zealous subjects to the pra- ily as any in the kingdom: ey talk of perils from *Jacobite*, w that the party is so contemp- this nation, that they have nei- cidable number: nor riches tur-

scient to be dangerous to a state. Men capable of imbruing such principles as must form a *Jacobite*, are incapable of forming any designs which can be ter- rible to a well fixed policy. It is both scandalous and wicked to attempt to A work on a prince by calling forth his fears of an object too remote ever to hurt him, and thereby find occasion to move for penal laws.

Nothing can be meaner than to har- nish the writer, or publisher, of a pub- lic paper for that which has nothing cri- minal in it, however offensive it may be to the guilty, and to make a merit of such a wicked proceeding to the reign- ing prince; such a practice should be, and really is, beneath a great and vir- tuous mind. Who that is injured in a case like this can be silent, unless he is as mean spirited as those who injured? B —If every man was a *Jacobite* who cen- sures the conduct of ministers of state, that party would indeed be very nu- merous.

From the *Paradise Postol*, July 9.

M R. T. continues a speech begun in his preceding paper in favour of the scheme for support of clergymen's widows, &c. (see p. 274) which he strenuously recommends from several just the obvious motives, and concludes thus:

In promoting this charity, I do not think the superior clergy are more con- cerned than the laity. Every good man hath an equal interest in serving the cause of his religion, and in relieving the distresses of his fellow-creatures; yet, in the opinion of the world, it is thought to be more especially incum- bent on every order of men, to promote the good of that order; and if they neglect this duty, others will think themselves excusable. I doubt not, therefore, there will be found, among the higher clergy, some who will pa- tronize and adopt the scheme, or invent one more effectual. Surely he is a ve- ry bad man, of whatever denomination he may be, who would oppose it: Nor can he be a very good one, who is not ready to set his hands, and his shoul- ders too, to so good a work.

From the 16th.

Proceedings at the Court of Criticism.

H M. COOPER of *Pater-Noster-Row* was indicted upon the statute of TAKING IN, for having lately pub- lish'd

lished a poem called *The Trial of Selim the Persian*; by which title his majesty's good subjects were induced to believe, that a certain great character was notoriously and scurrilously abused; and many of them were deceived into buying the said poem, from the same worthy motive, which leads them to encourage the works of other modern authors, to their great deceit and prejudice, contrary to the said statute, &c.

The charge was supported by Thomas Scandal, Esq; and Mrs Grace, who deposed, that they bought the poem, imagining it to be satire [abuse] against an honourable gentleman; whereas it is one of the gentlest panegyrics ever read.

The court after hearing counsel declared that the case is not within the statute, which was made to prevent the custom of TAKING IN the reader by prefixing a pompous and promising title page to books and pamphlets which contain nothing at all.

But the author of the poem under consideration hath been so far from doing this, that he promised nothing, and hath performed very much: For what more unpromising title could he have prefix'd to his book, than the trial of a gentleman, whom all the world knows to have committed nothing for which he can be liable to a trial?

But tho' nothing is promised in the title, much more is contained in the poem of true wit, than has lately come from the press.—Satire, indeed, is suggested in the title-page, and the witnesses have sworn that they bought it from that apprehension. But will any man say there is no satire in this poem? Surely it contains some of the finest and juiliest that ever was written. Satire on those who most deserve it; on the flagitious, anonymous writers of the age; who are the scandal of the press, and pest of society. Against these, here is as fine and as keen satire, as can flow from the most spirited pen. Upon the whole, I order that the prisoner be discharged, and I do most earnestly recommend the poem to the public, as I do the author likewise, if ever he should be known, since I am convinced, that the goodness of his heart is, at least, equal to that of his head.—The journalist adds a specimen of the fine allegory in the description of the judges which we having taken before p. 200. shall substitute the following as beautiful passages.

The SPEECH against SELIM, and his DEFENCE.

TH' indictment grievously set forth,
That *Selim*, lost to truth and worth,
(In company with one *Will P—*
And many more, not taken yet)
In forty-five, the royal palace
Did enter, and to shame grown callous,
Did then and there his faith forsake,
And did accept, receive, and take,
With mischievous intent and base,
Value unknown, a certain place.

He was a second time indicted,
For that, by evil zeal excited,
With learning more than layman's share,
(Which persons want, and he might spare)
In letter to one *Gilbert West*,
He, the said *Selim*, did attack;
Maintain, support, and make assertion
Of certain points, from *Paul's* conversion;
By means whereof the said apostle
Did many an unbeliever jostle,
Starting unfashionable fancies,
And building truths on known romances.

A third charge ran, that knowing well
Wits only eat, as pamphlets sell,
He, the said *Selim*, notwithstanding
Did fall to answer, flaming, branding,
Three curious letters to the *wigs*;
Making no reader care three figs
For any facts contain'd therein;
By which uncharitable sin,
An author, modest and deserving,
Was destin'd to contempt and starving;
Against the king, his crown and peace,
And all the statutes in that case.

Of witnesses a fearful train
Came next, th' indictments to sustain;
Detraction, *Harred*, and *Distrust*,
And *Party*, of all foes the worst,
Malice, *Revenge*, and *Unbelief*,
And *Disappointment*, worn with grief,
Disconcur foul, unaw'd by shame,
And ev'ry fiend that vice can name.
All these in ample form depos'd
Each fact the triple charge disclos'd,
With taunts and gibes of bitter sort,
And asking vengeance from the court.

The pris'ner said in his defence,
That he indeed had small pretence
To soften facts so deeply sworn,
But would for his offences mourn;
Yet more he hop'd than bare repentance
Might still be urg'd to ward the sentence;

That he had held a place some years,
He own'd with penitence and tears,
But took it not from motives base,
Th' indictment there mistook the case;
And tho' he had betray'd his trust,
In being to his country just,

Neg-

Neglecting *Fashion* and her friends,
He did it not for wicked ends; [cease,
But that complaints and feuds might
And jarring parties mix in peace.

That what he wrote to *Gilbert Holf*
Bore hard against him, he confess'd;
Yet there they wrong'd him; for the
fact is,

He reason'd for *Belief*, not *Practice*;
And people might believe, he thought,
Tho' *practice* might be deem'd a fault.
He either dreamt it, or was told,
Religion was rever'd of old,
That it gave breeding no offence,
And was no foe to wit and sense;
But whether this was truth, or whim,
He would not say; the doubt with him
(And no great harm he hop'd) was how
Th' enlighten'd world wou'd take it
now;

If they admitted it, 'twas well,
If not, he never talk'd of hell, [sures,
Nor even hop'd to change men's mea-
Or frighten ladies from their pleasures.

One accusation, he confess'd,
Had touch'd him more than all the rest;
Three *patriot-letters*, high in fame,
By him o'erthrown, and brought to
shame.

And tho' it was a rule in vogue,
If one man call'd another rogue,
The party injur'd might reply,
And on his foe retort the lye;
Yet what accru'd from all his labour,
But foul dishonour to his neighbour?
And he's a most unchristian elf,
Who others damns to save himself.
Besides, as all men knew, he said,
Those *letters* only rail'd for bread;
And hunger was a known excuse
For prostitution and abuse;
A guinea, properly apply'd,
Had made the *writer* change his side:
He wish'd he had not cur'd him,
And own'd, he should have bought, not
starv'd him.

The court, he said, knew all the rest,
And must proceed as they thought best;
Only he hop'd such resignation
Would plead some little mitigation;
And if his character was clear
From other faults and friends were near,
Who would, when call'd upon, acquit it)
He did in humblest form request it,
To be from punishment exempt,
And only suffer their contempt.

The pris'ner's friends their claim
prefer'd,
In turn demanding to be heard.
Integrity and *Honour* swore,
Benevolence, and twenty more,
That he was always of their party,
And that they knew him firm and hearty.

(*Genl. Mag.* JULY 1745.)

Religion, sober dame attended,
And, as she could, his cause befriended;
She said, 'twas since he came from col-
lege

She knew him; introduc'd by *Knowledge*;
The man was modest and sincere,
Nor farther could she interfere.
The *Muses* begg'd to interpose.
But *Envy* with loud hissings rose,
And call'd them women of ill fame,
Liars, and prostitutes to shame;
And said, to all the world 'twas known,
SELIM had had them ev'ry one.
The pris'ner blush'd, the *Muses* frown'd,
When silence was proclaim'd around,
And *Faction*, rising with the rest,
In form the pris'ner thus address'd.

You, *Selim*, thrice have been indicted,
First, that by wicked pride excited,
And bent your country to disgrace,
You have receiv'd, and held a *Place*.
Next, *Infidelity* to wound,
You've dar'd, with arguments profound,
To drive *Freebinking* to a stand,
And with *Religion* vex the land.
And lastly, in contempt of right,
With horrid and unnat'ral spite,
You have an *Author's* fame o'erthrown,
Thereby to build and fence your own.

These crimes successive, on your trial,
Have met with proof beyond denial;
To which yourself, with shame, con-
ceded,

And but in mitigation pleaded.
Yet that the justice of the court
May suffer not in men's report,
Judgment a moment I suspend,
To reason as from friend to friend.

And first, that you, of all mankind,
With *Kings* and *Courts* should stain your
mind!

You! who were *Opposition's* lord!
Her nerves, her sinews, and her sword!
That you at last, for servile ends,
Should wound the bowels of her friends!
Is aggravation of offence,

That leaves for mercy no pretence.
Yet more—for you to urge your hate,
And back the church, to aid the state!
For you to publish such a letter!
You! who have known *Religion* better!

For you, I say, to introduce
The fraud again!—There's no excuse.
And last of all, to crown your shame,
Was it for you to load with blame
The writings of a *patriot-youth*,
And summon *Experience* and *Truth*
To prop your cause?—Was this for you?
But justice does your crimes pursue;
And sentence now alone remains,
Which thus, by me, the court ordains.

* Which see p. 200.

S 1

SHIPS taken by the English, July 1748.

A Prize of 120 tons, with beef, soap, bar-iron, &c. and a privateer of 14 carriage guns, and 60 men, with 1000 pieces of eight, and several English prisoners on board, both taken and the *Thomas and Mary* of Topsam retaken, by the Dragon priv. Capt. Wayman of N. York.

"Five Genoese ships, taken by a Piedmontese privateer."

Eleven homeward bound Martinico ships, taken by a man of war and a sloop, part of Admiral Hawke's Squadron, out of the pacific bounds.

Seventeen homeward bound Martinico ships, taken by the men of war and privateers in the W. Indies, and carry'd into the Leeward Islands; by a ship arriv'd at Bristol from St Kitts, there is an account of 30 taken all in time.

A Venetian ship, from Cadix for the Screen, with some 1000 pistoles, car. into Port Mahon.

A French ship from Canada, carry'd by a bomb ship into Cape Breton.

A French prize snow, 250 tons, laden with indigo and sugar, carry'd by two New York privateers into that province.

A ship of 130 tons, from the Havana for St Augustine, carry'd into St Kitts.

A ship from Leogane, with a valuable cargo, taken by an English man of war, 30 leagues to the leeward of that island.

A ship with troops on board for Genoa, car. by one of Adm. Byng's Squadron into Leghorn.

Two rich prizes, one taken by Capt. Braddock, the other by Capt. Miller, car. into N. York.

A French flag of truce, laden with sugar, carry'd into ditto.

The *St Antonio*, from Rochelle for Cape Francois, carry'd into ditto.

A large rich ship from Hispaniola, taken by the Massachusetts frigate, Capt. Bennet, car. to ditto.

A Spanish sloop, with rich treasure, taken by the King George privateer of Rhode Island.

A large Fr. ship, taken by the Fowey and Biddeford men of war, off Monte Christo, Hispaniola.

A large French schooner in ballast; and a brigantine with wine, brandy, and bale goods for St Augustine, both taken by the Cartwright priv. of Charles Town of 4 guns, and 38 men.

A large French privateer of 16 nine pounders, from Nantz for the W. Indies, taken off the Bermudas Islands, by a brig. privateer, Capt. Kent.

A Martinico ship, with cotton, coffee, &c. carry'd into Antigua.

A French ship outward bound, with valuable effects, taken by the Barnes galley.

A French snow of 100 tons, from Martinico, with sugar, coffee, cocoa and cotton, taken by the *Louisa*, Seyers, of Bristol, from Boony, Africa, and car. to Virginia.

The *Spiddel*, a French snow, with wine and brandy from Bayonne for Quebec, car. by the *Bol-jona* and *Viper* men of war into Madeira; they took also 2 barks off the Canaries and ranf. them.

"The *Nancy*, Pemberton, of Liverpool, from Africa, condemn'd at St Kitts."

The *N. S. di Gazzia d'Industri*, fr. Ferrol for N. Spain, sent by the Garland pr. into Plymouth.

La *Minerva de St Malo*, from Martinico for France, carry'd into Jamaica.

La *Reine du Nord*, Gramont, from Martinico for Bourdeaux, with sugar, coffee, cocoa and cotton, taken *June 14*, 7 leagues North of Cape Finisterre, by the *Scarbro'* m. of war, car. to Lisbon.

A French ship of 250 tons, with sugar, cotton and indigo, a small Fr. privateer, and an English bilander homeward bound from Virginia, all car. by the Worcester m. of war, into Boston.

"The *Madra de Deus*, condemn'd at Dublin; the claimants pretended she was Portuguese but she was proved to be the property of his majesty's subjects, and concern'd in an illicit trade."

A ship from Nantz for the W. Indies, tak. near the Bermudas, by the Kempton pr. car. to N.Y.

A Fr. priv. schooner, 4 guns and 44 men, and a Spanish priv. of 8 guns, and 50 men, both car. by his majesty's ship the *Rye*, Capt. Wray, into Carolina.

A register ship, said to be very rich, taken by a privateer of St Kitts, Capt. Woodford.

Leghorn, *July 4*. No less than 20 prizes, have within a week been sent into this port, by English.

A Spanish man of war, of 34 guns, decoy'd by the Dragon priv. of N. York on the shoals of Bermudos, where she ran aground, and was set on fire after being plunder'd.

Two privateers and 9 merchant ships, sent by his majesty's ship the *Lynn* into the Leeward Islands. (*This seems to be the same article as in our last p. 268, only the ship is there misnamed Lime.*)

A Spanish prize, valu'd at 30000*l.* carry'd by the Port Mahon man of war into Boston.

A Spanish ship, with hides, &c. taken by the *Jolly Robin*, Capt. Martinborough, from St Kitts for New England, and carry'd into Boston.

A prize valu'd 20000*l.* carry'd by the Secker privateer of New York into Jamaica.

Two very rich ships, one with 100 large and 80 small casks of indigo, with 400 hogheads of sugar; the other 700 tons, with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. taken by two privateers, Captains Braddock and Miller.

Two privateers, and a French prize of 300 tons and 14 guns, from Leogane, with 300 hogheads of sugar, cotton, indigo, &c. taken by the *Isabella* privateer of Charles Town, Carolina.

The *Aurora*, Maccarty, from Mississippi for Cape Francois, taken by the *Molly* and *Sally*, from Barbadoes for Philadelphia.

A large French ship, 12 guns and 20 men, taken by a snow, Capt. Hall of Bermudas.

A French frigate, 18 guns, 9 and 12 pounders, taken by Capt. Broders in an American priv.

Released as taken out of Time.] The *Swallow*, Titcombe; the *New King son*, Green (*both taken in our last*) the *Britannia*, Gainsford, of Scarborough, from Carolina for Cowes, taken *June 4*, and carry'd into *Morlaix*.

RETAKEN

I. I S T of S H I P S taken.

• **RETAKEN.**] The *Thomas and Mary of Topsham*; the *Matbru and Jane*, Rayner, by the crew overpowering the French put on board her; the *Nancy*, Chessel (*see before*) by the Centurion, and carry'd into Gibraltar; the *Richard and Althea*, Bullson, from Mahone for Carolina; an English bilander from Virginia; *Phoenix* schooner, Capt. Green, by the negligence of Frenchmen left on board, who taking another prize, (the brigantine *Tinker*, Capt. MacCarter from Providence,) all went on board her except one, without fastening the schooner to the brigantine, on which she floated off, and the captain repossess'd himself of his vessel.

S H I P S taken by the French and Spaniards.

TH E *Lively* brigantine, Watson, from Carolina for Lisbon, carry'd into St Sebastians.

The *Prince of Orange*, Hall, outward bound from Scotland, carry'd into Bilbao.

A new ship, Capt. Thrale, from Boston to the West Indies, and thence with sugar for London, taken by a privateer.

Two very rich schooners that had been trading on the Spanish coast, and were bound for Jamaica, taken by a Fr. man of war of 30 guns, from Brest for the Spanish main, near the Isle of Sable.

The *St Agnetta*, Johnson, from Plymouth for the Baltic, taken by a large privateer, Capt. Jean Baptiste and ransom'd for 500 guineas, and 40 guineas more to prevent plundering, notwithstanding they took from the people on board all they could lay hands of.

A snow, from Pool to Carolina, taken on that coast.

The *Albrosft*, Sreyma, taken off the Bar of Carolina, by a French privateer.

The *Phoenix*, Medwell, from Rhode Island for Jamaica, carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.

The *Grand Turk*, Yuell, from Virginia to London, carry'd into Brest.

The *Betsy and Phillis*, Robins, from Penryn to Barbadoes; and

The *Swan*, Robinlon, from Virginia for Antigua, both carry'd to Martinico.

The *Dove*, Baker, from Biddeford for Lisbon, carry'd by the Spaniards into Bilbao.

The *Anne*, Saunders, for the coast of Norway, taken and ransom'd.

The *Reebuck*, Saunderson, from Jamaica to Bristol, taken in her passage and ransom'd.

The *Nancy*, Chessel, from London to Leghorn, carry'd into Vigo; the Capt. and some of the men put on shore by the Spaniards, on the coasts of Portugal, and since arriv'd at Oporto.

The *Charles and Thomas*, Bedford, from Jamaica for the Cape de Verd islands, carry'd by the Spaniards into Hispaniola.

Two ships, from Jersey for Newfoundland, carry'd into St Maloes.

The *Mary*, Leigh, from Barbadoes for Philadelphia, taken by the French.

The *William and Sarah*, Stephens, from Antigua for Boston, taken by a French privateer of 20 guns, and 150 men.

The *Expedition*, Duncan, from Greenock for Stockholm, (*erroneously* Stockton in our last) taken May 18, O. S. and so 'tis thought it will be of no consequence, as being tak. after cessation.

A ship, from Guinea for Jamaica, with 456 slaves, taken by the Spaniards.

The *Downton*, Grundy, for N. Carolina, taken, and going for the Havanna lost.

The *William and James*, Herring, with stores from Carolina for N. England, car. into Hispaniola

The *Oxford*, Hodgson, from N. Bristol and Cork for the W. Indies, carry'd into Martinico.

The brigantine snow, Capt. Hammond, with several others from N. England, taken by the Fr.

The *Benjamin*, Legard, from Waterford; and the *Lyon*, Renwick, from Boston, both for St Kitts, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Hawke*, Walker, from Lancaster for St Kitts, carry'd to Guardaloupe.

The *Endeavour* sloop, Gale, off and from Gibraltar, taken June 8, by a Spanish privateer, and carry'd into Ceuta.

The *Friend's* advice, Stadham, from Ireland for the W. Indies, taken and ransom'd, and the Captain carried hostage into St Maloes.

The *Amsterdam*, Blackadore, from N. England for Antigua; and the *Hawke*, Couzens, for St Kitts, both carry'd into Martinico.

The *Rebecca*, Burke, from Philadelphia for Lond. taken by a priv. 2 days after she left the Capes.

The *Lisbon Packet*, Fisher, from Madeira for Maryland, taken in her passage.

The *Vineyard*, Lloyd, from N. England for the Leeward Islands, carry'd by Sp. into Hispaniola.

The , Capt. Sweetland, from Millford to Lisbon, taken the 24 inst. by a Fr. pr. of Granville.

The *Kenly Frigate*, Portland, with some others, from Ireland for Antigua.

The *Britannia*, Gainsford, from Carolina, taken by a French privateer.

Extraft of a Letter from Capt. Bourk, Antigua, April 28.

I was carry'd into Martinico, March 6. where I was on my parole, but seeing an opportunity I made my people break goal, and cut a sloop away from under a five gun battery; she was laden with beef, sugar, &c. and had 2 Mulattces and 12 negroes on board. I order'd them for Montserrat, but could not go myself, being on my parole. In their passage they were met by one of our men of war, who brought the sloop to, and detain'd her as a prize, which has griev'd me much, as I hop'd by her to retrieve my former loss. — During my stay at Martinico were brought in there four Boston vessels, two Dublin, two Rhode Island, two Cork, one Guineaman, and one Carolinian; and it is said that above 100 vessels have, within these three months, been carry'd to Martinico and Guardaloupe.

MONSIEUR PANTIN. *A new SONG.*

I sing not of battles that now are to cease, Nor carols my
 must in the praise of a peace: To shew that she's oft in good com - pa - ny
 seen, She humbly begs leave to sing Monsieur *Pantin*. She humbly begs
 leave to sing Monsieur *Pantin*. Examine all round and at length you will
 own, His likenesses daily are met with in town. Then let me my song undif-
 ferbed begin. And shew all his brothe: Monsieur *Pan - tin*. And
 shew all his brothers to Monsieur *Pan - tin*.

And first, pray observe that strange thing made
for *shew*,
That compound of powder and nonsense, a *beau*.
So limber his joints, and so strange is his mien,
That you cry, as he walks, look you, there's a
Pantin.

How oft have we heard that the ladies love change,
And from one entertainment to t'other will range,
In this they are constant, what diff'rence was seen,
When they laid down the fribble, and took the
Pantin.

Then all ye fair lasses who bloom like the morn,
Who seek not your beauties by art to adorn ;
When I see on your bosoms this little machine,
I own I am jealous of happy *Pantin*.

Ye youths who have parts, though ye often wear
lace,
No longer let foplings your merits disgrace,
But attack the fair maid with a resolute mien,
Till the clasps her young lover, and burns her
Pantin.

On Capt. C——, kill'd in the taking of Port
Louis in Hispaniola, March 3, 1748.

—Dies, *quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum, sic di voluisti, habebis.*

DEAR youth, adieu!—thy course with glory
run,
Heav'n claims thy virtues.—And it will be done.
Happy for thee, long tofs'd on dang'rous seas,
To rest from all thy toils, in peaceful ease,
Safe in that port, where no rough billows roll,
Nor wars alarm, nor tempests shake the soul.
Yet oh! forgive these tears——

—While strangers mourn,

And vict'ry weeps in silence o'er thy urn ;
Whilst e'en thy lov'reign, touch'd with gen'rous
Forgets his laurels, and a sigh bestows, [wears,
What fruitless grief must in our breasts rebel,
Who lov'd thee greatly, as we knew thee well !
Knew thee, and knew that in thy breast had place,
Each awful virtue, and each smiling grace ;
By age still honour'd, and by youth carest,
Of sons, of brothers, and of friends, the best,
Tho' bold, yet gentle, courteous, tho' sincere,
The pride of virtue, and of vice the fear.

Blithe in the social hour, and free from care,
Alike he charm'd the witty and the fair,
No noisy mirth, no sullen spleen he knew,
No lowborn jest that squints with double view ;
His sportive fancy knew the happy art
To gain for truth the passes of the heart,
With easy negligence instruction stole,
And gen'rous thoughts, unheeded, on the soul.
Stripp'd of its flow'rs destruction's path is bare,
And vice unmask'd now yells a fury there.

When, pleas'd past dangers to relate, he'd tell,
Of fleets engag'd, where many a hero fell ;
Or black o'erwhelming storms with wild uproar,
Or human monsters on some barb'rous shore :
Th' instructive tale had still a moral sense,
And turn'd our tho'ts on heav'n and providence :
'Twas this that guided, and that wing'd the ball,
Ordaining these to stand, and those to fall,
This loos'd the whirlwind, this again decrees
The waves to murmur, and to sigh the breeze.

Full of such thoughts, so pious and resign'd,
No fears he knew, no enterprize declin'd ;
When, for his country, honour call'd to arms,
War had no terrors, soft repose no charms.
Thy gallant squadron, *Knox's*, he chose to join,
And gave new spirit to the great design ;
Whilst dauntless, where the hottest batt'ries play,
Tho' fire and death oppos'd, he led the way,
Shew'd the rich conquest for his friends prepar'd,
And went to heav'n, to claim his own reward.

A S O N G.

WHY hangs the tear on *Celia's* eye
When glory beckons me away ?
I must from thee or honour fly ;
For shame attends thy lover's stay.

The trumpets clangor sounds to arms,
Th' enliv'ning drum beats thro' my veins ;
Adieu, my love, I leave thy charms,
To merit them on *Flandrian* plains.

The neighing steeds, the shouting bands,
Reprove me for this short delay :
I go, my love, to distant lands :
'Tis glory beckons me away.

A moral Reflexion on the Vanity of RICHES.
From the Bath Journal.

SEE'st thou, fond youth, yon precipice [on
high,
Robe'd by the clouds, and turban'd by the sky,
How low'ring darkly o'er the shadow'd plains,
It strikes wild terror thro' the gazing swains ?
Its craggy sides can boast no fertile soil,
No promis'd harvest tempts a rural toil ;
No grazing cattle find their pasture there,
Nor fragrant flow'rs perfume the ambient air ;
No sweet meandering current glides along,
Courtling the meadows with its murmur'ing song ;
No shady bow'rs adorn its barren sides,
Nor fair enclosure its rough ground divides ;
No lofty spires a wand'ring glance invite,
Nor artful gardens tempt the distant sight :
All rough and wild, it rears its rocky head,
And strikes the wond'ring eye with awful dread :
From its high top impetuous torrents flow,
Form'd by dissolving tracts of native snow ;
Sorrow sits brooding on its furrow'd face,
And desolation triumphs o'er the place.
See'st thou all this, fond mortal ? think if so,
Such is the only bliss the great can know,
Such are the barren pleasures they enjoy,
For this alone whole ages they employ.
They move our pity, though they tempt our fight,
High above all, but wreath'd by their height.

From the *ars nova argutiarum epigrammatica* of
MASSENIUS.

Multi accipere malunt, quam donare.

Accipere humanum est, inopi donare deorum :
Nunquam tam paucos credo suisse deos.

Votum nulla meta.

Instituto prope par modis optarent ;
Optandi finem namq[ue] nemo facit.

The two DOVES. A FABLE.

Improv'd from FONTAINE.

TWO Turtles once, a gentle kind,
In softest bands by love were join'd;
But blessings, which no pains moleit,
Still languish in the wishful breast;
Till taught by fear we seldom prize
The largest bounty of the skies:
Thus tir'd of home Columbo grew,
And pensive sigh'd for something new:
For distant realms prepar'd to part,
Thus spoke the partner of his heart;
• Why should my dear Columbo rove
• And leave me widow'd in the grove?
• What ill can worse than absence be?
• Unkind! not absence worst to thee!
• Yet let the toils, the perils, cares,
• Which fate for travellers prepares
• Retard thy speed—attend the spring,
• And wait the zephyrs' aiding wing;
• What haste?—this hour, ill omen'd
found!

• The raven's croak was heard around;
• Hawks, nets, and ills of ev'ry kind
• Henceforth shall haunt my boding mind;
• And what does heav'n at home deny
• That thou can'st wish, or heav'n supply?

These words in doubt Columbo hold
Still weakly vain, and rashly bold;
At length his restless will prevails,
And love, and fear, and prudence fails;
When thus he spoke with cheerful air—
"From Turturella far be care,
"No more let tears those eyes detain,
"Whate'er I seek three days shall gain;
"Returning then, to thee I'll tell
"Whate'er I saw, whate'er befell;
"Amusing thus the pensive day,
"Who little see, can little say;
"Of rich description full, my tale
"Shall oft thy listening ear regale;
"The scenes I'll paint so strong, so true,
"In fancy thou shalt travel too;
This said, *Farwell* dissolves his heart,
And wet with mutual tears they part.

As Turturella pensive sate,
In fancy wand'ring with her mate,
Now thought to wing far distant skies,
And mark new wonders as he flies,
Far as her utmost ken the fees
A bird approach by flow degrees;
Nor form'd for flight he seem'd, nor song,
But stop'd by turns, and limp'd along:
Her pains who feels can tell alone,
The bird for chang'd Columbo known;
Down from her nest she flew to meet
Her mate, with mutual tears they greet;
Fit shelter, for no more he flies,
The hollow of a tree supplies;
A while with silent grief oppress'd,
At length the Dove her mate address'd
"O! tell me, dear Columbo, tell
• What ices you saw, what woes beset;

• Why wounded thus Columbo mourns,
• And ere the appointed day returns;
With falt'ring voice Columbo cry'd,
"From thee no more my heart I hide;
"Scarce from this peaceful grove I pass,
"When sudden clouds the skies o'ercast;
"I saw the storm, for shelter sought,
"A single tree that shelter brought,
"Thin leav'd, and pervious to the show'r;
"I felt the rigorous season's pow'r:
"The cloud dissolv'd, benumb'd with cold
"Again my dripping wings unfold;
"In neighb'ring fields some corn I view,
"And hov'ring near, a turtle too;
"By flatt'ring hopes deluded there,
"I struggled in the fowler's snare:
"The turtle tutor'd to betray,
"Beneath the bait a net there lay.
"Unwonted strength, despair supply'd,
"I broke the snare my feet that ty'd;
"With less than half my tail I fled,
"And trail'd behind a broken thread,
"A remnant of the snare, when lo!
"A vulture sees me, dreadful foe!
"Just as he stoop'd to snatch the prey,
"From heav'n an eagle wing'd his way;
"I, while the sons of rapine fight,
"Improv'd the lucky hour in flight;
"The ruins of a cot were near;
"I thought my dangers ended here;
"Deceitful thought! a play-ful-boy,
"The cruel race in sport destroy
"Whirl'd round the sling, the rapid stone
"Laid bare my pinion to the bone;
"Yet reach I living this abode,
"What signal mercies heav'n bestow'd!
"Left in this grove to sigh alone
"What fate has Turturella known?
"More signal yet by far, said she,
"The mercies heav'n bestow'd on me:
"Alas! what woes, Columbo cry'd,
"In this short absence hast thou try'd?
"What near escapes to equal mine?
"Amazing marks of love divine!—
"The woes averted from my head
"Are those which thou hast felt, she said;
"No near escapes 'twas mine to prove,
"What more amazing mark of love!
"In ease and safety more I gain
"Than life, to thee preserv'd with pain,
"See then the mercies that I meant,
"Which heav'n to give me, gave CON-
TENT!

Learn hence the gifts of Jove to prize,
And, ere misfortunes teach, be wise.

The following hexastic is written in a low room
at Buxton wells; I fancy old *Hobbes of Malm-*
sbury made it, and desire a translation. U.S.

*Corporis debilius Grani se prebit undis,
Quarrit aquas Aponi quem febris atra necat.
Ut penitus renem purget, cur Plautia tarti?
Vel quæ dant radiis pectora Calderia?
Sola mihi Buxtona placet, Buxtona Britannis
Unda Aponus, Granum, Plautia, Calderia.*

To the Right Hon. the Lady of AUBREY BEAUCLERK, on the Death of her Lord, who was slain on Board the Prince Frederick Man of War at Carthagea, March 1741.

By a LADY in 1741.

SHALL so much worth in silence pass away,
And no recording muse that worth display ?
Shall publick spirit like the private die,
The coward with the brave promiscuous lie ?
The hero's fame shall be the muses care,
In peace their guardiā, and their shield in war ;
Alike inspir'd they mutual succours lend,
The muses his, and he the muses' friend.

To me the sounding lyre you reach in vain,
The simple warbler of some artless strain ;
What tho' thy *Beauclerk's* fate the task demands,
What tho' impell'd and urg'd by your commands,
In vain the hero and the friend inspire,
O *Beauclerk*, if I want the muses' fire :
Thus weak of sight, I prune the trembling wing,
And diffident of voice attempt to sing.

What dreadful slaughter on the western coast,
How many gallant warriors *Britain* lost,
A *British* muse would willingly conceal,
But what the muse wou'd hide let—tell.
He rashly brave points out the fatal shores,
Where *Carthagea* lifts her warlike tow'rs.
High o'er the deep, th' embattled fortrefs heaves
Its awful front, its basis in the waves ;
Without, impregnable by nature's care,
And arm'd within, with all the rage of war—
Deep in oblivion, sink th' ill-omen'd hour,
That call'd our legions to the baneful shore,
Where death in all her horrid pomp array'd,
O'er the pale clime her direful influence shed ;
Want, famine, war, and pestilential breath,
All act subservient to the rage of death ;
Those whom the wave, or fiercer war, wou'd spare,
Sicken, on earth, and leave their ashes there ;
No friend to close their eyes, no pitying guest,
To drop a tear, or strike the pensive breast !
Here *Douglas* fell, the gallant and the brave,
Here much-lamented *Watson* found a grave ;
Here lov'd when living, and deplor'd when dead,
O *Beauclerk* ! here, thy noble spirit fled ;
Just when the spring of life began to bloom,
And ev'ry virtue freshen'd on the tomb,
In all that health and energy of youth,
Which promis'd honours of maturer growth ;
When his young brows the warrior laurels gain'd
And temp'rance brac'd the nerve, which valour
strain'd ;

When his full heart expanded to the goal,
And promis'd victory had flush'd his soul,
He fell—his country lost her earliest boast,
His family a faithful guardian lost ;
His brave companions, mourn'd a steady friend,
His wife th' united all that heav'n cou'd send.
O ever honour'd ! ever happy shade !
How well hast thou, thy debt of honour paid !
Brave, active, undimay'd, in all the past,
Compos'd, intrepid, steady to the last ;
When half thy limbs, and more than half was lost
Of life, thy valour still maintain'd its post,
Gave the last signal for thy country's good,
And dying seal'd it with thy purest blood.—

O friend to truth, to virtue, to thy kind !
Early call'd to leave these eyes behind !

How shall the muse her vary'd tribute pay,
Indulge the tear, and not debate the lay ?
Come, fair example of heroic truth,
Descend and animate the *British* youth,
Now when their country's wrongs demand their
And proud *Iberia* meditates the war ;
Now when the trumpet sounds its thrill alarms,
And calls forth all her gen'rous sons to arms :
Pour all thy genius, all thy martial fire
O'er the brave youth, and ev'ry breast inspire !
Say, this is virtue, glory, honour, fame,
To rise from sloth, and catch the martial flame ;
When fair occasion calls their vigour forth,
To meet the call, and vindicate its worth ;
To rouse, to kindle, animate, combine,
Revenge their country's wrongs, and think on
thine.

Go, happy shade, to where the good possess
Perpetual, glorious, boundless happiness !
While we below thy early fate must mourn,
Collect thy virtues weeping o'er the urn,
In one bright spot their scatter'd lustre join,
And bid more strong the blended radiance shine.
Thus the sun's golden beams if art unite,
More strong their influence, and more fierce the
light.

And thou, late partner of his softer hour,
Thou widow'd bride, a partner now no more,
From whose endear'd and ever faithful heart,
Not death cou'd tear him, nor cou'd absence part,
Tell us, for thou, alas ! must know too well
His private, sweet domestick worth to tell ;
Say, with the virtues how each grace combin'd,
How brave, yet social, how resolv'd, yet kind ;
With manners, how sincere, polite with ease,
How diffident, and yet how sure to please—
Was he of ought but infamy afraid ?
Was he not modest as the blushing maid ?
Asham'd to flatter, eager to commend,
A gen'rous master, and a steady friend,
Humane to all, but warm'd when virtuous grief,
Or silent modesty implor'd relief ;
Of spotless principle, unshaken, just,
True to his god, and faithful to his trust.
Beauclerk, farewell, if with thy virtues warm'd,
And if too fondly or too rashly charm'd,
I strive with weak effort this verse to pay,
And form the pinion to the hasty lay,
The feeble but well meaning slight excuse ;
Perhaps hereafter some more gen'rous muse,
Warm'd with the thought, with genius at com-
mand,

May snatch the pencil from the female hand,
And give the perfect portrait, bold and free,
In numbers worthy of himself and thee.

Epitaph in Westminster-Abbey. By Dr Young.

WHILE *Britain* boasts her empire o'er the deep,

This marble shall compel the brave to weep :
As men, as *Britons*, and as soldiers mourn
O'er dauntless, loyal, virtuous *Beauclerk's* urn !
Sweet were his manners, as his soul was great,
And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate :
Each tender grace that joy and love inspires,
Living he mingled with his martial fires ;
Dying he bid *Britannia's* thunder roar,
And *Spain* still felt him when he bask'd no
more.

A PASTORAL ESSAY, by a young COL-
LEGIAN.

The plan suggested by the late Eclipse.

Pensive sat *Colin* at the break of day,
His bleating flocks around him sporting play;
New fragrance stealing as they sweep the plain,
The morning breezes fan the thoughtful swain;
On quiv'ring wings the songsters of the sky
O'er his head hover, or fleet warbling by;
But not the beauties that the morn display'd,
Nor bleating flocks that sporting round him
play'd.

Nor fragrant breezes, nor the warbling throng
That near him thrill'd the sweetly varied song,
Chafe from his breast the glooms of dark despair,
Or from his brow disperse the clouds of care;
But lo! his *Phæbe* with a graceful mien,
Now swiftly trips it o'er the distant green;
At her approach he slowly rais'd his head,
And thus with looks of love and grief he said.

COLIN.

'Tis *Thursday* morn, lo! yonder rising sun
Hastes the last remnant of his course to run,
Ere noon 'tis finish'd, and his fading light,
Then leaves these fields in everlasting night;
Some gloomy pow'r usurps his golden throne,
And sweeps us, *Phæbe*, to some realms unknown,
Some unknown realms, where *Phæbe*, fought in
vain, (swain;

No more with am'rous wiles shall charm her
Time was, that *Colin* on thy heaving breast
Was sooth'd from care, and lull'd to blissful rest;
With thee reclining on the mountain's brow,
The prospect charm'd, yet lovelier prospect thou!
With thee, in dance I lightly trod the green,
Bûthe as the fairies by pale moonlight seen.—

PHÆBE.

O *Colin*! let me stop that rising sigh,
Sooth thy pain'd breast, and wipe thy swimming
With thee I'll go, whatever woes betide, (eye;
Cure what I can, and what I can't, divide;
Shou'dst thou thro' air in furious winds be
hurl'd, (world;
In the same storm I'd drive from world to
Shou'dst thou be plung'd below the reach of light,
With thee I'd wander thro' the realms of night;
Shou'dst thou glide silent o'er the haunted plain,
With wings of love I'd catch my darling swain.

COLIN.

Vain frantic thought! thy *Colin* far from thee
Shall soon be wafted, on some stormy sea,
Or wrapt in clouds, and blown we know not
where,

Our pale grim ghosts shall whirl about in air;
Shalt thou then bloom thus eminent in charms?
Then can'st thou catch me panting to thy arms?

PHÆBE.

But gentle minds a gentler fate shall share,
Nor wrapt in clouds, nor blown we know not
where;

For there are blissful plains, sweet scenes below,
Where faithful lovers never taste of woe;
Where streams for ever purr, and zephyrs sigh,
And rising flau'rs spontaneous sweets supply:
There close embow'r'd within the myrtle grove,
The blest shall triumph in immortal love;
There ever constant, *Colin* shall abide,
And *Phæbe* smile, forever at his side.

COLIN.

For faithful lovers this, for thee, remains;
But what for faithless nymphs, and perjur'd
swains?

Inconstant, cruel, I but once was true,
True to one fair, and that one fair was you;
Inconstant, cruel, to the nymph I woo'd;
In vain her feet my parting steps pers'u'd;
In vain did *Phyllis*, drowning ev'ry grace,
Bedew with pearly drops her lovely face;
Deaf to her cries, and to her sorrows blind,
To pale despair her love, my scorn, resign'd:
So shall just heav'n reject the pray'rs I make,
And scorn my sighs and tears, for *Phyllis'* sake.

PHÆBE.

This hour, repentant, to the nymph return,
For thee her breast still beats, her wishes burn;
Soon reconcil'd, her pray'rs shall rise with thine,
A sweet atonement to the pow'r's divine.

COLIN.

But say, can'st thou resign my fond embrace,
And view a rival happy in thy place?
When thro' *Elysium* at my side she roves,
And sighs eternal love in *Plato's* groves?

PHÆBE.

Alas! thy words have taught my heart to fear;
To *Damon* faithless, tho' to thee sincere;
His vows I heard, and bid him hope the bliss,
Receiv'd his presents, and return'd his kiss;
Then proud of conquest, tho' subdu'd by thee,
With scorn I left him, yet he sighs for me:

To him I fly, on him my fate depends,
And merry still, if he forgives, descends:
And witness thou, O sun! fair orb of light,
Who soon shalt sink, suitus'd in endless night,
My guilty passion here at once shall end,
Of *Colin*, now no lover, but a friend;
With joy I'll see his years of bliss increase,
Where falsehood, grief, and jealousy shall cease;
Damon shall smile to see his *Phæbe* shed
Elysian flow'rs, o'er happy *Colin's* bed.
In hallow'd urns to thee, unblam'd, I'll bring
The cooling crystal of the bubbling spring;
No envy there shall social hearts enthrall,
But each one's bliss, shall be the bliss of all.

She said, high noon arrives; the lovers found
The darkness fled, and daylight pour'd around;
And now, without remorse, th' embolden'd swain
Hugs close his *Phæbe* to his breast again;
For hapless *Damon*, *Phæbe's* scorn returns,
And all her breast with love for *Colin* burns.
Thus oft, with *Fear*, *Repentance* quits the heart;
Weigh well the moral that my strains impart.

JACK and his Maid NAN.

JACK, back to back, was meas'ring with his
maid,
And found that he was higher by the head.
But, turn, says *Nan*, and measure face to face:
And then you'd see, my height wo'dn't want an
ace.

Ad Johannem Sackette rediwivum.

O *Quam* d'is tua est, jucunda, & amabilis
etas!

Ætas melliflui Nosteris, esto tua.

Semper vere novo, vetulaque uxore fruaris,

Aeternumque bilares mellificetis apes.

RUSTICUS.

Historical Chronicle, *July* 1748.

FRIDAY 1.



Temporary bridge across the *Thames*, at *Walton*, (See Vol. xvii. p. 150) being finish'd, coaches and carriages pass over.

At a board of Admiralty, the *George*, *Berwick*, *Princessa*, *Berwick*, *Suffolk*, *Sussex*, and *Winchelsea* men of war were put out of commission.—Several bombardiers, gunners, cadets and engineers, had been discharged the *Monday* before, by order of the war-office.—By this and other discharges soon expected, the wages are fallen in the merchants service from 50 s. to 25 s. per month.

A petition sign'd by many merchants, was yesterday presented to the lords of the regency, praying leave to open a trade with *Spain*.

SATURDAY 2.

Arrived from *Hanover* his majesty's ratification of his acceptance of the accession of the court of *Spain*, and republic of *Genoa* to the preliminary articles, signed at *Aix la Chapelle*, *June* 28, N. S. 1748. *Gaz.*

Two hundred shipwrights, carpenters, riggers, and other workmen were discharged from his majesty's yard at *Woolwich*, by order of the commissioners.

On a tryal before *Dr Simpson*, chancellor of *London*, a divorce was granted to *Godfrey Copley* of *Sprotbrough*, *Yorkshire*, Esq; from *Anna Maria* his wife, formerly *Anna Maria Brace* late of *Bath*, for adultery.

MONDAY 4.

Came advice of the arrival of his majesty's ship the *Plymouth*, Capt. *Dent* at *Portsmouth*, from *Jamaica*, in seven weeks, having on board in silver, and gold above 700,000 l.—Arrived soon after the *Drake* sloop from *Jamaica*, with a considerable quantity of cash, on the account of the merchants of *London*.

TUESDAY 5.

Was try'd in the court of *King's Bench*, an information against *Henry Williams* of the navy, and *Tho. Jenkins*, officer of the artillery, for a conspiracy to force away a young lady in *Tavistock-street*, and to compel her to marry the said *Williams*, and for a riot in forcibly entering the house where she lived with a hired mob, in order to get possession of her person and fortune, on pretence that she was married to the said *Williams*; after a tryal of 7 hours, the defend-

(*Gent. Mag.* JULY 1748.)

dants were found guilty; and a fleet parson produced to prove the marriage, having most grossly prevaricated in his testimony, was at the request of the jury, committed to the *Marsalsea*, to be prosecuted for wilful perjury.

Was try'd also in the same court, a cause between an attorney at law, plaintiff, and *Wm James* of *Aylebury*, defendant, in relation to the validity of a will, which convey'd an estate to the said lawyer, in prejudice of 10 brothers and sisters; after a hearing of 15 hours, and 12 counsel, the jury brought in a verdict against the will, with the approbation of the whole court.

WEDNESDAY 6.

The Rev. Mr *Whitfield*, who arrived in town the *Monday* before from *Georgia*, preach'd at *Great St Bartholomew's* near *West Smithfield* to a crowded audience, and since in *Moorfields*, &c.

A cause was try'd in the *King's Bench*, between a person under the sanction of the coal-meters office in *Westminster*, plaintiff, and a coal-merchant defendant, for selling short measure, in which the plaintiff obtain'd a verdict of 50 l. damages, being the sum fixed by the act, besides double costs.

THURSDAY 7.

A cause was try'd in the court of *Common Pleas*, between Capt. *Crumph* of the foot-guards plaintiff, and Mrs *Bensham* defendant, for a marriage contract, when it was agreed that the defendant should pay the plaintiff 600 l. and general releases be given on both sides.

The Earl of *Cromartie* set out for the place of his residence for life in *Devonshire*.—Sir *James Kinloch* and his brother, are to spend their lives in other places of large confinement; and several others concern'd in the late rebellion, are set at liberty by order of the regency.

FRIDAY 8.

The commissioners and surveyors of *Westminster* bridge after several adjournments in waiting the success of the weight laid on the sinking pier, finding that it still sunk, and that on boring round it there wanted yet several feet to arrive at a solid gravelly foundation, and what was yet more, that it seemed to fly out of the perpendicular, resolved to take it down, and rebuild it on piles, in order to which the workmen this day began to take off the weights.—Mr *Eaton*, carpenter, has agreed to complete the decay'd pier and arches, and make the same payable by *Lady Dow.*

T

(*Cam.*)

SATURDAY 9.

Came advice of the arrival of 7 *East India* ships from *China*, and one from *Bencoolen*, in the harbour of *Leith*, *Scotland*.

Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, which prov'd a maiden one.

TUESDAY 12.

Public notice was given from the general Post Office in the *Gazette* that the correspondence by letters with *France* was open'd, and that the first mail for that kingdom would be forwarded the 18th inst: and would be continu'd every *Monday* and *Thursday*.

THURSDAY 14.

Was a great eclipse of the sun, beginning at *London* about 3 minutes after 9, and ending about 8 minutes after 12, 2 minutes later than by our calculation, p. 245, see the observations at *Grantham* and *Leighton*, p. 213. During the eclipse, *Venus* made a beautiful appearance through the telescope in the form of a crescent; according to what was previously said of it by the learned *J. B.* p. 245, the darkness was scarce perceived, tho' the markets at *Covent Garden* and *St James's*, were almost destitute of gardeners, who, being terrified by false accounts, were afraid to come, lest they should go home in the dark.

FRIDAY 15.

Ben. Gough, a messenger to the Admiralty, went off with 10 bank notes, 8 of them 100*l.* each, one 40*l.* and the other 20*l.*

The clerk of the *Portsmouth* waggons, who had absconded with above 800*l.* in bank notes and cash, was pursu'd over sea, and taken by his master in *Calais*, with above 600*l.* which he had not embezzled.

MONDAY 18

The Dutchess of *Newcastle* landed at *Calais* in her journey to the south of *France*, and was saluted with the great guns from the ramparts, and part of the garrison under arms lined the street to her grace's lodging, near which is the market place, where more cannon were drawn out and fired, and a guard was placed at her lodging to do duty during her stay there.—Several *English* gentlemen arriv'd from *Holland* by way of *Calais*, had great respect paid them in all the *French* towns.—If the *French* knew no obligations to any of our great men for the peace, they know the benefit of encouraging our gentry to visit their country.

TUESDAY 19.

Ended the general quarterly sessions of

peace for *Surrey* at *Grifford*, when above 460 prisoners for debt, and fugitives, were discharge'd by the late insolvent act.

WEDNESDAY 20.

At a court martial held at *Dagford*, *Capt. Scott* president, *Mr George Symonds*, secretary to *Commodore Mitchell*, was try'd for the murder of *Capt. Gregory*, commander of the *Falkstone* in a duel, and was acquitted of the murder, but found guilty of a misdemeanor, in acting contrary to his orders, for which he was sentenc'd two years imprisonment in the *Marshallia*, and incapable of ever serving in the navy.

Mr Chandler of Clifford's Inn, having sued the hundred of *Sunning, Berkshire*, for a robbery on the 24th of *March* last, recovered at *Aldingdon* assizes, 960*l.* lost in bank bills, 5 guineas, 20 shillings, and 4*l.* for his watch; being the whole of his demand.

THURSDAY 21.

The committee for regulating the contributions to the sufferers by the late fire in *Corahill*, paid to all persons whose claims did not exceed 20*l.* the whole sum, and to those above 20*l.* ten shillings in the pound. *These gentlemen would be proper to assist in the scheme for relief of sailors*, &c. p. 293)

SUNDAY 24.

Arriv'd at *Spithead* *Sir Peter Warren* in the *Invincible*, and *Sir Edward Hume* in the *Dreuxshire*, with the *Tarmonth* and *Culloden* men of war.

TUESDAY 26.

Was held a general court of the *S. Sea* company, when a dividend of two per Cent. for the half year's interest due at *Midsummer* was declared, payable *August* 8 next.

SATURDAY 30.

A grant passed the great seal, to *Joseph Wheeler*, mercer, of *Worcester*, of his new invented method of preparing wool, cloth and hats, so as to keep out water, without impairing their strength or beauty.

The *E. of Traquair*, *Sir John Douglas*, and several others appeared on their recognizances in the court of *King's Bench*, and were further continued.

Inscription on a silver tankard weighing 25 ounces, presented to *Capt. Sixx* of the *Tiger* privateer of *Bristol*, *The gift of the merchants and injurers of the city of London* to *Capt. JAMES SIXX* for his gallant behaviour in taking 3 privateers from the enemy.

At a trial, by a special jury in the court of *Exchequer*, on the 30th past, a verdict was given against a merchant.

for entering 42 hogsheds of tobacco at *Liverpool* for *Camperdown* in *Zealand*, and afterwards relanding the same on the *isle of Man* (a too common practice) by which he forfeits the value of the goods, besides the debenture or drawback, according to Act 12. *Geo.* 1.

Another like cause was try'd at *Edinburgh*, for the recovery of a debenture of above 1200*l.* on a large quantity of tobacco, pretended to be exported to *Rotterdam*, when it appear'd that the tobacco for which the debenture was granted was not exported, but that instead thereof the hogsheds were fill'd with dirt and damag'd tobacco.

Near 40 young whales at a time have been seen in *Torbay*, one of which was taken 18 feet long.

Passports are come from *Spain*, signed *July* 6, N. S. and bills have been posted up at the *Royal Exchange* for ships bound to *Spain*, but the trade will not be open'd till the beginning of *August*; in the mean time they may enter *Spanish* ports to provide themselves with necessities, tho' going to other places.

The times agreed on for a suspension of arms, between *England*, and *Spain*, and *Genoa*, are 12 days from signing the preliminaries, which was *June* 17, O. S. for the Channel and North Seas; 6 weeks from those seas to *Cape St Vincent*, 6 weeks more from that Cape to the line; and 6 months from the said signing, to beyond the line, and in all parts of the world.

SUNDAY 31.

'Tis asserted that a general evacuation of the conquer'd places is to commence on *Aug.* 15, and a general peace declared at *Paris*, *Aug.* 25, and the news papers say that fire-works are making by the *Woolwich*-warren engineers at the expence of 8000 *l.* [perhaps 800 *l.*] to be play'd off before the D. of *Newcastle's* house in *Lincoln's Inn-fields* on that occasion.

One of our privateers [supposed, the *Garland*] having met with the *French* sloop carrying the orders for a cessation of arms to the *West Indies*, came up with and fired a shot at her; the sloop immediately sent a boat with an officer and fourteen men to shew the privateer his orders, and prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, when the privateer most perfidiously took the officer and men prisoners, and afterwards engaging the sloop it happened very properly that the sloop took her, and after having detained the captain and some officers to be answerable for so villainous a conduct, dismissed the privateer according to the

preliminaries, the term being elapsed for all captures in that latitude.

—A letter from capt. *Thomas Read* of the *Garland*, relates this fact, and that he and his officers engaged the *French*, because they had not an *English* pass: It complains of the *French* treating him ill, and plundering him and his officers, adding that *Sir Peter Warren* came up with them, and obliged the *French* to restore the plunder and prisoners.

A swarm of locusts lately fell near *Bristol*, much resembling those that fell sometime ago in *Transylvania*, (see our last Vol. p. 435, and Plate xiv. Fig. 9) and now again ravage that country; some of them are kept in spirits by the curious. — A sort of locusts also has done great damage in *Shropshire* and *Staffordshire*, by eating the blossoms of the apple and crab-trees, but especially the leaves of oaks, which look as bare as at *Christmas*; the rooks devour these locusts in prodigious numbers.

SCOTLAND.

The wood of *Gilntanner*, belonging to the Earl of *Aboyne*, lately set on fire, by two fellows who are fled, had burnt for 10 days by the last advices, when 3 miles of it were consum'd, and incredible damage done to the young trees.

The honourable magistrates of *Edinburgh* have generously declared their intention not to take any sentence-money, for any decrees they shall pronounce in time coming, tho' they are not there-to bound by the late act of parliament a noble precedent for the imitation of the rest of the royal boroughs. — The justices of the shire of *Edinburgh* have declared in print, their act and resolution against smuggling. — The late eclipse of the sun was not annular at *Edinburgh*. — 300 men of *Batterau's* regiment, are employ'd in making a road from *Fort William* to *Stirling*, which will be 40 miles shorter than the present.

Extrait of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. JOHN HERBURN, Minister of the Gospel at Crawford, dated June 29.

ON 27 inst. about sun-set, we had here a terrible storm of rain, thunder and lightning, which was attended with a very lamentable accident in this parish, *Thomas Brown* in *Compbead*, had his eldest son, about 20, and 320 ewes all killed at one time. The ground 50 yards in length and 20 in breadth, was covered over with dead sheep, and some were lying above one another in the strangest confusion imaginable. — The young man who lost his life was standing about 40 yards from the flock of sheep, and, his brother close by his side, who was so ruin'd that for a long time he did not recover; when he did, he found

sound his brother breathing his last at distance, a dismal squeak arising from among the sheep, and a most strong smell of sulphur.—The young man's body was entire, only some blue spots on his skin: The sheep also were without wounds or broken bones, I could only observe their bellies cover'd with blisters, out of which issued a bluish water. Yet there was no breach on the ground, not a grass pile broken, nor were the fleeces of the cattle in the least singed.

God Mr URBAN,

I serv'd my time in a little country village to the trade of a shoemaker, and after being a journeyman for some years in the next market-town, set up in it, married, and was in a fair way to have brought up a large family in a creditable manner: But about two years ago the overseers of the poor demanded and receiv'd from me a small sum, charg'd on the house wherein I dwelt, tho' in the name of my landlord; by this accident it came to be observed that I had no legal settlement there, the succeeding overseers, therefore, instead of coming as I expected, for money, came to give me notice that I must bring a certificate, or quit the parish.

I immediately applied to the parish officers of the village where I serv'd my apprenticeship, who confess'd my settlement to be with them, since my own name was not in the rate to which I paid, yet refus'd me a certificate, lest, as they pretended, my children should thereby become incapable of gaining a settlement elsewhere; and now after having been an house-keeper unmolested for fifteen years, I am sent with six motherless children, by an order of two justices, to a little village, where there were before two of the trade almost starving: Whether a certificate would have the effect pretended, I am told, is doubtful, but of this I am sure, that there was no likelihood of our coming to want before we were removed, nor is there any subsisting here without being chargeable to the parish, for here we can have no employment unless in husbandry, of which I know so little that I cannot earn sixpence a day, tho' in the town, with the assistance of two of my children, I constantly earn'd by my trade, four or five shillings; if I return thither I am liable to be sent, amongst rogues and vagabonds, to bridewell; if I continue here I shall soon have spent the little matter I had saved, and be reduced to beggary: Hard is the case of handicraftsmen, if, without any fault, we may be thus deprived of the liberty which God and nature seem to have allow'd to all men, that of living where they best can get an honest livelihood; our condition, I think, deserves the serious consideration of the law-makers, who would surely take out of the hands of little selfish parish officers, the arbitrary power of granting or denying certificates, and consequently of confining industrious tradesmen to the limits of a parish, if it were known how oppressively they abuse it. But how shall our complaints find way to the ears of the great and noble? thro' your magazine I am told they may; and therefore as my case is not singular, I hope to see it laid before the pub-

lic, and that it will be one of the grievances proposed for remedy in the next session.

CRISPIN.

WHEREAS, thro' the wicked contrivance of one *William Smith*, we unwarily publish'd in our Magazine for May 1747, a letter sign'd by him, which we are now fully sensible contains a most groundless, vile and injurious slander and imputation upon the Hon. *Paul Dudley*, Esq; his Majesty's chief justice of the province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, the principal province in *New England*; and his lady, a person of the most unblemish'd reputation, and remarkable during her whole life for her great modesty, virtue, and other amiable qualities: And whereas the said *William Smith* hath since absconded, so that he cannot lawfully be punish'd for his malicious and gross abuse, we being desirous that all possible reparation should be made in this case, do hereby publicly confess our great concern that we should suffer ourselves to be imposed upon, and become the means of publishing so great a calumny, and ask pardon of Mr *Dudley* and his lady for the same.

And whereas the said letter also contains a base and scandalous aspersions upon the inhabitants of the aforesaid province, by representing their customs in points of marriage as extremely irregular and indecent, contrary to the truth and to the standing laws of that province, approved by the king in council, we ask pardon of the said province for having publish'd the same.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

JULY 1. WIFE of *Charles Dowdeswell*, Esq; member for *Tewkesbury*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

22. Countess of *Berkley*,—of 3 daughters who dy'd the same day.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748.

June 26. Lord *Ranelagh*, marry'd to Miss *Selima Batburs*, eldest daughter of late *Peter Batburs* of *Clarendon Park*.

30. *Francis Mole*, Esq;—to Miss *Hannah Phipson* of *Bloomsbury-square*.

Wesley Deaton of *Meessing, Kent*, Esq;—to Miss *Jane Exon* of *New Bond-street*.

John Coston of *Worcestershire*, Esq;—to Miss *Anne Cotton*, with 30,000 l.

Willis of *Arundel-street*, Esq;—to Miss *Freeman* of *Hatton Garden*.

JULY 5. *Thomas Cartwright*, Esq;—to Miss *Catrel*, daughter of Sir *Clement Dormer Catrel*, master of the ceremonies.

10. Lord *Vile. Bateman*,—to Miss *Sam-broke*, niece to Sir *Jeremiah Sambroke*, Bt.

11. Rev. Mr *Richards*, dissenting minister of *Bristol*,—to Miss *Smith*, 10,000 l.

16. Sir *Watkin Williams Wynne*, Bt,—to Miss *Shakerly*, daughter of *Pet. Shakerly*, Esq; at the request of his late lady under her hand.

Robert Fotherby of *St John's-square*, Esq;—to Mrs *Wykes* of *Northamptonshire*.

21. *Daniel Hughes* of *Red-lion-street, Hol-bourn*, Esq;—to Miss *Anne Pettet* of *Russell-street, Bloomsbury*, 15,000 l.

PROMOTIONS, BANKRUPTS, &c.

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23. *Wm Hughes*, Esq;—belonging to the Princesses,—to Miss French of *Wardour-st.*
25. *Francis Rawlin* of *Haddison, Kent*, Esq;—to Miss Keppel of *Levisham*.
27. *Ld Burgbly*, eldest son to the Earl of *Exeter*.—to Miss Townshend, only daughter of *Horatio Townshend*, Esq;
28. *The. Byron* of *Rochampton*, Esq;—to Miss *Audelia Gilbert* of *Highbgate*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1743.

- June. *William Ord* of *Sandibank* near *Berwick*, Esq;
- Moses Mitchell*, Esq; near *Beaconsfield, Bucks*.
26. *Ld Forrester*, a captain in the navy.
Lady of *Ld Delawarr*, at *Balderwood Lodge, Hampshire*, her jointure devolves to *Ld Abergavenny* her grandson.
28. *Wm Stephenson*, Esq; at *Hammer-smith*.
Hulston Foxwell of *Newington*, Esq; of a fall from his chair.

JULY 1. Chas. Bruges of Northampton. Esq;

4. *Matthew Forster*, Esq; M.D. at *Berwick*.
7. *Cradock* of the *Temple*, Esq;
- Lieut. Gen. Proffes*, deputy governor of *Edinburgh* castle, who serv'd with honour in all the wars of *R. Wm* and *Q. Anne*, aged 88.
8. *John Banister*, Esq; at *Putney*.
Brantome, M. D. at *Hampton Court*.
10. *Mr James Colthurst*, clerk to *Deptford* yard in 5 reigns, aged 105.
- Jacob Sawbridge*, Esq; formerly a banker, and a *South Sea* director in 1720.
- Hugh Smith*, Esq; justice of peace for *Kent*, of a mortification in his bowels.
12. Lady *Vilcountess dowager Harcourt*.
Edw. Halfey, Esq; at *Crouch End, Middlesex*.
Brown, M. D. at *Bedford*.
14. *Tb. Dyer*, Esq; formerly a *Turkey* merchant.
15. *The. Edwards*, Esq; at *Hatchery*.
Rupert Clark, Esq; *London* merchant.
19. *John Blackwell*, Esq; Alder. of *Bristol*.
Mr Morris of *Berkley-square*, of *St Vitus's* dance, after eating half a pound of cherries.
20. *John Lord Mansau*, first commissioner of trade.
- Henry Dorodall*, Esq; at *Chester*, aged 94.
25. *Wm Elwyt*, Esq; J. of Peace for *Norfolk*.
The Relict of *Sir Ph. Hampton* of *Yorkshire*.
26. *Lord Viscount Hereford*.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1743.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hanover, July 28, N. 3.

THE King has been pleased to appoint Sir *Thomas Robinson*, his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of *Vienna*, to be joint Plenipotentiary with the Earl of *Sandwich* at the congress at *Aix-la-Chapelle*. And also to appoint *Richard Leveson Gower* and *Edward Wortley Montagu*, Esqrs, to execute the office of his Majesty's Secretary at the said congress.

From other Papers.

Amus Delany, Esq; appointed governor of *N. York*, in room of *Geo. Climon*, Esq; returning to *England*.

Lieut. Salt,—commander of the *Spreadwell* sloop of war.

Arthur Scot, Esq;—continually in chief of his majesty's ships in the *Thames* and *Medway*, and at the buoy of the *Nore*.

Mr Barrow,—storekeeper at *Sherneffs*.
Tho. Parry, Esq; receiver general to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.—appointed by his grace's patent steward of all his temporalities in *Surry*, in room of *Tho. Potter*, Esq; who ret.

Wm Bates, Esq;—groom of the bed-chamber to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Dr Minckley, chosen physician to *Gay's* hospital, in room of *Dr Oldfield*, dec.

Lieut. Col. Hopson, governor of *Louisbourg*, receiv'd a commission from *Hanover*, appointing him Col. of late Major General *Fidler's* regiment of foot.

Mr Richardson of *St John's, Cambridge*, elected professor of oriental languages.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

R. Ev. Mr *Tho. Gregory*, presented rector of *Uley, Gloucestershire*.

Rich. Hind,—rector of *Lillingdon Lovell, Oxfordshire*.

Mr Knight, fellow of *Clare Hall, Cambridge*.

—of *St Martin's, Dorsetshire*, 200 l. per An.

Mr Payting,—of *St Martin's Dorsetshire, Lond.*

Mr Tookie,—of *Worlington*, and vicar of *Chippenham, Suffolk*, in room of his father, dec.

Mr Pender,—to *Lyng* and *Masham, Norfolk*.

James Stubington,—rector of *Eastbridge, Lincolnshire*, 250 l. per An.

Edw. Dacey,—of *Natgrove, Gloucestershire*.

Mr Harsh,—to the living of *Wantage, Berkshire*, 150 l. per An.

Benj. Downe,—to *Stakesfield, Kent*.

John Mall, master of *Bishop Stortford School*,—vicar of *North Weald, Essex*.

Osavian Reynolds, chaplain to the Bp of *Bath and Wells*.—vicar of *Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire*, besides rector of *Woburnstead, Hertfordshire*.

Dr Young,—vicar of *Isling, Suffolk*.

John Burroughs, by dispensation, rector of *Abbots Anne, Hampshire*, besides rector of *Blandford St Mary, Dorsetshire*.

Dr Thackeray, master of *Harrow school*,—a chaplain to the Prince.

B—N K R—P T S 1743.

Rich. Worton of *Fenchurch street*, druggist.

Wm Hinde of *Caton, Lancashire*, chapman.

Ben. Kirkland of *Southwark*, grocer.

Draper Wood of *York*, gocer.

Tho. Plode of *Leicester*, chapman.

John Lamb of *Piccadilly*, victualler.

John Young and *Abel Graveson* of *Bristol*, merchants and partners.

The. Ripley of *Broad, Kent*, distiller.

Philip Carey junior of *Wymondham, Norfolk*, draper.

John Dalry of *Throgmorton street, London*, merchant.

John Brant of *Shoreditch, London*, chapman.

Geo. Heyliger of *London*, merchant.

John Gent junior of *Sudbury, Suffolk*, money-lender.

Dan of *Merchurst of Woodchurch, Kent*, dealer.

Tho. Whitlone, of *Cambridge*, vintner.

Wm Minshall, of *St Andrews Holborn*, taylor.

John Self of *London*, merchant.

ERRAT. P. 261. Col. 1. L. 30. for *thunders* read *tempets*. Yours, &c.

J. T. W. P.

TURKEY and PERSIA.

L E T T E R S from *Persia* tell us that *Adil Schah*, the new monarch, having in person reduced the rebels on the borders of the Caspian Sea, is now peaceably settled on his throne, and has promised entire satisfaction for the injuries done by the rebels to the *English* merchants. Those from *Constantinople* speak of an insurrection in that capital in which the *Janizier* aga, the cap. basha, the caimacan and many others lost their lives, and that the sultan had retired to *Adrianople*.

RUSSIA, POLAND and SWEDEN.

The *Russian* and *Swedish* fleets are putting to sea, both on the pretence of exercise. The college of Police in *Moscow* have transmitted an exact account of the damage by the several fires, by which 32 churches, 1924 houses, 13 hospitals, 14 breweries, 5 baths, and 12 taverns were consumed; this loss, tho' great in itself, yet is but slight in comparison of the city, which contains above 70,000 houses. In this season, so fatal for fires, the fine *Polish* city of *Vilna*, the capital of *Lithuania*, has had 12 churches, 4 convents and 2364 houses burnt, and 313 persons perished. The grandees of *Poland* are in great agitation against the approaching diet, in which will be debated the augmentation of the crown army, the renewing of treaties, redress of grievances, and the election of a duke of *Courland*, for which marshall *Saxe*, a former candidate, will now have the *French* interest, in opposition to the *Russian*. Col. de la Salle (see p. 189.) continues a close prisoner at *Dantzic*, and the magistrates are perplexed by the *French* and *Russian* demands.

I T A L Y.

The armistice is at last become general in this country, being formally declared for *Spain* on the 26th, and for *Genoa* on the 28th ult; the cessation of hostilities between the *French* and *Piedmontese* in the western *Riviera*, was before settled by M. *Belleisle* and baron *Leuram*, and limits set to both armies. His *Sardinian* majesty has since evacuated *Savona*; and the *Corseans* are left to make their submission to their old masters, while the rebels or banditti of *Sardinia* are subdued or dispersed, and that island settled in peace.

S P A I N.

The king has authorized M. *Wale*, who has been some time resident in *London*, to settle with the ministers of *Great Britain* some articles relating to the freedom of the *English* navigation in

the *W. Indies*, and some points demanded by the *S. Sea* company.—On the 26th ult a fire broke out in the palace of *Aranjuez*, and consumed great part of it; it was so sudden that the king, queen, the infant don *Louis*, and the infantas with difficulty escaped the flames.

G E R M A N Y.

The *Russian* troops being arrived on the borders of the *Upper Palatinate*, have been ordered to halt, on the menace of the *French* to demolish the fortifications of *Maastricht* and *Bergen-op-Zoom*, if they advanced farther: some letters assert that these troops are marching home, the peace being entirely settled. If this be true, we cannot find the least reason for the K. of *Prussia*'s augmenting his forces with new regiments to 165000 men.

F R A N C E.

On the conclusion of a peace all the light troops will be sent to garrison our colonies, to prevent the dangerous consequences of so many idle hands, and orders are sent to *St Maloes* for an exact list of all their privateers, with the number of guns and hands, their owners and captains names, with a particular description of their vessels, in order to take proper measures to prevent their turning pirates; the 20 ships bought and fitted out in *Sweden* are daily expected in our ports: the fleet designed to take possession of *Cape Breton* will not sail till peace is proclaimed.—Marshall *Belleisle* is appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of *London*.

H O L L A N D.

The people in the province of *Holland* are much quieted since the abolition of the duties upon consumptions, which amounted to more than a third of the cost of the necessaries of life, and the states with consent of the Stadtholder have resolved on replacing the abolished farms by quotas which each district is to pay, to be levy'd by the magistrates, who are empower'd to distrain. The States of the other provinces have not yet come into this regulation; on the contrary, in those of *Groningen* and *Friesland* the disorders are very great, and seem to require a military force.

'Tis not doubted but the principal points of a definitive treaty for a general peace, are agreed upon between the courts of *Great Britain* and *France*; and tho' there may be some difficulties from other quarters, which at present hinder the conclusion and declaration of it; 'tis expected they will soon be got over, cut short, or postponed.

June 21. to July 26

No.	Stock	Price	Div.	Yield %	Notes
29	100	184	110	100	100
30	100	184	110	100	100
31	100	184	110	100	100
32	100	184	110	100	100
33	100	184	110	100	100
34	100	184	110	100	100
35	100	184	110	100	100
36	100	184	110	100	100
37	100	184	110	100	100
38	100	184	110	100	100
39	100	184	110	100	100
40	100	184	110	100	100
41	100	184	110	100	100
42	100	184	110	100	100
43	100	184	110	100	100
44	100	184	110	100	100
45	100	184	110	100	100
46	100	184	110	100	100
47	100	184	110	100	100
48	100	184	110	100	100
49	100	184	110	100	100
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93	100	184	110	100	100
94	100	184	110	100	100
95	100	184	110	100	100
96	100	184	110	100	100
97	100	184	110	100	100
98	100	184	110	100	100
99	100	184	110	100	100
100	100	184	110	100	100

The following days for the payment of 10 per cent. on the new subscription are Aug. 23, Sept. 20, October 23, November 24. The first deposit of 10c. per share was on December 12, and all money that is advanced before the days appointed to have 5 per cent. interest from the day of payment till dividends next, when they commence 4 per cent. per annum. Receipts held yearly.—The receipts for the above annuities 1748, are delivered at the Bank.

Lot. Tickets 111. 71.

(May 36 to 42.)

Within the walls
Without the wall.
In Mid. and West
City & Sub. Wd.

1679
1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. *Harmonia Trigonometrica*; or, a short treatise of trigonometry; wherein the harmony between plain and spherical trigonometry is clearly exhibited, and thereby all the difficulties and perplexities of the latter are entirely removed. pr. 1s. *Payne*.

2. *Miscellanea curiosa mathematica*. No. 8. pr. 1s. *Cave*. (See blue covers.)

3. Miscellaneous correspondence; with essays and dissertations on various subjects. Numb. 9. which compleats the volume. pr. 6d. *Cave*. (See the blue covers.)

4. The doctrine of ultimators; containing a new acquisition to mathematical literature. By the rev. Mr J. Kirby, 4to. pr. 6s. *Hodges*.

5. The mathematician. No. 3. pr. 1s. *Wilkes*.

6. Essays on several subjects, chiefly published in the *York Protestant Courant*. pr. 1s. 6d. *Whiston*.

7. An account of the countries adjoining to *Hudson's Bay*. By *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq; pr. 5s. *Robinson*.

8. The *Turkish Spy*, in 8 vols. edit. 12. pr. 1l.

9. The life of dean *Prideaux*; with several of his tracts and letters never before published. pr. 2s. 6d. few'd. *Knapton*.

10. Memoirs of the Rt Hon. *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; pr. 1s. *Henderfon*.

11. The life of *Augustus Caesar*, in a vols. 2mo. pr. 5s. few'd. *Brown and Rowe*.

12. *Ovid's* metamorphosis translated into English prose, with the Latin text and notes. pr. 6s. *Davidson*.

13. *Walch* travels. pr. 1s. *Baldwyn*.

14. Matrimonial ceremonies display'd. pr. 2s. *Reeve*.

15. A tour thro' the whole island of *Great Britain*. Edit. 4. in 4 vols. pr. 12s.

16. A letter to a young gentleman at *Oxford*. By *E. Bentham*, B. D. pr. 6d. *Cooper*.

17. An essay on the nursing and management of children, in a letter address'd to one of the governors of the Foundling hospital, and published by order of the committee. pr. 6d. *Roberts*.

18. A letter to adventurers in the lottery. pr. 6d. *Corbet*.

19. The gardeners kalendar. By *P. Miller*, F. R. S. Edit. 8. with medicinal plants now first added. pr. 4s. *Rivington*.

20. A view of *English* history, with remarks to 1688. By *B. Higgon*, Esq; pr. 1s. *Anderson*.

21. Reflections upon love and marriage. By *Philopaidon*. pr. 1s. *Buckland*.

POETRY.

22. Retirement. An ethick poem. pr. 1s. *Griffith*.

23. Poems on several occasions. By *H. G.* pr. 6d. *Cooper*.

24. A syllabus of the animal œconomy, in *Hudibrastic* verse. pr. 1s. *Willcock*.

POLITICAL.

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33. A letter to the clergy of *Manchester*, occasioned by Mr *Owen's* remarks, &c. pr. 6d. *Robinson*.

34. An apologetical epistle to the author of *Remarks on the two pamphlets published against Dr Middleton*. By the author of a full View of Christianity. pr. 6d. *Rivington*.

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36. A defence of the Plain account of the sacrament. pr. 2s. *Manby*.

37. De miraculis in eccles. christiana. Concilio ad Acad. Oxon. à *Jac. Ibbetson*, S. T. B. *Rivington*.

38. A sermon preached at the visitation held at *Bridlington*, April 23. By *W. Pendlebury*. *Whiston*.

39. — At *Limehouse* at the funeral of Mr *Jos. Rees*. By *Jos. Stennet*. *Oswald*.

40. — The connexion between faith and free grace. By *Sam. Pike*. *Oswald*.

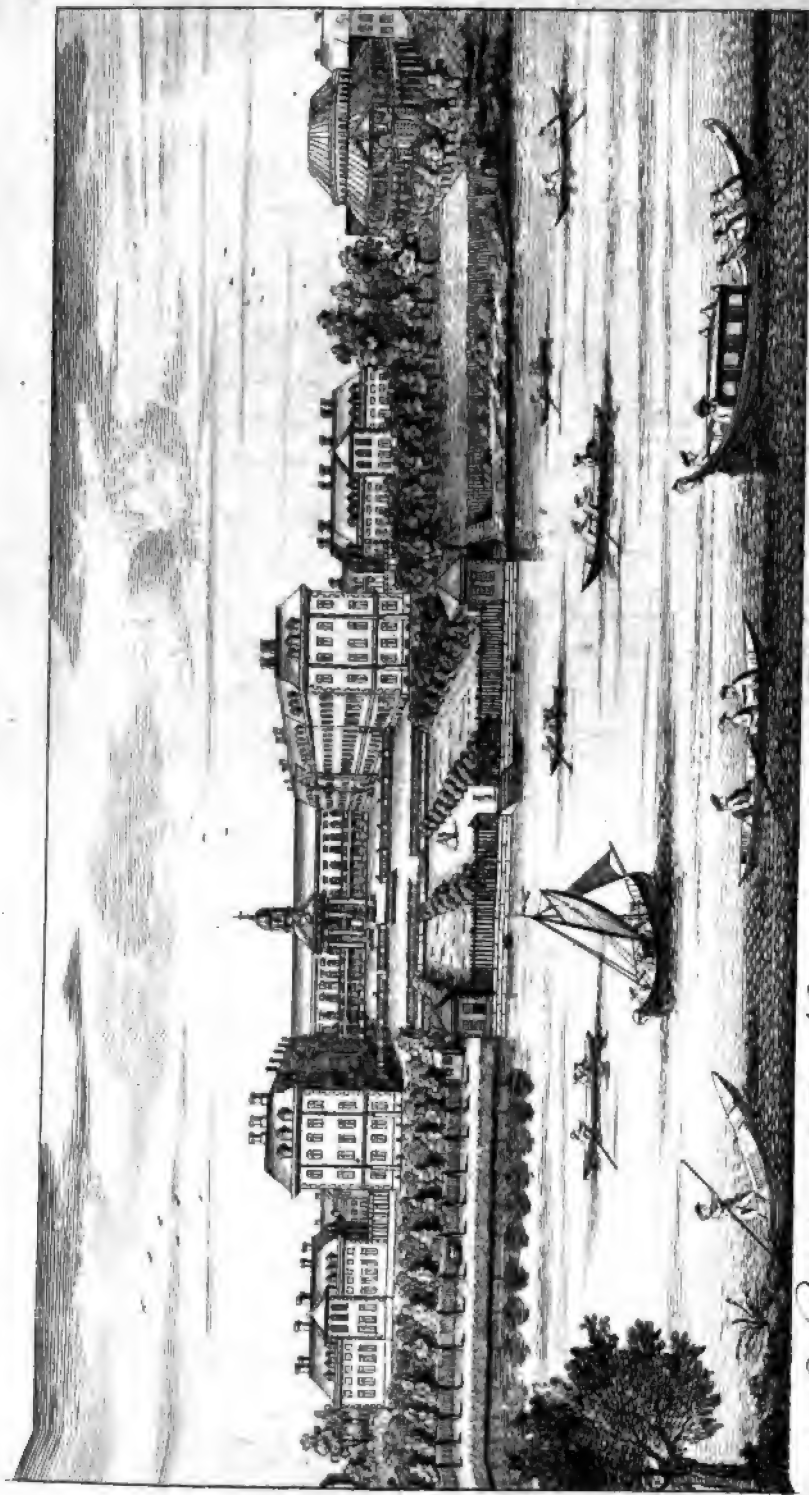
✂ For the benefit and information of the public, and in justice to truth, we must correct our correspondent's just observations on the price of acts of parliament, which may now be had singly at 2d. per sheet so that a short act costs but 2d. a larger 4d. and so on.

✂ *Salopien's* favour, dated from *Eaton College*, July 21. came not to *St John's Gate* till the 25th, too late for this Magazine.

In some prints of the *Skip the word* Topfai, engraved by mistake, should be erased.

ADVERTISEMENT

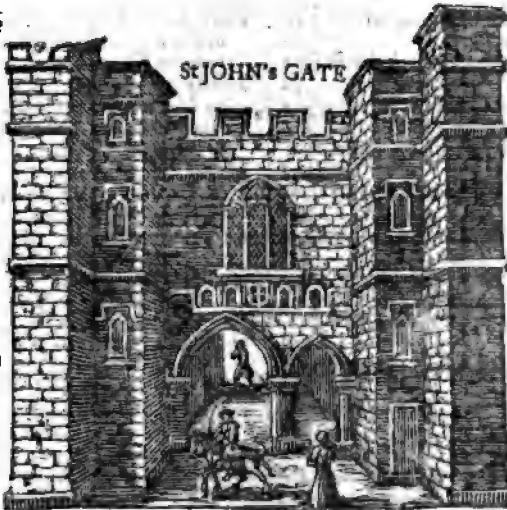
THOSE noblemen, gentlemen, &c. who are inclined to encourage the translation of the *Anti-Lucretius*, of which a specimen was given in *May* last, and separately publish'd by *M. Payne* in *Pater-noster-row*, are desired to send such orders to their Booksellers (or to *E. Cave* at *St John's Gate*) that the editor may know the number that will be demanded, the first book being ready for the press; this will be esteemed a favour, as it will much expedite the publication.



An East View of Cheffea College and the Rotunda in Kanelagh Gardens.

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Great's Jour-
nal
Craftsmen:
Daily Adver-
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St James's E-
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North 3. News
South 3:
Edinburgh 1
Bristol 3:
Norwich 2
Exeter 2
Dorchester
Northampton
Gloucester 2
Stramford:
Dorchester:
Ch. for Town
Dorset 2
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For AUGUST 1748.

CONTAINING,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- I. Description of *Aix la Chapelle*, and history of the protestant religion there.
- II. Inside members of a ship of war.
- III. Further apology for quacks, list of their names and nostrums.
- IV. Essay on humility and pride.
- V. Doctrine of space further consider'd.
- VI. Botanical query answered.
- VII. *Dublin* society, its views and methods for improving their country.
- VIII. Arts &c. encouraged in *Ireland*.
- IX. Col. *Legonier's* monument.
- X. Solar eclipse critically observed.
- XI. Case of bones becoming flexile.
- XII. *Lima*, its inhabitants and their manners particularly described, and number destroy'd by the earth quake.
- XIII. Locusts, their history by Sir *Hans Sloan*; by the *seigneur Beauplan*; those now in *England* accurately describ'd.
- XIV. Bees how preserv'd and multipli'd.
- XV. *Burgher's* petition to the magistrates of *Amsterdam* and answer; their application to the stadtholder.
- XVI. List of ships taken on both sides.
- XVII. Political remarks; On the conduct of the war; Lenity shewn to the rebels; On *France's* shuffling the cards at *Aix*; The right of the crown to make peace and war.
- XVIII. POETRY. A song set to music. The doctor and his patient, a tale. *Powis-gardens*, by Mr *Rolt*. Ingredients for the peace pyc. Translation from *Ovid's* amours, &c. &c.
- XIX. Historical chronicle. Surprising inundations, storms, issue of causes.
- XX. Births, marriages, deaths, &c.
- XXI. Table of stocks, grain, winds.
- XXII. Foreign History. New Books.

WITH

1. Perspective view of *Chelsea-College* and *Ranelagh-house*.
2. Section of a ship of war.
3. The projection of the solar system.
4. The artificial sphere; and
5. A locust accurately engraved on copper.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at *St John's Gate*, and sold by the bookfellers in town and country; of whom may be had any other month, also compleat sets in 17 Vols on royal or common paper, beginning with 1731.

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N. B. The address to the plaid wearers, sent from *Brissel* with a demand for a place, to oblige numbers in that city, is copy'd from our last *January* book.—The song of *Stika* darling of the muses, requested to be inserted also, was in *October* Magazine 1737, with the musical notes, by desire.—Our *Wiltshire* correspondent will find the reduction of foreign coins to *English* money already done in *March* Magazine 1740.

•• We shall endeavour to comply with Mr *Unknown's* hint, relating to the noblemen, in the next Supplement; his remark on our plan of the houses burnt in *Corbhill* is just; but it does not make *Cornhill* south of *Laward Street*, as is done by the men of *Kew-lodge* and *Plasance*.



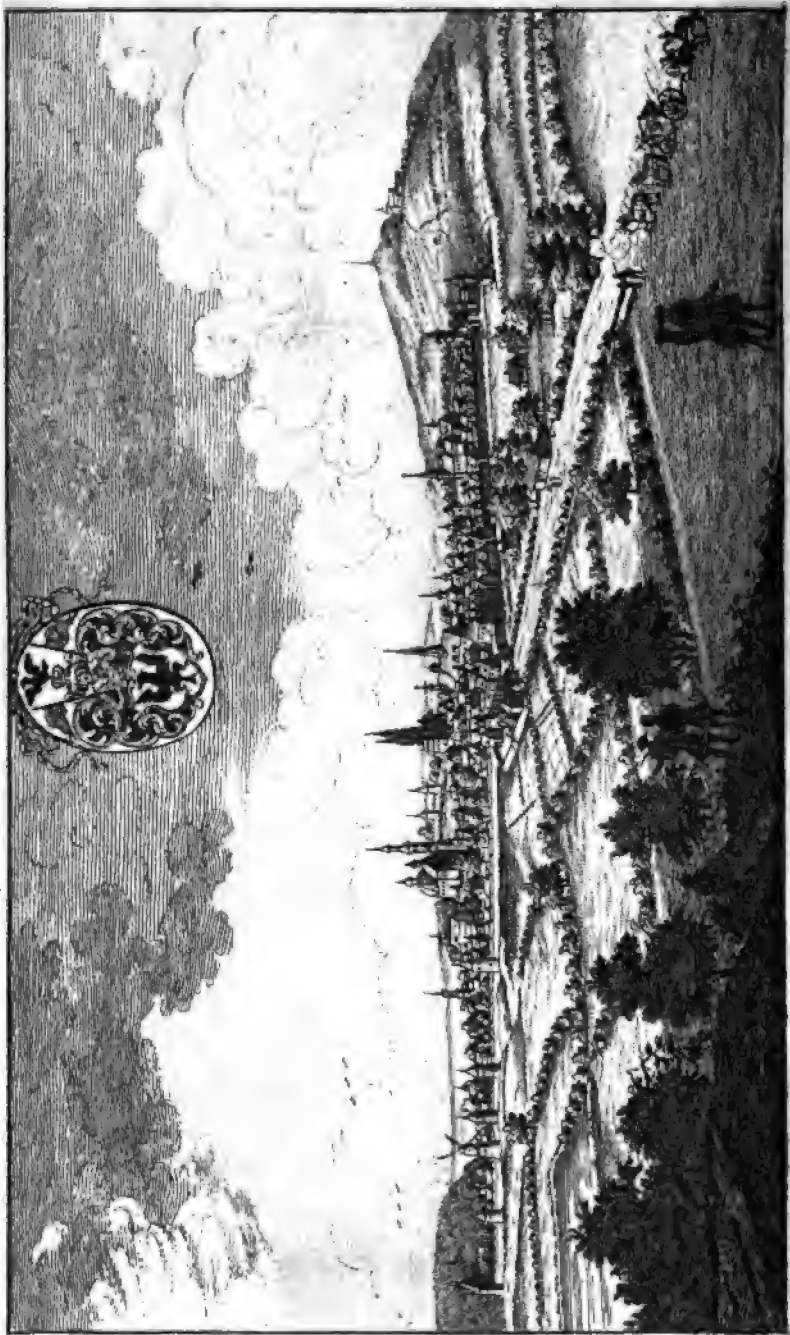
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AIX
LA
CHAPELLE.







Imperial City of AIX LA CHAPELLE



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For A U G U S T 1748.



DESCRIPTION of AIX, Town House,
&c. extracted from the Amusements
of Aix La CHAPELLE.



ATTENDED by the
sheriff we went together
to see the town house;
when we came into the
great square where it
stood, he pointed out
to us the * beautiful

fountain in its center. It is of copper,
about 10 foot in diameter, and 30 in
circumference; in the middle rises a pe-
destal, on which is placed the statue of
Charlemain in copper gilt. This em-
peror is represented, in a coat of mail,
with his imperial crown on his head,
with cuirass and all the other pieces of
antique armour, holding in the right
hand his scepter, and in the left the im-
perial monde or globe, with his face di-
rected to *Germany*. From the pedestal
issue four pipes, thro' which the water
flows into the copper basin, and from
thence is convey'd by six others into the
grand reservoir beneath. Tho' the lat-
ter is only inclosed within a copper rail,
yet the workmanship is very curious for
those times, being loaded with orna-
ments, which represent the names, de-
vices, arms and portraits of several em-
perors. The sheriff assured us, that by
the records of the town, it appears that
12,000 pounds weight of copper was
employed in this piece.

Near this fountain and opposite to the
town house is a figure with an infamous
inscription to debate the memory of a
burgomaster of this town. He is re-
presented (in *baso relievo* on the pedestal)
naked on a scaffold, lying on a board
with his head cut off, and the executi-
on busy in dismembering his limbs, to
set upon the gates of the city. We read
the *Latin* inscription, and as we were

then ignorant of the true subject, we
look'd on it as just, and without know-
ing the history of the town, any person
might have been equally deceived. It
runs thus:

SIC PEREANT
QUI HANC REIPUBLICAM
ET SEDEM REGALEM
SPRETIS SACRÆ CÆSARÆ MAJE-
STATIS EDICTIS
EVERTERE MOLUNTUR:
ET AD
DAMNANDAM MEMORIAM
JOHANNIS KALCKBERNER
IN ULTIMO TUMULTU ANNO 1611
HIC EXCITATO
INTER PERDUELLES
ANTESIGNANI.
COLUMNA HÆC EX DECRETO
DD. SUBDELEGATORUM. SAC. CÆS.
MAJEST. ERIGI JUSSA
III NONAS DECEMBRIS ANNO 1616.

i. e. So may all perish, who in contempt
of the edicts of his sacred imperial majesty,
shall labour to overturn this republic, and
royal city.

This column was erected, by the decree
of the commissioners of his sacred imperial
majesty, December 3, 1616, for ever to
keep the memory of John Kalckberner,
who was chief of the rebels in the last tu-
mult, which happened here in the year 1611.

Then we advanced towards the town
house, the front of which is entirely
modern, with large beautiful windows.
The stair-case remarkably grand and
lofty, and the vestibule or entrance
very noble. This building is flank'd
with * two towers, that at the east end
bearing the name of *Granus*, the pre-
tended founder of the city. In the ve-
stibule or entry, we found an antient
picture in appearance, tho' by the taste
and manner it is certainly more modern
than it is deemed. It is very large, and
represents *Charlemain* in his imperial
robes

* For these pieces see the plan or view of Aix, in April and May Books.

robes and ornaments, bestowing on the magistrates and inhabitants what they call the *Golden Bull* (see Vol. xvii. p. 526.) which contains the privileges granted them. This prince is painted here as sitting where else with a long beard, and of a golden statue. They made us view the piece with great respect, assuring us it was held in high veneration by all who saw it. From hence, we pass'd into the great hall, which is embellish'd in a surprising beautiful and magnificent manner. We visited the other apartments, which are very light, and adorned with different paintings, relating to the office and duty of a christian magistrate. The arms of the town are seen all round the *field Argent*, an eagle display'd on a shield, ungued, and crown'd, &c. They pretend at *Aix*, that this town-house was originally the palace where *Carlemain* held his court, and that he call'd it the *Lairon*, to imitate ancient *Rome* in every particular. We at least find deeds or records of this prince, dated from his palace of *Luttre* at *Aix*, which are cited by *M. Faustin*.

The apartments above are almost as splendid as those of the first story, tho' these were not quite finish'd at this time. We could not refuse our admiration to the room call'd the *imperial council chamber* near the chapel, where they sit upon the imperial throne. All the upper part was once but one hall which as they told us was 170 feet long and 50 broad, and was allotted for the *lemm feast*, given at the coronation of the emperors, at which each elector had a separate table.

The sheriff assured us that this stately building was the work of the inhabitants, who erected it at their own charge in 1350, just a century after the conflagration which had consumed the city.

Though the emperor, empire, and neighbouring princes, all raise large contributions from it, for their protection, yet the government of the city is perfectly free. The civil power is lodg'd in the inhabitants. The regency is divided into two colleges, called the *great* and *little senate*. To the first, which consists of 129 persons, belongs the cognizance of criminal affairs, and the decision of causes between private people. In this council, the two regent consuls preside, and collect the votes. The *little senate* is compos'd of 41 members, and determines in state affairs, and those which regard trade

* *Westminster-Hall* is 200 foot wide, and 600 long.

and manufactures. It also has the management of the publick revenues, and the care of the treasury. The city is under the protection of the duchy of *Breuss*. The D. of *Juliers* claims a right to nominate the burgo-master, who is a kind of perpetual mayor. The body of tradesmen, or incorporations, who form the community at *Aix*, yearly chuse the consuls, senators, sheriffs and other magistrates.

The History of the Burgo-master JOHN KALCKBERGER, containing the Establishment, Progress, and Decay of the Protestant Religion, in Aix.

ONE of *Luther's* first disciples, *Albert van Munster*, sow'd the first seeds of the reformed religion at *Aix la Chapelle* in 1524. He made few proselytes, being quickly seized, and condemn'd to lose his head. His body was bury'd ignominiously without the gate of *St James*.

This instance of persecution only serv'd to give the inhabitants a curiosity of knowing the doctrine, which so greatly alarmed the clergy. Their trade with *Germany* augmented their inclination for these oppress'd truths, and in 1533 they secretly procured a *Lutheran* preacher. Their number increasing daily, their meetings could not be long kept secret. The magistrates caus'd the minister, with a part of his auditory to be arrested; but he was suffer'd to escape out of prison, in order not to exasperate his followers. Some *Anabaptists* were less gently treated, being condemn'd to the flames, while the *Lutherans* were only banish'd, notwithstanding the *concordate* of religion granted to the subjects of the empire. All these severities, however, did not hinder the progress of the reformation.

Under the government of the cruel Duke of *Alva*, the *Low Countries* were almost depopulated, by the death or exile of a great multitude of protestants. Such as escap'd his fury, took shelter in the neighbouring countries, and many settl'd at *Aix la Chapelle*, where they thought themselves the more secure, as the city was by its constitution *free* and *imperial*.—Here they enjoy'd repose for some time, thro' the indulgence of the regency, which drew others not only from the *Low Countries*, but from *France* and *Germany*. Nor had the city of *Aix* any reason to repent the shelter it gave these persecuted people. It found the advantage of their industry and trade, and, if it had known rightly how to pre-serve

serve these benefits, it had been one of the most flourishing cities in *Germany*, and its commerce would have been increased far beyond what could have been expected from its situation.

The moving example of so many families fugitive and exil'd, for the cause of religion, had a great influence on the inhabitants of *Aix*. Many, from admiring their constancy, embraced their faith. The reformation, by this means, gain'd ground insensibly, and without tumults. The priests and monks were not insulted, but they saw their churches grow thin, and their offerings diminish. This was the ground of their rage against the reformed, and they employ'd the emperor, empire, and *Spain* as their instruments.

The first stroke the reformed received was from the Emperor *Rodolph II.* whom the priests had alarm'd with the progress of what they call'd the new religion. The magistracy of *Aix*, fearing the fiery zeal of this prince, in 1580 forbid the exercise of the protestant religion, even in private houses. By this edict, they hoped they had sufficiently provided for the safety of the reformed, whose prosperity included that of the town, and prevented the emperor's using more violent measures. But this complaisance only render'd the priests and monks more insolent; they insisted that the heretics should be banish'd the city. The magistrates were far from hearkening to this request; sensible of the injury such a step would cause to the trade these exiles carry'd on, by the various manufactures they had introduced. Besides, this demand was levell'd at the *French* and *Walloons*, more numerous by far than the *German Lutherans*, who were in some degree shelter'd by the concordate of religion, which tolerated all those of the confession of *Augsburg*. The *Lutherans* were, however, so generous as to decline appropriating this privilege. They joined their protestant brethren, and presented a petition, under the name of the members of the *Augsburg* confession, complaining of injustice, and insisting that they might enjoy the peace of religion granted to all *Germany*. This request seem'd the more equitable, as the difference of language amongst them form'd two different congregations.

The dean and chapter of *Aix* used all their endeavours to have this petition rejected. They secretly got together the most zealous catholics, and went to the town-house to demand the exile of the protestants, threatening the bur-

go-masters with the penal excommunication, and, what was worse, with the Emperor's resentment. The magistrates were obliged to yield to this outrageous zeal, but thought fit to mitigate its fury, by renewing only their former prohibition of the exercise of the reformed religion, under pain of banishment. The protestants, supported by the express articles of the treaty of *Passaw* in 1552, look'd on the prohibition of the magistrates as a breach of public faith, and continued their religious assemblies.

An *Augustine* monk, who had abjur'd the Roman catholic religion, preached publicly, and administer'd the sacraments according to the protestant liturgy, and *John Kalckberner* officiated as his deacon. This man, who, by his merit and abilities, raised himself to the first dignity at *Aix la Chapelle*, tho' but of obscure birth, and by trade a goldsmith, supported by some of the magistracy, openly lodged and protected this protestant minister, and there needed no more to render him obnoxious to the clergy.

New orders were issued out, tho' but with little effect: for the magistracy of *Aix*, tho' catholics, secretly favour'd the Protestants, from motives of policy and humanity. The Emperor *Rodolph II.* incited by the jesuits, appointed commissaries, who came at a great expence to *Aix*, to see the imperial orders put in execution, and change the magistracy (who were accus'd of a want of zeal: for the most violent papists they could chuse. The protestants now felt an open persecution, and tho' superior in number to their enemies, and more considerable in the city by their wealth, yet they chose to yield for a while, rather than to expose the place to tumults and disorder.

This submissive conduct awaken'd, in their favour, the compassion of the protestant princes, who interpos'd to procure them milder treatment. The Emperor amus'd these mediators with dubious answers, while he secretly watch'd the occasion of seizing the city. For this end he animated the king of *Spain* against them, and solicited the Duke of *Parma* to attack *Aix*. The war he was engaged in prevented the success of this intrigue. However, the protestants of *Aix* were no better treated: The new magistracy took all occasions to oppress them, insomuch that they could not obtain common justice in their civil affairs.

The protestants irritated by these re-

new'd

new'd vexations, boldly reclaimed the privileges of their city, and ashamed of having sacrificed their religion to a political obedience, resumed the open exercise of it, agreeable to the edict of *Passire*, and to the *concordate of religion*. They appeal'd for redress to the imperial chamber at *Spire*; but as the catholick party had the majority of voices there, the protestants were not heard. *Rodolph*, tired with their continually pleading their privileges, took a short method, and in 1589 declar'd * the inhabitants of *Aix*, strip'd of all their rights, *graces and privileges*, granted to the city by his predecessors, than which nothing could be more partial: for while he persecuted thus the protestants at *Aix*, he granted a full liberty of conscience to those of his hereditary countries. They, therefore, defy'd *Rodolph*, by appealing from the Emperor misinformed, to the Emperor better advised.

This appeal proving unsuccessful, they went in a body to the town-house, with a petition to have a tribunal, before which they might bring their causes; that the judges should be half of their own profession; and that they should be admitted to a share in the regency. This new request was rejected in so haughty a manner, that the protestant citizens resolv'd to depose this obtruded tyrannical magistracy, elected contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city, and, accordingly, they established protestant burgomasters. The emperor incens'd at this step, swore their entire ruin. In 1589, he put the city under the ban of the empire, giving up their persons and effects a prey to the first comer, and re-establishing the deposed magistracy, to whose discretion he left the fate of the reformed.

The protestants, thunderstruck by this imperial decree, submitted with resignation to the blow, and requested only that the imperial commissaries might regulate the fines, exacted from them, as well towards the charge of the imperial commission, as the reparation of the pretended damages the catholicks had sustained. The agreement was accordingly made, but the catholicks had it drawn up in captious terms, of which they unworthily made their own use.

After the departure of the emperor's commissaries, the restor'd magistracy renew'd the persecutions. They sent soldiers to the houses of two protestant

burgomasters deposed, to secure their persons without any reason; but finding they had withdrawn, they pillag'd their effects: They also animated the catholicks to demand an indemnification for pretended losses, which they rated so high, that not the wealth of all the protestants at *Aix* was sufficient to answer them. They quartered soldiers on all the houses of the reformed, who committed excesses, which were never equal'd, but by the dragoons in *France*. To force them to make up the sum demanded, a stratagem was laid, perhaps one of the most barbarous that could be conceived.

[To be concluded in our next.] 393

An Account of the Lunar Eclipse, as observ'd at Stalbridge in Dorset, Lat. 50° 55' with a two foot Reflector.

Equal time.

H. M.

July 28, 1748.	10	5	P. M. penumbra.
	10	8	— perfect shadow
	10	25	1/2 — shadow just touch'd Mount <i>Sinai</i> .
	11	14	— middle of the eclipse
	11	59	— A perpendicular pass'd thro' the middle of the shadow and Mount <i>Etna</i> .
	12	20	— end of the shadow
	12	23	— end of the penumbra
	2	13	duration of penumbra
	2	12	duration of perfect shadow

Digits eclipsed 5⁸ 5¹.

At URBAN.

Strophæus, Aug. 26.

BY inserting the following Remarks on the queries about climbing plants, propos'd in a late Magazine, you'll oblige several of your constant readers, who are, *Yours*, &c.

R. F; E.D; A.D; G.P; S.T. &c.

THE Botanical Queries propos'd in your Magazine for May last are very ingenious, although *Phil.-W. m. f. d. s.* seems not to have strictly examined the different laws which climbing plants observe, and from whence they cannot be made to deviate, as Experience confirms; for French-beans always turn from the sun, and not *with* it, as he there asserts; hops, on the contrary, ascend their poles in a spiral line, *following the sun*; therefore, until a probable reason can be assigned for the opposite humour of these plants, in our own climate, it seems unnecessary to extend our enquiries beyond the equator. — I am inclined to attribute this vertical quality, not so much to any solar influence as to a certain contraction of the threads, or filaments of the plant on that side next to the Support, which, as the wire advances in height, naturally draws it round, in the manner we see; nor is this operation of nature more strange than that of the lesser

trition,

* See *de Vrie's* continuation of the Chronicle of *Gosfried*, printed in *Dutch*, *Lejden* edition 1691, Tom. I. p. 29.

Convention for sending back the Russian Troops. 343.

rich, by a wonderful sensibility, shoots and sails in a tapering screw to embrace bounding support, which, by retaining relaxes and contracts as occasion requiring thereby a most curious mechanism against the force of winds, that would soon destroy a plant so weak as. (See p. 352.) G. PERRY.

A Copy of the Convention of Aug. 2, with respect to the Russian. (See p. 370-1.)

3 the underwritten ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, his Russian majesty, and the Lords the General of the United Provinces, at the place at Aix la Chapelle, have agreed, order the more speedily to reach the general pacification, and to give reciprocity of the sincere desire their Britannic Christian majesties and the Lords General have to execute the preliminary the 30th of April last; his Britannic and the States General, immediately signature of this convention, shall send the auxiliary corps of 37,000 Russians, and actually in march through Germany towards the Low Countries, to return immediately towards Russia; and that the said Russian troops shall return thither as soon as they can, according to the conditions of the treaty concluded and signed at the place, the 7th of November last, between his Britannic majesty and the States on one side, and her imperial majesty Russia on the other; and it shall not extend to the said Russian troops, upon pretext to march any farther towards the countries: And that his most Christian immediately after the signature of this convention, shall send into the interior of a like number of regular troops now in the Low Countries, as well infantry as horse, of which a list shall be given at the time to the ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty and the States General at Aix la Chapelle: Which troops, or a like number, his most Christian majesty shall return a month after he knows, in an advantageous manner, of the actual departure of the said Russian troops towards Russia; and his most Christian majesty shall communicate his Britannic majesty and the States this reform within a month. His most Christian majesty and the States General of the United Provinces engage moreover, that auxiliaries shall not be employed in the service of any other power while they are in the place, and that in case they cannot return to their own country before the expiration of the year for which they are engaged, and which, according to treaty, they are still bound to their pay and service, it is expressed that they may not be employed, on any pretext whatsoever, either against his most Christian majesty or his allies, after the above-mentioned is made and exe-

cuted in the troops paid by his said most Christian majesty.

In witness whereof, &c.

Aug. 2, Signed,

Sandwich.

St Severin d'Aragon, C. Hasselaar,

W. Bentinck,

F. H. Waffenaar.

W. Borjelle.

Of the Scheme for relief of Sailors, &c.

MR URBAN,

IN an age in which by those who seem to know it well, selfishness has been reproached as the predominant vice, and a narrow and illiberal attention to immediate and private advantages, has driven the name of public spirit almost out of memory, I could not without some satisfaction read the proposal published in your last magazine, for the relief of the unhappy sailors, whose courage and diligence are now becoming useless to them, and who are likely to starve with that art in their hands, by which the riches of the world are commanded. To assist those, whom not idleness nor cowardice, but the inevitable vicissitudes of the world disable from supporting themselves, is a noble and a charitable design, and if we consider that by their bravery that peace was obtain'd, by which only themselves are distressed, and that we are happy by their calamities, their claim of charity may be, perhaps, strengthened to a demand of justice. Yet does not this lessen the merit of any private man, who offers uncalled his purse or his counsel; for what is justice in the government, may be charity in individuals.

The religious reasons for which distress, when it is not criminal, should be relieved, are well known, and the political reasons for which the distress of our sailors claims particular regard, will surely now be understood, when we have so lately experienced that the real strength of our nation is naval; and since the officers of the fleet have obtained rank and precedence, it is equally fit that the lower classes should find succour and commiseration: and, indeed, I am a little offended to find the motives to such a charity, drawn not from gratitude but fear, and more mention made of the danger of their idleness, than the deserts of their labour.

It is, however, agreed, both by those that fear, and by us that honour them, that something is necessary to be done, that so many active hands may not lose their vigour by want, or employ it in mischief; and therefore, many schemes have been offered, most of which if

they had no other fault, are, at least in my opinion, to be blamed, for discovering more attention to the manner of disposing of money, than to the means of raising it, which yet are most difficult and most pressing. Money is so variously useful, that, if it can but be once, obtained, it will be no hard task to find good methods of employing it, though, perhaps, it may be sufficiently difficult to ascertain the best.

I am, therefore, particularly pleased with the proposal for a *brief*, and have nothing to add to the scheme, but that the brief-gatherers should on this occasion perform their office for nothing, or that the contributions should be paid in some manner that may preserve them from any defalcations. By this method, every man will give according to his sense of danger or merit; and therefore, whatever is raised will be willingly given; the distresses of one class of mankind will be relieved, without encreasing those of any other; since in a voluntary contribution, none will give more than he can afford, nor will the weight fall, like that of taxes, upon concealed poverty, and struggling industry. Many, I hope most, will give from principles of charity and benevolence, so that this great end will instead of bringing on a public burthen, produce a national exertion of virtue; nor would it be improper if by a general precept, one of the collections should be made at the thanksgiving for a peace.

This is, indeed, a circumstance of no great importance, nor ought the cries of want to be neglected, while the cavils of negociators are discussed; nor the duties of religion to wait the forms of state. The sailors are now in want, a *brief* appears the most effectual, the only effectual method that has been yet proposed for their succour; and therefore it ought, since it requires no preparative, to be ardently promoted. When the money is raised, let not hunger be insulted with delays, or charity stand attending the issue of disputations; let part, but not more than is necessary, be immediately disbursed to immediate poverty; lest while we are consulting upon schemes of general employment, the hands for which we are providing work be disabled for ever, and our directory benevolence only imbibiter calamities, while it talks of relief.

Of the Copper Plate with the Sphere and Solar System.

THESE being some expectation of new discoveries in the solar system,

we have given an engraving of it, in copper, as an improvement of that Vol. IV. p. 565, which was exhibited for illustrating the *Prize Poems on Astronomy*, and have made two rings upon *Saturn*; the situation of which we cannot pretend are exactly marked, the engraver having too hastily put them over different parts of his orb, whereas they should have been concentric one within the other. A learned observer has favour'd us with the following observations.

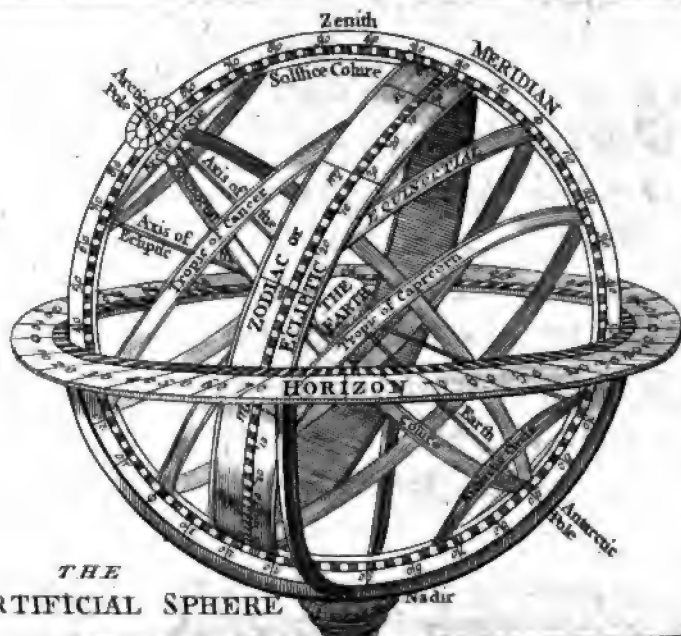
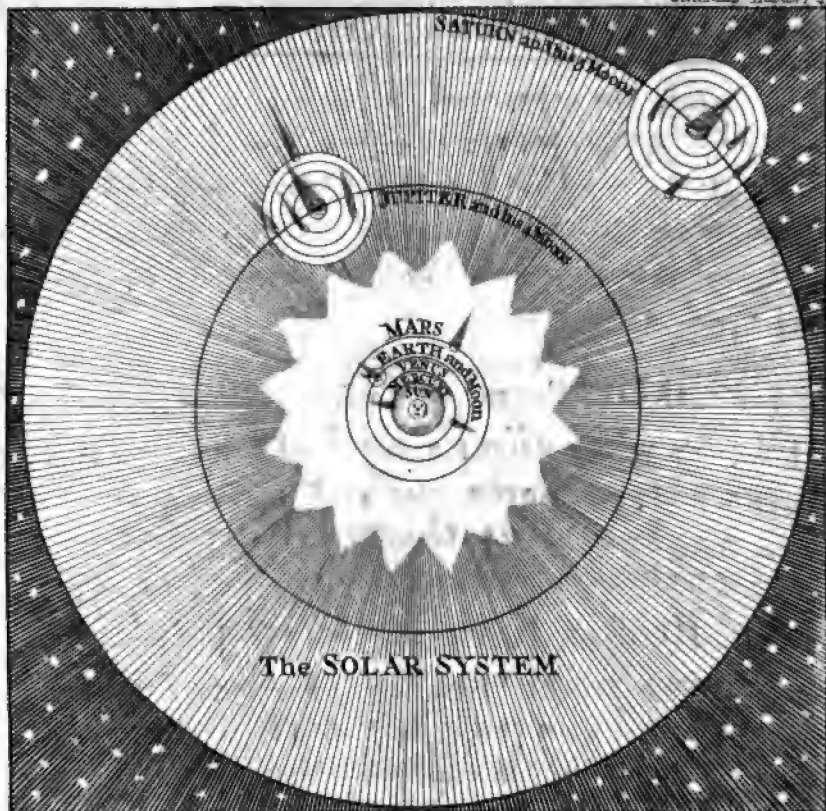
Saturn with his ring affords one of the most extraordinary and surprising phenomena in our solar system. Mr *Huygens* was the first who discovered, and proved, that the various phases of this planet proceed from its having a broad annulus, or ring of solid matter, environing his body, but every where detached from it. The reader may please to consult the admirable little treatise which *Huygens* wrote expressly on this subject, for further satisfaction.

The late *John Hadley*, Esq; to whom we are greatly beholden for the pains he took to bring Sir *Isaac Newton's* invention of reflecting telescopes to an unexpected degree of perfection, discerned by a five foot reflector, a certain dark circle on the ring, parallel to its margin, which himself and others have suspected to be an interstice void of matter; so that instead of one, 'tis probable *Saturn* is surrounded with two rings at least, if not with more: For the same Mr *Hadley* acquainted some of his friends, that he once happening to view *Saturn* in an uncommonly serene air, fancied, that he saw several such black circles, concentric to one another, tho' he never could get a sight of them afterwards. We have, however, great room to hope, that by means of the magnificent 12 foot reflector, which Mr *Short* has lately finished, and set up in *Marlbrough* gardens, we may, when *Saturn* gets into the more Northern signs, be better satisfy'd in this matter.

As to the artificial sphere, which was desired by some of our readers, it is so much more distinct than one lately published in a paucity collection that it explains itself, and will be ready to be referred to on any occasion.

N. B. We have several answers to the question in p. 315 proposed by J. P. S. and a gentleman from *Bristol* writes—'You will find your fraction of 2000 *l.* and interest rationally answer'd in *Probl. VI. p. 610, Mathematic's arithmetic, Lond. Edit. 1730.*

PARTS



Drawn & Engraved by T. Jefferys, Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The Unknown World.

Hark my gay friend, y^t solemn toll
Speaks y^e Departure of a Soul!
Tis gone— y^ts all— we know not where,
Or how th' unbody'd Soul does fare.

In y^t mysterious World none knows,
But God alone to whom it goes;
To whom departed Souls return
To take their doom, to smile, or mourn.

Oh! by what glimmering light we view
That unknown World we're hastning to
God has lock'd up the mystic page
And curtain'd darkness round y^e Stage.

Wise Heaven to render search perplex
Has drawn 'twixt this World, & y^e next
A dark impenetrable Screen
All behind which is yet unseen.

We talk of Heaven, we talk of Hell
But what they mean, no tongue can tell.
Heav'n is y^e realm where Angels dwell,
The Chaos of Despair is Hell.

But what these awful words imply
None of us know before we die.

Whether we will or no, we must
Take y^e succeeding World on trust. #

This hour perhaps our friend is well,
The next we hear his Passing Bell.

He dies— & then for aught we see
Ceases at once to breathe, & be.

Thus launch'd from life's ambiguous Shore
Engulf'd in death, appears no more,

Then undirected to repair
To distant Worlds, we know not where.

Swift flies y^e Soul: perhaps 'tis gone
A thousand leagues beyond y^e Sun.
Or twiceten thousand more thrice told
Ere y^e forsaken Clay is cold.

And yet who knows, if friends we lov'd
Though dead may be so far remov'd.

Only this veil of flesh between
Perhaps they watch us, though unseen.

Whilst we their loss lamenting say
"They're out of hearing, far away"
Guardians to us, perhaps they're near
Conceal'd in Vehicles of Air.

And yet no notices they give
Nor tell us where, or how they live;
Tho' conscious whilst with us below
How much themselves desir'd to know.

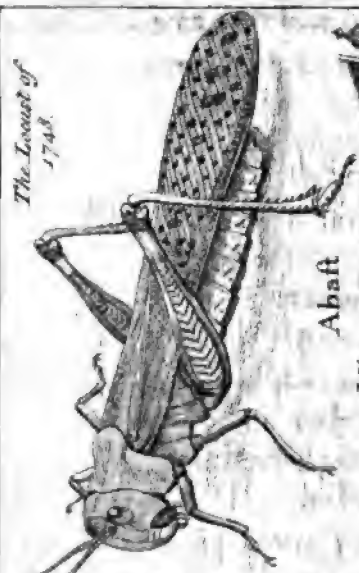
As if bound up by solemn fate
To keep this secret of their State
To tell their joys, or pains to none,
That Man may live by faith alone.

Well, let my Sovereign, if he please
Lock up his marvellous Decrees;
Why should I wish him to reveal
What He thinks proper to conceal.

It is enough, that I believe
Heaven's brighter far, than we conceive:
And they who make it all their Care
To serve God here, shall see him there.

But, oh! what Worlds shall I survey
The moment, that I leave this Clay,
How sudden the surprise, how new,
Let it, my God, be happy too.

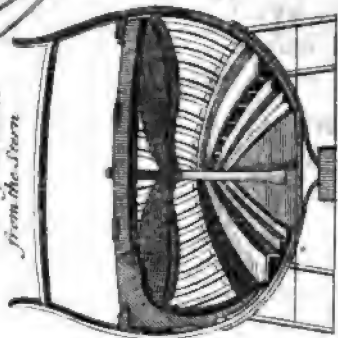
The Louet of 1748



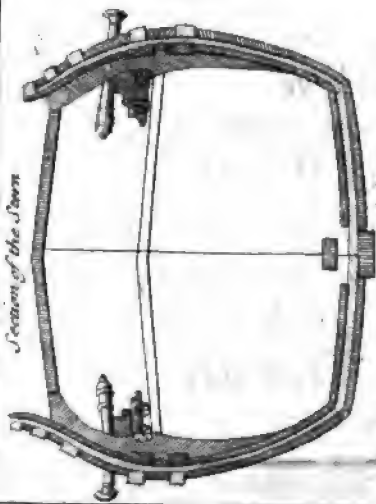
Abaft

Mizzen Mast

View of a Model from the Stern



Section of the Stern



SECTION of a SHIP.

Foremast

Main Mast

Mast

Mast

Mast

Mast

Mast

Mast

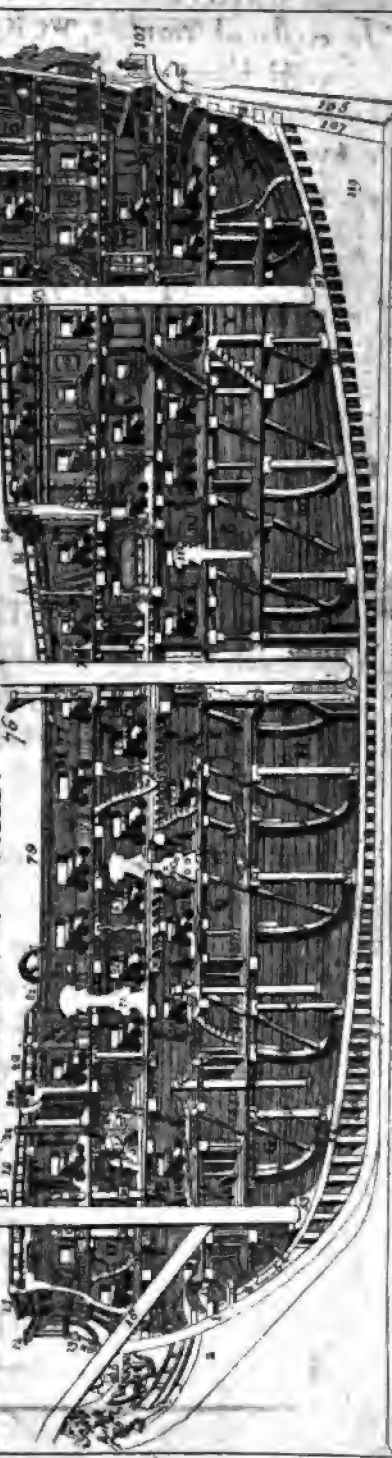
Mast

Mast

Mast

Mast

Mast



SECTION of a SHIP explain'd. PARTS, MEMBERS, &c. of a SHIP, within'side.

345

- A** *The head, containing*
1 The main stem
2 The knee of the head; or cutwater
3 The lower and upper cheek
4 The trail board
5 The figure
6 The gratings
7 The brackets
8 The false stem
9 The breast hooks
10 The haufe-hole, out of which runs the cable
11 The bulk head forward
12 The cat-head
13 The cat-hook
14 Necessary seat
15 The manger within board
16 The bowsprit
B *Upon the Fore-Castle.*
17 The gratings
18 The partners of the foremast
19 The gunwale
20 The belfry
21 The funnel for smoke
22 The gangway going off the fore-castle.
23 The fore castle guns
C *In the Fore-Castle.*
24 The door of the bulk head forward
25 The officers cabin
26 The stair case
27 The foretop-sail sheet bits
28 The beams
29 The carlines
D *Middle Gun Deck forward.*
30 The fore-jeer bits
31 The oven and furnace of copper
32 The captain's cook room
33 The ladder, or way up into the fore-castle
E *The lower Gun Deck forward.*
34 The knees fore and aft
35 The spirketings, the first streak next to each deck, the next under the beams being call'd clumps
36 The beams of the middle gun deck fore and aft
37 The carlines of the middle gun deck fore and aft
38 The fore bits
39 The after, or main bits
40 The hatchway to the gunner's and boatwain's store-rooms
41 The jeer capstan
F *The Orlop.*
42 The gunners } store
43 Boatwains } rooms
44 Carpenters }
45 Beams of the lower gundeck
46 The pillars } fore and
47 The riders } aft.
(Gen. Mag. Avc.
48 Bulk head of the store rooms
G *The Hold.*
49 The foobhook rider } fore
50 The floor rider } and
51 The standirt } aft
52 The pillars
53 The step of the foremast
54 The keelson, or false keel and dead rising
55 The dead wood
H *A Midships in the Hold.*
56 The floor timber
57 The keel
58 The well
59 The chain-pumps
60 The step of the main mast
61 Beams } of the orlop fore
62 Carlines } and aft
I *The Orlop, a Midships.*
63 The cable tyre
64 The main hatch way
K *The lower Gun Deck, a Midships.*
65 The ladder leading up to the middle gun deck
66 The lower tyre ports
L *Middle Gun deck, a Midships*
67 The middle tyre of ports
68 The entring ports
69 The main jeer bits
70 Twisted pillars or stantions
71 The capstans
72 The gratings
73 Ladder up to the upper deck
M *Upper Gun Deck, a Midships.*
74 Maintop-sail sheet bits
75 Upper partners of mainmast
76 The gallows, on which spare top-masts are laid
77 The fore-hoist blocks
78 The bennets
79 The gunwale
80 The upper gratings
81 The drift brackets
82 The pils deal
83 The capstan psll
N *Abast the Mainmast.*
84 Gang way of the quarter deck
85 Bulk head of the coach
86 Stair case down to the middle-gun deck
87 Beams of the upper deck
88 Gratings abast the main mast
89 Coach or council chamber
90 Stair case up to the quarter deck
O *The Quarter Deck.*
91 The beams
92 The carlines
93 Partners of the miz. mast
94 The gangway up to the poop
95 Bulk head of the cuddy
P *The Poop.*
96 Trumpeters cabins
97 The taffarel
1743.
Q *The Capt. Lieut. Cabin.*
R *The caddy; which is commonly divided for the master and secretaries officers*
S *The State Room out of which is made the bed-chamber, and other conveniences for the commander in chief.*
98 Entrance into the gallery
99 Bulk head of the great cabin
100 Stern light and after galleries
T *The Ward Room. Allotted for volunteers and land officers*
101 The lower gallery
102 The steerage and bulk head of the ward room
103 The whipstaff commanding the tillar
104 The after stair case down to the lower gun deck
V *Several Officers Cabbins. a-bast the main mast in which place commonly the soldiers make their guard from the entring port*
W *The Gun Room.*
105 The tillar commanding the rudder
106 The rudder
107 The stern post
108 The tillar transom
109 The several transoms, viz. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
110 The gun room port, or stern chafe
111 Bread room scuttle down out of the gun room
112 The main capstan
113 The pall of the capsta or stopper of iron
114 The partners
X *The Bread Room.*
115 The bulk head of the bread room
Y *The Steward's Room,*
Where all provisions are weighed and served out
Z *The Cock-Pit, where are subdivisions for the purser and chirurgeons, and mates*
E *The Platform, or Orlop, where provision is made in time of service for the wounded.*
116 The hold abast the main mast
117 Step of the mizzen mast
118 The keelson, or false keel
119 Dead wood, or rising
X

Mr URBAN, Aug. 15, 1748.
YOUR apology for *Quack-dissert* (Misc. Corresp. N^o VIII. p. 337.) has put me in a new train of thinking. On considering the state of physic in its utmost compais, and the several dispositions of people's minds when attacked with diseases, I am induced to think that the inclosed *Pharmacopœia* may be considered as a proper Supplement to that lately published by the college of physicians, at least an attempt to complete the *British Dispensatory*, published at St John's Gate.——I entitle it, **PHARMACOPŒIA EMPIRICA, or a methodical List of the (a) NOSTRUMS of (b) EMPIRICS: By which, those, who cannot bear the Expense, or care not to be governed by the Advice of the Physician and Apothecary, may know 1. where to apply, on occasion, for an approved Remedy (c); 2. what it will cost them (d); and 3. what hopes they may conceive from the Charatter of the Author, or the report of the Proprietor (e).** With proper NOTES and INDEXES to the table.——Indeed the rich and the great (generally speaking) will seek relief, secundum artem, from the regular physician, and true-bred apothecary; for whom provision is made in the college-dispensatory.—But the majority of mankind (in hopes of saving charges, and on a presumption of surer help) are apt to resort to the men of experience, as they are called, whose remedies they are induced to think, from their advertisements (so often repeated, and at so great expence) have been successful in the cure of the several dilemmers for which they are calculated.——I cannot but think, therefore, that, by publishing the list of nostrums you will herewith receive, you will do a favor not only to the empirics (by pointing them out to observation) but to the greatest part of your countrymen, who would be glad (at least in desperate cases) to know where to apply for a probability of relief. **POPPLICOLA.**

(a) By *Nostrums*, I mean such medicines as are kept a secret for the use of the proprietors, tho' advertised 'in the news papers, &c.) for the benefit of the public. I have, therefore, taken no notice (here) of Sir Hans Sl. ane's eye-salve, or Dr Mead's powder for the bite of a mad dog, &c. the advertisements, they have permitted to be published, giving an account of the composition of the medicines, with the proper recommendation. V. note (c).

(b) By *Empirics*, I would here be understood to intend (agreeably to the primitive use of the term) those persons (whether physicians, or e-

thers) who have, by [experience] experience, found the benefits of those medicines, they administer: in contradistinction to the *theoreticians*, who (in the time of Hippocrates) first introduced theory into the practice of physic. Tho' the name of empiric is (of late) become invidious: since (as the great Mr Chambers has observed) 'Those of the physicians, attached to the train and method of the schools, the reasonings of Hippocrates and Galen, and the statutes of the faculty; have been ever forward to treat those (who think more freely, and are less strictly devoted to antiquity, custom, and the reigning practice, or mode) as empirics, charlatans, and quacks.'

(c) This, I take to be the *Chief merit of my performance*. We see scattered, here and there (among a multitude of papers that are daily published) advertisements of medicines by one or another of these gentlemen, for a great variety of diseases. But, while we are so happy as to have no occasion for them, we are apt to overlook them. So that, when seized with the rheumatism, or shocked with the pains of an aching tooth, or even harassed with a lingering disorder; though we remember (in the gross) that remedies are to be purchased, and at an easy rate; yet (1.) We are at a loss where to find the intelligence; notwithstanding the great expence, that these public-spirited people are at to advertise their medicines, from time to time.

(a.) Or, perhaps, for want of proper means of information, we are imposed-on by counterfeits; who (the more is the pity!) tho' they have no pretense to the discovery of, or a property in them; yet scruple not (for filthy lucre's sake) to wrong the real proprietors; not only by lessening the demand for the medicine, in proportion to the dupes they can draw-in; but even by bringing a disrepute on it, their adulterate stuff not answering their pre-

* I myself (tho' I have made it my business, for some time past, to enquire after them with more diligence than will easily be believed, were I to mention it) am apt to think I have missed several, that may well stand in competition with many of those I have recorded. I would not, therefore (by any means) that these gentlemen, whom I may seem to have overlooked, should think that I had the least design of undervaluing them. So far from it, that I look upon myself obliged by the concern I have (both to do them justice, and to serve the public) to declare, that, Whoever will be pleased to send me a sample of their nostrums (with a bill of their virtues, and directions for taking, &c.) shall not fail of seeing them (to the same advantage as those I have here presented the world with) in Mr Urban's great vehicle of intelligence. And I expect the like favor from those, to whom I have done so signal a service and honor in this list: who (I flatter myself) will not think much of making me so small an acknowledgement for all my trouble; and may be pleased to direct their parcels and papers (carriage paid) for Signor POPPLICOLA to be left at St John's Gate.

ses. The patentees of *Dr Bateman's drops* tell us (*Spaw. Journ.* n. 465, Jan. 1) that 'The great success they have met has lately induced several mercenary pretenses to counterfeit them; and (by imitating all, bill of directions, and show-boards, their method of advertising; as near as could, or dared to do, without making the same) thereby to impose their dangerous impostures upon the unwary and credulous-keepers, both in town and country, true and genuine sort.' others use the like 'his list, therefore, as it is drawn-up by a who has no concern in any of the medicines to be hoped, will be one of the best to break the measures of interlopers, and feits. In order to which, and for the securing the property of the fair trader in society of so much consequence to the; I do, hereby, promise to set-to-right per strictures, upon better information) or mistakes may have been made in so a point; in which it is possible I may re sufficiently guarded against the craft-deceivers. I must own, I am at a loss to think of a pompous advertisement, re- to *Dr Daffy's elixir* published in the the journal (n. 460. Jan. 30. 1748) in owing words: 'Newly arrived from in (sold at the new printing-office, atle) a large and fresh parcel of Daffy's truly prepared. (N.B.) The good sale Daffy's elixir has met-with in these has not only encouraged several igno-pretenders to counterfeit the same; but so provoked some envious persons to del but their own: 'Whence it is fre- to hear both parties contend for the true elixir; when, at the same time, nei- f them know any thing of the matter; ch, conscious of his own weakness, ridi-ly arraigns that of his brother; and, by iring to draw his neighbour in edious, unluckily hits the picture of himself.' : easy to say how matters stand between *Aubin's widow, and her nephew*. But nd some other points relating to prop- only be settled by proper vouchers from ies concerned: And therefore, I de- nothing, till I hear further.

For is this a small satisfaction: There y pe ple, who (whatever respect they e for the doctor and apothecary) are afraid of calling in the assistance; ha- rong persuasion that their mutual inter- as, often, too powerful against principle!) hem to play into one another's hands xpende of the patient, who (whatever ty may be) is not without apprehensions trying experiments on him, when their vice fails them: however, he certain- ds (not knowing when he shall get out rands) on, what he can ill bear, large a long bill — And it would seem to mideration of this way of thinking al to the many) that *Dr Mortimer* has on a new method of practice, of which he following account: 'That all, who me directly for advice, may not be bur- with the double expence of giving

' fees, and paying for medicines; I shall freely ' make them a present of all the remedies which ' I shall order by my-self alone, or in consulta- ' tion with one, or more physicians, without ' expecting any extraordinary fee more than ' what is usually given to a fellow of the royal ' college of physicians, London. And, that ' the apothecaries may have no reason to com- ' plain, if any of them call me in to a sick ' person; or if any patient chooses to have his ' apothecary attend him as usual: I shall make ' a present to § apothecary of such of my pecu- ' liar medicines, as I shall think proper for the ' patient; giving the apothecary leave to charge ' for them, as for like doses of things out of his ' own shop; and, what common medicines are ' required, I shall write to his shop-fer.'

(c) It is true that *Advertisements of reme- dies* for all diseases (as *Mr Kelly*, in an adver- tisement, has observed) 'are become so com- mon in every paper, and so seldom answer ' the grand characters they bear; that this me- ' thod of offering relief to the afflicted is apt ' to be looked upon with great contempt:— ' Yet ought it not, in reason, to be utterly re- jected; as it has been authorised by great names, and considerable cures. However, it may not be improper to caution the many (in perusing the encomiums of the following me- dicines, which I purpose to oblige the public with) not to admit them with an undistin- guishing credulity.——*Dr Mead*, in his re- commendation of the above-mention'd powder (considering the great character he bears, and the little interest he could have in view by pub- lishing it in the news-papers) may (not unra- tionably) be believed; when he declares, that, ' In the experience of about 30 years, upon ' more than 500 patients, he never knew it ' fail of success.' And, much more, may *Mr Inglis* (from the growing sale of *Dr Ander- son's pills*, after the approbation of near a cen- tury) be allowed to say that 'His pills are ' found, by experience, to excel any medicin ' hitherto published.' But *Dr James* (with his powder for fevers, and inflammatory dis- tempers) will not (in all probability) so easily gain credit with the world (especially as they are but just begun to be published) though he is pleased to say that 'Many hundreds have ' been cured by them; some in a few days, o- ' thers in a few hours.' And more people (I presume) will be apt to take *Mr Greenough's* word [when (speaking of his tincture for the tooth-ach) he modestly says that 'It gives ease ' in a few minutes; and, in a little time, per- ' fectly cures the tooth-ach, even when most ' violent'] than will depend on the strong as- surances of *I-don't-know-whom* at the gen- tlewoman's in Haydon-yard; though, without the least softening, he gives-it-out that 'One ' drop of his specific tincture gives infallible ' and instant ease to the most tormenting pain ' of the tooth, when nothing else will; and not only takes it away in a moment, but ab- ' solutely cures it, so as certainly to prevent ' its return; as (says he) people innumerable ' have experienced.' Here follows my list.

The Notes, &c. I shall send another time.

PORTICOLA.

MEDICINS	FOR	BY	IN	AT	No.
PLASTERS	Burns	Mr Hill	Brook-street	1 0 a plaster	134
	Drawing	Mr Rules	Watling-street		135
	Sticking	Dr Wright	Bull-inn court		136
			Holbourn	1 0 12 doz.	137
	Agues	Dr Tennant	Fleet-street	1 0 each	138
	Coughs	Helmont	Garchose	1 6 3 papers	139
	Fevers	Dr James	St James's market	1 0 a bottle	140
	Fits	Sir J. Hewett	Paul's churchyard	2 6 a paper	141
	Gout	Dr Collett	Piccadilly	6 0 a parcel	142
	Gripes	Dr Newman	Theobald's row	5 0 a dose	143
POWDERS	Heart-burn		Holbourn	0 6 a paper	144
	Piles		Fleet-street	1 0 a box	145
	Rheumatism	Mr Goodrick	Backlersbury	3 6 a box	146
	Teeth	Mr Capron	Bath		147
		Mr Voyce	Bond-street	3 0 an oz.	148
			Paul's churchyard		149
			Cornhill	1 0 a paper	150
	Impotency		Newcastle		151
	Scurvy		Vere street	10 6 a bottle	152
	Lips		Bond-street	2 6 an oz.	153
SALVES			Cornhill	1 0 a box	154
			Poultry	2 6 a bottle	155
SMELL BOTTLES	Fits		Cornhill	2 6 a bottle	156
	Vapors				157
SNUFFS	Head	Mr Thickell	Tooley-street		158
		Mr Clinton	Gloucester	0 6 3 papers	159
SPECIFICS	Teeth-ach		Broad-street	1 0 a paper	160
	Gravel		Bucklersbury	7 6 a bottle	161
SPIRITS	Palsy		Tavistock-street	1 0 a bottle	162
	Scurvy	Mr Butler	Rotherhithe	0 6 a bottle	163
STYPTICS	Hæmorrhages	Dr Eaton	Salisbury court		164
	Worms		Long-acre	1 0 a dozen	165
SUGAR-PLUMS	Agues	Mr Berron	Peterborough	3 6 a bottle	166
	Asthmas	Dr Griffin	Royal Exchange	1 0 a bottle	167
	Blood	Dr Henry	Harton-garden	1 0 a bottle	168
	Breath		Reading		169
		Mr Thickell	Strand	3 6 a bottle	170
			Tooley-street		171
	Colic		Bucklersbury	3 0 a bottle	172
			Poultry	3 0 a bottle	173
	Gleets		Mint-street	2 6 a bottle	174
	Hysterics		Bucklersbury	4 6 a bottle	175
	Impotency	Dr Edwards	Pope's-head-alley	3 6 a bottle	176
	Itch	Mr Hodgson	Whitcross-street	2 0 a phial	177
	Pains	Mr Jackson	Wellington	1 0 a bottle	178
	Palsies		Old Bailey	1 0 a bottle	179
	Stone	Mr Rock	Cornhill	3 6 a bottle	180
			Ludgate-hill	3 6 a bottle	181
			Strand	3 6 a bottle	182
		Mr Capron	Bond-street	2 6 a bottle	183
		Mr Dufrescot	Snow-hill		184
		Mr Greenough	Royal Exchange	1 0 a bottle	185
	Tooth-ach	Mr Rock	Ludgate hill	0 6 a bottle	186
		Mr Vere	Henrietta-street	1 0 a bottle	187
			Haydon-yard	3 6 a bottle	188
			Newcastle	0 6 a bottle	189
	Ever, head, &c.		Royal Exchange	4 0 a pound	190
	Skin		Cornhill	1 0 a ball	191
	Eyes	Maire Jean	Reading		192
			St Giles's	0 6 a bottle	193
	Hair	Mr Michan	St Thomas's	1 6 a bottle	194
			Red-lion-mark.		195
		Dr Davis	South-street	5 0 a bottle	196
		Mr Dean	Strand	2 0 a bottle	197
	Itch	Mrs Gogondee	Tower-hill	1 0 a bottle	198
		Dr Proflity	White-cross street	2 0 a bottle	199
	Pox		Exeter-court	10 6 a bottle	200
	Skull		Charles-street	1 6 1 a pint	201
	Sores		Brook-street	5 0 a pint	202
	Teeth	Mr DuRoux	Suffolk-street	2 6 a bottle	203

MILITARY and PRIDE.

military is consistent with greatness. For it is not always a signal, when persons of superior fortune and quality move in a above the vulgar, living in magnificence, delicacy, and splendor. This natural and lawful consequence of and honour, necessary to preserve that respect and dignity which is it, and that order and regularity spring from a distinction of per- without which a state could not B omely, nor government subsist. It is indeed apt to turn the begetting Pride with all its badments, such as Vanity, Luxury, Avarice, Unmercifulness, and Oppression; but where Virtue and Prudence are is also Humility, with a train like useful and amiable good qualities even in the midst of much wealth and power. For the honour of our nation it spoken, as a courteous and becoming deportment is not a rare among our persons of the best rank and quality, so, as it were in useful return, nothing is more common among the people, nor more common to a true love and respect for superiors, and to just applause and commendation. Humility (if it be discreet, undesigned condescension and not a base prostitution of ordi- dignity) is a rich metal mingled with some useful alloy, a jewel of in- valuable value set in gold, and a bright- ness of the best matter render'd more agreeable to the eye, by being hung in shadow and agreeable contrast of shade. On the other hand, this good habit of mind may often be wanting in and depress'd fortune, where one expects to find it most, there sometimes seen more haughtiness (shading under a russet coat than a crown). But, as Pride in a gentle- offensive, in a beggar 'tis abominable; yet we daily see as many in- of it in those who live upon charity as in those who bestow it; and an- all frequently be ask'd and re- with more assurance and inso- lence 'tis either given or deny'd. It is more common among the vulgar than dissatisfaction and un- happiness, even for benefits receiv'd, where their unreasonable requests are granted, or even their bare ex- pects not answer'd, with what ma- jor impudence do they murmur and rail. But doth not all this proceed

from a too high value which they set upon themselves? and what is that but great pride? Don't they know and consider, that thankfulness to benefactors for every kindness and relief, even the least, is a duty; and that ingratitude is a convincing proof both of an impolitick head, and vile temper?

But as the pride of the vulgar consists in a desire to live above their station and capacity, so there is another sort which discovers itself in an affectation of living below it. By an odd preposterous singularity, some gentlemen make Pride itself (and the worst sort of Pride too) appear in the dress and disguise of Humility. Don *Josepho Scrub- bino*, the usurer, affects a slovenly plainness and beggarly meanness in every thing; his garments, his manner of dress, the furniture of his house, and oeconomy. He conceals his riches, degree, and condition, on purpose to have it the more observ'd and talk'd of, and himself the more gaz'd and pointed at. He clownishly refuses those very salutations and ceremonies of common civility, which he expects from others, slighting and deriding those persons who are so regular and prudent, as, by conforming to the good manners and innocent customs of the world, and by living according to their birth and station, to endeavour to avoid the two extremes of vain prodigality and fordid avarice.

This distinction of pride into two sorts, the natural and high (as I may call it) and the low and affected, was formerly made by the cynic philosopher. For, seeing at the town *Olympia* several young fellows dressed in spruce and rich vestments, when a more modest habit would have better become them, he laugh'd out, and said, This is nothing less than great pride. Another time, falling into the company of some *Lacedaemonians*, who, in the other extreme, wore ragged and dirty cloaths, 'This (said he) is a different sort of pride, but much greater than t'other. And yet indeed no man had more of it than himself.

So that good and excellent man *Socrates* expressed the same sentiment: for having observed *Antisthenes*, an affected philosopher, always, in company, turning the thread-bare side of his garment outwards, Wilt thou never, says he, cease to expose thy pride and vanity?

But is not this an affectation of being singular? and is not singularity, in refusing to follow the common customs,

of mankind, a plain and impudent intimation, that such persons as *Antisthenes* think themselves much wiser and better than all others? And is not this immense pride and monstrous vanity? and don't they discover that pride of heart, by avoiding in this manner the usual outward tokens of it? Let such well consider the gentle rebuke, which the prince of old gave to the self-conceited philosopher, who was treading upon the marble pavement with great insolence and contempt: Thou, *Digenes*, tramplest upon the pride of *Alexander*, but with a much greater pride of thy own. W. C.

MR URBAN,

WE are told by the advocate for darknesses (p. 243) that space is a nonentity. I am not of his mind: for though Mr Lock, as Bayle observes, believ'd he could not define it, yet he took it for a positive being. Therefore, according to him, 'tis no nonentity. As space borders on different atmospheres, it must likewise have distinct parts; for it would be absurd to say, that this part which borders on one atmosphere is the same with that which confines on another. It may be observ'd too, that as this extended being surrounds the atmospheres, it resembles the property of place; viz. the holding or containing something in it.

In pursuance of this, let me add, that as space, with respect to its parts, is said to be a container, it may, in the same respect, be said to be contain'd. For, besides the spaces that lie without the borders of the atmospheres, there are spaces likewise within the atmospheres themselves, and, in conjunction with the extraneous spaces, are parts or portions of space; is taken in general, and is the universal space properly so called, if I may term it so. Now as space, thus taken in general, is part of the universe, compos'd of earth, water, air, and fire, it must needs have relation to one or more of these, and so be capable of receiving light, in some parts of it at least. From hence, I think, it results that the darkness-hater seems to be in the right, when, by way of interrogation (not of begging the question) he cries (p. 165) 'How can a thing (as space for example) be said to be wholly dark, when some parts of it are light?' These are the parts or portions which he afterwards mentions, as being enlighten'd by the heavenly bodies.—Therefore, if the atmospheres are partly light and partly dark, which, I suppose, will not be denied, the spaces therein must in some sort be so likewise. But if space has no relation to the elements, and, as distinct from them, is light in none of its parts, it must be I don't know what, and I don't know where.

As men's ideas and their objects are frequently not conformable to each other, and mere conjectures often pass for proofs and demonstrations, there is some room to doubt whe-

ther the most skilful and exact mathematicians now alive is able to give us the true depth of our atmosphere, much less to ascertain the depths of the others; and if so, these same atmospheres may stretch, for ought we know, farther into the firmament than they are commonly suppos'd to do. and, on that account, may detract not a little from the magnitude of the space, that is made as it were another world.

Though the last notion may seem romantic and vain, I take it to be as probable as some notions about substance and matter, a plenum and a vacuum; as also about the difference between air and æther, and about settling their proper bounds. The writing about such abstruse points, tho' ever so ingenious, has a dash of uncertainty in it; the reason is, because men's ideas are frail and imperfect.

With regard to darkness, the writer says (p. 243) 'Yet, as darkness is a privation of light, it cannot, properly speaking, be a compound, but only light diminish'd or less'n'd, to appearance, for want of matter to reflect it.' But all this flourish no more shews perspicuity in it than the immenseness of one thing, in comparison to the smallness of another, infers universality. In fine, either darkness is a being, or not a being; if it is not a being, it can exist no where but in mind, and if it is a being, the question is, whether it can exist in our author's nonentity. LUCIUS.

P. S. Thus much for space, &c. the notions about which are perhaps as true as that assuming one about the mixture said to be mix'd at the verge or borders of the enlighten'd atmosphere.

MR URBAN,

IN your book for May p. 222, is a query upon *Hops*, *French Beans*, and other climbing plants in *England*, all which (the querist says) always follow the sun: I am certain they do not. For there is no climbing plant, or French bean, but will always climb the stick, or pole from the West to the East, as the hop doth from East to West, and will not be forced any other way, and if those plants will grow in South latitude, he may be assur'd the hop will follow the sun, and the other plants go against the sun. [Can a reason be given for this difference?] As for the height they will climb, it is not according to the distance from the Equator, but according to the soil they grow in; for hops do not climb the pole so high in some places as in others. Tho' not a quarter of a mile apart: As to the virtue of a hop, it is altogether according to the land it grows upon; for instance, those hops that grow in *Worcestershire*, *Hertsfordshire*, &c. have not the virtue as the hop that groweth in *Kent* or *Surry*.

Kent, *July*, I am, Sir, &c.
25, 1748.

S. O.

Superfluous English Commodities imported into Ireland.

353

By the Dublin Society for improvement of Husbandry and other useful Arts.

A List of Commodities imported into Ireland, consisting of such Kinds as may be raised or manufactured therein, together with their yearly value, as rated in the Custom-House, taken at a Medium for three Years, ending the 25th of March, 1747.

Denominations,	Medium of the Cur. Prices.	Total Value.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
A L E per barrel	16 8	1410 9 0
Apples per bushel	2 6	39 19 9
Bare per barrel	6 8	1344 5 4
Battery per 100 weight 7	10 0	1110 14 2
Beer per barrel	18 0	5486 8 0
Cards for wool, per doz.	9 0	148 2 1
Cheese per 100 wt	18 8	2309 4 5
Coaches, value		647 16 8
Coals per tun	12 0	5664 4 0
Copp. plate per 100wt 5	0 0	3705 6 3
Cordage per 100 wt	1 2	79 1 7
Barl. & malt p. Q.	18 0	70667 0 0
Wheat per Quar.	1 6	73255 1 1
Hull'd barl. 100w. i	4 0	647 4 0
Flower per 100 w.	9 0	27507 9 0
New per yard	2 4	7551 2 4
Old per yard	14 0	14065 11 8
Prunella per yard	4 6	665 2 9
Shagg per yard	4 0	73 19 4
Earthen ware, value		3347 16 7
Fans per piece	2 0	675 0 4
Flax undrefs'd p. 100w. i	0 0	4245 17 1
Fustians per end	15 0	4875 5 0
Bottles per dozen	1 6	4970 6 1
Cases per piece	1 10	1465 15 0
Drinking per doz.	2 0	573 12 0
Vials per 100	6 8	230 15 9
Rhenish web p. w. 3	0 0	134 6 8
Glass ware, value		1513 7 10
Gloves per pair	3 0	9 9 0
Gunpowder p. 100 w. 3	12 0	922 1 0
Hats, each	15 0	211 8 4
Hemp undrefs'd p. 100	1 4	7025 13 5
Hempseed p. hoghead	1 16	19 10 11
Herrings per barrel	16 8	7966 2 3
Hops per 100 wt	4 10	51557 1 3
Unwrought per p.	2 6	522 10 7
Wrought per po.	4 8	248 3 0
Iron per 100 wt	16 5	49616 19 4
Knives each	0 2	1659 15 2
Pots, each	5 0	19 18 5
Scissars per groce	1 5	142 13 6
Scythes per dozen	0 0	2568 7 9
Small parcels, value		2763 18 3
Hard-ware, value		4018 13 4
Iron ore per ton	13 4	374 0 0
Gold & silver p. p. 3	0 0	880 13 4
Thread bone p. Y. i	0 0	7168 11 8
Lamp-black per pound	1 4	256 3 1
White per 100 wt	6 8	487 6 8
Red per 100 wt	1 5	184 14 11
Liquorish per 100 wt	1 2	209 18 9
British per yard	2 6	421 0 5
Calli- stain'd p. Y. 4	2 1	1110 19 9
Coes. white p. Y. 3	0 0	126 7 4

(Gent. Mag. Aug. 1748.)

Linen.	Cambrick per Y.	5 0	32596 15 3
	Hollands per ell	5 6	103 15 7
	Lawns per Yard	5 0	225 13 4
Linseed per hoghead	1 13	4	17943 12 6
Madder per 100 wt	1 8	0	2756 4 10
Millinary ware, value			1704 5 12
Needles 1000 dozen	3 13	0	899 0 9
Oil, linseed per gallon	2 3		1307 1 4
Train per gallon	0 6		876 13 3
Brown per bundle	3 0		93 6 0
Cap per rheam	3 8		20 3 3
Printing per rheam	2 6		2092 13 0
Writing per rheam	4 0		1371 12 8
Powter per 100 wt	5 0		460 2 1
Saffron per pound	1 16	0	540 8 0
Salt, foreign per bushel	1 4		8243 17 10
white per bushel	1 2		15637 2 11
Seeds for gardens p. p.	2 4		2288 3 2
Silk manufactures*			17913 0 7
Skins, sheep per 100	2 2		14 6 8
Soap per 100 wt	1 6		222 9 5
Stockings silk per pair	13 0		52 14 4
Worsted per pair	5 0		187 1 8
Candy per 100w.* 4	0 0		149 5 0
Loaf per 100 wt * 3	5 0		3637 11 9
Powder per 100w. 12	12 0		5511 1 11
Cyder per tun	4 0		2077 0 8
Thimbles per 1000	2 0		56 11 2
Toys, value			1548 1 9
Gold & silver p. p. 2	0 0		4432 12 0
Sisters thread p. p.	15 0		910 11 4
Whited-brown p. p.	2 10		4 6 8
Tyles per 1000	1 5		812 7 2
Upholstery-ware, value			751 13 3
Wood per 100 wt	16 8		49 17 11
Barrel staves p. 100	3 2		2249 19 1
Balks per 100	20 5		2438 8 8
Clap boards p. 100 7	12 0		216 14 10
Clap-holt p. 100	7 5		437 8 4
Deals per 100	2 13		14092 8 5
Hoops per 100	4 0		317 6 1
Planks, value			1456 7 5
Timber per tun	2 7		5497 12 11
Wooden-ware, value			917 5 8
Brass per 100 wt	6 2		57 6 10
Iron per 100 wt	2 6		1961 4 4
Lattin per 100 wt 4	1 6		1932 4 7
Linen per pound	1 0		251 8 4
Worsted per pound	4 4		102 9 8

Total 603733 6 4

* Valued exclusive of the materials.

The Society's OBSERVATIONS.

THE commodities imported into Ireland are above a million sterling in value; half thereof consists of such kinds as are of foreign growth and cannot be raised in Ireland, such as tobacco, sugars, wine, East and West India goods, &c. which will be imported, while the demand for the said luxuries continues.

The other half are such as we might furnish ourselves with at home, and under the heads mentioned in the preceding list, amounting to the yearly value

Y y

of 603733 *l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* according to the custom house rates, which are set very low. An immense sum! We often complain of the want of trade and employment for our people, but the said list is a proof that we have no such reason to complain; since it appears, to our great reproach, that we consume above 600,000 pounds yearly, in such foreign commodities, as we are able to raise or make ourselves, which would give employment to great numbers of poor. And our neglect herein is the more inexcusable, as foreign goods on importation, pay from 10 to 15 per Cent. in duties and other charges, which those of our own growth or manufacture are entirely free from. The said imports at a medium for 3 years, ending the 25th of March 1743, amounted to 472,447 *l.* in value yearly, which shews an increase of 131,286 pound yearly, for the 3 last years against us. And tho' in some articles the imports decreased, yet in several they increased, viz. in coals 15,000 *l.* hops 6000 *l.* beer and ale 2400 *l.* cheese 2000 *l.* iron 8000 *l.* cambrick 1400 *l.* silks 3000 *l.* but in corn above 100,000 pounds yearly at a medium. The article corn, which comprehends wheat, flower, barley and malt, amounted for the year 1744, to 32,249 *l.* but in 1745, it rose to 351,122 *l.* and in 1746, to 132,818 *l.* so that in the two last years we imported corn to the value of 483,940 *l.*

And as it generally happens, that in every 8 years we have two years of scarcity of grain, we find to our great misfortune, that whatever specie we get by trade in a course of some years, is in one year swept away to supply us with the necessaries of life. So that we always labour either under a want of money to carry on our domestick trade, or of corn for the maintenance of our people.

It may be of use to lay lists of this kind from time to time before the publick, to direct and encourage the industry of those, who are willing to contribute their endeavours, to supply ourselves at an easier rate, with the like commodities, which we pay so dear for to other countries.

Two thirds of all our imports are brought from *England*; they generally exceed 600,000 *l.* yearly, and in some years 7 or 800,000 *l.* and at the same time above 400,000 *l.* is remitted from *Ireland* to *England* yearly (for which no value is returned) to pay those who live in *England*, and have estates, employments and positions in *Ireland*.

And when a scarcity of corn happens by bad harvests, we are then in the utmost distress to purchase corn, and at the same time to answer those other demands. No country receives so much benefit from another as *England* doth from *Ireland*; this is manifest from the constant remittances of vast sums yearly to *England*, and by *Ireland*'s purchasing yearly so great a value of *English* commodities, all fully manufactured. *England* has generously encouraged the linen manufacture of *Ireland*, and it is obvious that it is the real interest of *England* to do so; since that encouragement has not only diverted the *Irish* from all thoughts of prosecuting the woollen-manufacture, but has also enabled *Ireland* to purchase the goods of *England* to a great value, and make those large remittances in specie yearly to that kingdom, which could not be done but by the sale of *Irish* linens there: but if, by any means or accident, the current specie of *Ireland*, which is but barely sufficient to carry on her domestic trade, should be drawn away, in such case the trade of *Ireland* would fall to ruin for want of that necessary vital, and thereby *Ireland* would be disabled from maintaining its forces, and would be so far from being a benefit to *England*, that it would become a burden to her, to maintain its military and civil establishment, as was the case in several former reigns, when the commerce of *Ireland* sunk to nothing. Whatever wealth the *Irish* gain by any article of trade, that doth not directly interfere with the trade of *England*, is so much gain to *England*, since every such acquisition is sure to center there at last; and therefore it is the interest of *England* to encourage and promote the industry and labour of *Ireland*, which never fails to increase the wealth and power of *England*; and is the case of all distant provinces with respect to their mother countries, which always increase in power in proportion as their provinces flourish.

[* This can only be true while *Ireland* continues to import the manufactured commodities of *England*. For if *Ireland* furnishes itself with what is now imported from hence, the wealth thence arising will center there; and with this view, the following premiums are certainly offered by the *Dublin Society*: It may also be asked, Whether, if the poor of *Ireland* are thus employed, a proportioned number must not be discharged from their marine, and the trades thereon depending: and if their employment will not then be less advantageous to that nation?]

A LIST

A LIST of the PREMIUMS promised
by the DUBLIN SOCIETY, for the
Year 1748. (874!)

Note, The Dublin Society consists of
the four *last* Lord Lieutenants, the
Lord Primate, Lord Chancellor, several
Peers, Bishops, most of the
Judges, and a great Number of Gen-
tlemen of Distinction, by whose gene-
rosity a Fund is subscribed, and raised
to pay the Premiums, &c. and they
meet every Thursday.

TO the person who shall sow the £ .
greatest quantity of land with
wheat, before *Oct.* 1, 1748 20
For sowing the second greatest quan-
tity of ditto 10

N. B. These premiums are design'd to en-
courage the early sowing of wheat, which is
found by experience to be a right piece of hus-
bandry.

To the person who shall sow the great-
est quantity of land with wheat of
the growth of England 1748, before
Oct. 20, 1748 16

For the next greatest quantity ditto 10
N. B. These premiums are design'd to en-
courage the sowing of choice English wheat, it
being of much greater value than native wheat,
which frequently degenerates.

To the person who shall produce the
best parcel of hops, not less than
200 wt of the growth of 1748. 12

For the 2d best parcel ditto 6
To the person who shall buy up for
sale, the greatest quantity of *Irish*
hops of the growth of 1748, before
May 15, 1749, not less than 4 ton 20

To the person who shall make use of
the greatest quantity of ditto in
brewing before *June* 1, 1749, not
less than 3 ton; but no one person
shall get both said premiums 20

For sufficiently manuring the greatest
quantity of land with lime, between
May 1748 and *May* 1749 15

Ditto with marl 15

Ditto with lime-stone gravel 15

Ditto with sea sand 10

For sowing the greatest quantity of
land with clover, St Foin, trefoil,
lucern or rye-grass seed before
May 1749 20

Ditto with common hay seed 10

For sowing the greatest quantity of
land with turnep seed in 1748 10

For effectually draining the greatest
quantity of unprofitable bog in
1748, not less than 60 acres 20

For reclaiming and making profitable
the greatest quantity of drained bog
in 1748, not less than 30 acres 15

For the best and most saffron raised £ . 10

and well saved in 1748 10

Ditto for liquorice 10

Ditto for madder 10

For raising and saving the greatest
quantity of clover seed in 1748 10

A Ditto for rye-grass seed 10

For planting out in orchards in 1748,
the greatest number of apple-trees
fit for cyder 10

For planting out the greatest number
of timber trees, viz. oak, ash, elm,
walnut, beech, fir, cheinut or fy-
camore, in groves, copses or hedge
rows in 1748 20

For the most useful invention or in-
ventions in husbandry or manufac-
tures made in 1748 20

For best hogthead of cyder ditto 1748 10

For best and most buff made in 1748 8

C To such persons who shall gather li-
nen rags to the greatest value for
making paper, and sell to the pa-
per-millers 20

To such women who shall spin the
most and best worsted the long way
of the staple, in such proportion as
they shall deserve 15

D To such women who shall teach chil-
dren to spin worsted the long way
before *May* 15, 1749 15

For the best six beaver hats for the
gentlemen ware, made before 1st
of *June* 1749 6

For the best four beaver hats for cler-
gymens wear 6

E For the best dyed black cloth 6

For the best dyed scarlet 6

To such women who shall teach chil-
dren to spin linen-yarn the long
way of the staple 10

To such boys who shall produce the
best drawings made by them, and
shew their skill in drawing before
the society, in such proportion as
they shall deserve 15

F For the best patterns made by boys or
girls for damask or painted linen 6

For the best and finest piece of broad-
cloth, made of *Irish* wool only 8

For the 2d best ditto 5

G For the best set of dishes and plates
made of earthen-ware, each set
containing 12 dishes and 3 dozen
of plates 8

For the best crockery-ware 5

For the best suitians 6

For raising the greatest quantity of two
rowed flat barley, commonly call'd
English barley, in 1749 10

For making the best stock-cards, and
hand cards for carding wool 6

To such woman who cards wool best 4
For

- For the best black colour given to
worsted stockings 4
Ditto to black silk stockings 4
To the person who shall make the
best ream of writing paper of the
post size, before *May 1749*. 6
For 2d best ditto 4
For the best ream of propatria writ-
ing paper 6
For the 2d best ditto 4
For best ream of printing ditto 6
For the 2d best ditto 4

N. B. No one person shall be entitled to two premiums for paper.

- To the person who shall make the
most malt of the two rowed, or *Ex-
gib* flat barley before *May 1749*. 15
To the person or persons who shall
make the most wheat flower in his
or their bolting mills bef. *June 1749*. 15
To such person or persons who shall
build the two completest paper-
mills, and furnish them with all the
engines and new improvements for
making paper, and finish the whole
before *June 1750*, a premium of
10 per Cent. for the money to laid
out, not exceeding 50 *l.* for each
mill 100
For the most goosberry vinegar 1748 6
To the person who shall make use of
most oxen in his plowings and hus-
bandry, before *June 1749*. 10
To the person who shall make the fi-
nest and best blankets, not less than
3 pair, 3 yards long, and 2 yards
and a half wide 10
For the 2d best ditto 5
For the best carpets, not wove in a
loom 10
For the 2d best ditto 5
To the person who shall effectually
tan* the greatest quantity of hides
with tormentil roots, bef. *May 49*. 10
To the person who shall gather most
tormentil roots, and sell to tanners 6
To the person who shall prepare the
greatest quantity of land, and sow it
promiscuously with acorns, ash keys
chestnuts, and seeds of other timber
trees, or plant it with oziars, wil-
lows and other trees fit for making
hoops and hop poles, in order to
make copies of them, and shall pre-
serve the young growth by weeding
and hoeing, and by good fences a-
gainst cattle, and keep such copies
in good order for two years, and
then oblige himself to keep them in
like good order for 5 years more 20
To the person who shall raise and
make the greatest quantity of hoops

* See *A method of tanning without bark*. p. 64.

fit for barrels from such copies. 20
To the person who shall raise and
cut the greatest quantity of hop
poles, 10 feet long at least, from
such copies or other plantations. 10

N. B. In other countries, farmers make cop-
ies by sowing the seeds of several sorts of trees,
and cut them down every eighth year to make
hoops, hop-poles, &c. and find after the first
cutting, that the new stems increase vastly in
number, perhaps ten times as many as before;
and in some places, particularly about *Liege* in
Germany, they make copies from acorns only,
and cut the young oak down every eighth
year, purely for the sake of the bark, which is
found to answer for tanning. Such husbandry
would be of great use in *Ireland*, where bark is
so much wanted for tanning. *

To the person who shall reclaim and
make profitable the greatest quan-
tity of mountainy coarse land be-
fore *May 1750*. 20

To the person who shall raise in 1749
the greatest quantity of wheat 30

To the person who shall raise in 1749,
the greatest quantity of flat or two
rowed barley 15

To the person, or persons, who shall
first make a crib of window-glass
before *January 1749*. 20

[† See p. 199 A. the letter on the culture
of forest trees.]

*A List of Premiums promised by Dr S A-
MUEL MADDEN, for 1748.*

FOR best flowered silk, damask,
paduasoy, and velvet each 10

For best bone-lace a full pattern 10

For second best 5

For best edging at least an inch broad,
and a full pattern 5

For second best ditto 8

For the best imitation of bone-lace or
Dresden work with the needle 10

For 2d best 8 *l.* 3d best 6 *l.* 4th best 4 *l.*
5th best 2 *l.*

For the best piece of work wrought in
shades with the needle, in silk or
worsted 10

For 2d best ditto, 8 *l.* for 3d best 6 *l.*
for 4th best 4 *l.* for fifth best 2 *l.*

For best and dearest mares imported
in 1748 for the præmium, not less
than four, and in foal in 1747. 20

For the best piece of rapistry if two
competitors, tho' but journeymen 10

For most hops planted regularly, two
acres at least in 1748, and security
given to keep up the plantation 7
years 30

For most fish caught and cured in 1748
except salmon 25

For most salt made fit for curing fish 25

or flesh of salt-water only, and not £. made by large companies and joint stocks 25
 For best drawings by boys and girls under 16 years old, in such proportions they shall deserve 15
 For the best piece of sculpture in metal and stone 15
 For the best invention in arts or husbandry if really deserving it 50
N. B. There must be two real competitors for any one premium, and those who got premiums for 1747, will be excluded from the premium of 1748.

Premiums offered by the Commissioners for executing an Act of Parliament for the Encouragement of Tillage.

To persons importing *English* black mares of the draught kind, 15 hands and a half high, from 3 to 5 years old in the following proportions, for the six best in the first degree 80
 For the six best in the 2d degree 60
 ——— 3d degree 50
 ——— 4th degree 45
 ——— 5th degree 35
 ——— 6th degree 30
 300

PREMIUMS offer'd by the Trustees for promoting the Linen Manufacture of Ireland.

N. B. They have paid, since their advertisement in 1743, to encourage the manufacturing coarse linen cloths, in imitation of osnaburghs, 1650 *l.* in premiums.

TO such person or persons as shall manufacture, or cause to be manufactured, great quantities of sound, merchantable linen cloth, 26 inches broad or upwards, made of cleansed yarn, not less in value than 6 *d.* per yard, fit for the use of servants and negroes in the *British* colonies and plantations, and shall cause the same to be exported to *Great Britain* between May 1, 1747, and August 1, 1748.

1. One premium of 500 *l.* the quantity not less than 50,000 yards.
2. One ditto of 400 *l.* for 40,000 yar. G
3. One ditto of 300 *l.* for 30,000 yar.
4. One ditto of 200 *l.* for 20,000 yar.
5. One ditto of 100 *l.* for 10,000 yar.
6. Two ditto of 50 *l.* each to two persons, each quantity 5000 yards.
7. Four ditto of 25 *l.* each, to four persons, each for 2500 yards.
8. Five ditto of 20 *l.* each, to five persons, each for 2000 yards. H

9. Ten ditto of 10 *l.* each, to ten persons, each for 1000 yards.

10. Twenty ditto of 5 *l.* each, to 20 persons, each for 500 yards.

No person, who obtains any of the higher premiums, to be entitled to any of the lower. The cloth to be proved upon oath to be made of yarn spun in *Ireland*. Regard to be had to the goodness of the cloth, with a preference where the yarn is spun from flax of the growth of this kingdom.*

B Besides the *PRÆMIUMS* offer'd by the trustees for promoting the linen manufacture of *Ireland*, there is a subscription by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, as well *English* as *Irish*, for promoting a cambrick manufacture.— There is also an incorporated society for promoting *English* protestant working

C schools.— *A charitable musical Society*, who have by their concerts, &c. raised and supported an hospital for incurables; — *And a Physico Historical Society*, for collecting and publishing the antient and present state of the several counties, with maps of the same. Of this society the Earl of *Chesterfield* is president; and it does not only regard literary affairs,

D but by discovering minerals, manure for land, &c. find means for employing the poor, and encouraging agriculture. To attain such useful ends, several lords spiritual and temporal, and gentlemen of figure, subscribed the first year ten shillings, and every year after 5, which has had a good effect, the description of several counties being already published.

[Such are the methods pursued by the patriots of *Ireland* to promote the interest of their country; and tho' the enumerating particulars has taken up much room, yet it is not wholly useless, and will be far from being misapply'd, if the *English* nobility and gentry shall be thereby convinced of the practicability of establishing public works by private associations, and excited to engage in the like glorious attempts with equal zeal and generosity.— Many schemes have been already planned for national benefit, and we hope that the hints in our last, p. 293, &c. for providing a comfortable subsistence for our super-numery seamen and soldiers, will not long be disregarded.]

* *These or the like Præmiums have been continued some years. See Vol. X. p. 472. and Vol. XII. p. 105.*

Inscription on a Monument erected at the Expence of Sir JOHN LEGONIER, Kt of the Bath, in Memory of his Brother Col. LEGONIER, in the Cloisters of Westminster-Abbey.

A Rage & Vindictia.

Sacred to Francis Legonier, Esq; Colonel of Dragoons, a native of France, descended from a very honourable Family there; but a zealous protestant and subject of England, sacrificing himself in its defence, against a popish pretender, at the battle of *Falkirk* in the year 1745; a distemper could not confine him to his bed, when his duty called him into the field; where he chose to meet death rather than in the arms of his friends; but the disease proved more victorious than the enemy; he expired soon after the battle, where, under all the agonies of sickness and pain, he exerted a spirit of vigour and heroism.

Mr URBAN,

Below I have sent you my observations on the late solar eclipse, made with a telescope of 20 foot focus, I wish that I had been able to have seen either the beginning or end, which clouds prevented. The Sun's image, as usual, was received upon five concentric circles, drawn exactly of the same bigness, and placed very near the focus. My pendulum clock had been rectify'd and prepared for the purpose several days before successively by a good meridian line drawn June 11 last, and from former observations the latitude of *Wylbeck*, I had found to be exactly $52^{\circ} 40'$.

When the sun was eclipsed. True time.

2 Digus	it was 28 past 9
3	36 past 9
7	7 past 10
7	17 past 11
3	49 past 11
2	57 past 11

From which the middle will be found to be 42° past 10.—The beginning about 12° past 9, and the end 12° past 12. Digus eclipsed were observed to be 10 D. 25.

Mr URBAN. *Collier*. July 30. 1748.

Pursuant to a note in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for observing the solar eclipse, I set my watch (having provided it to keep true time for several days before) by a true meridian line, by this and a good sundial, the eclipse began here exactly at 8 hours 40 minutes; almost all the time after the beginning,

clouds interperfed, which hindered farther observation.—The eclipse ended by what we could perceive at 11 H. 48 minutes.

SAMUEL DURN:
Latitude $50^{\circ} 40'$. Long. $W. 3^{\circ} 45'$.

A

S I R,

Plymouth, Aug. 6.

THE insertion of the following case in your Magazine, will, I believe, afford some of your readers matter for speculation, and oblige, Your Humble Servant, &c.

Edward Cass, aged 38, by trade a comber, in the year 1725 broke the knee-pan of his right leg by a slight fall; this fracture was reduced immediately by a surgeon of the town, and the man walk'd tolerably well, though somewhat lame. December 26, 1727, by an accident as trifling as the former, the knee-pan of the other leg broke likewise; this too was reduced. April 31, 1731, he broke his right thigh by a slip of his foot: this fracture was treated as usual, and thro' the man's impatience open'd the 15th day, when the bone appear'd to be soft, and in a manner cartilaginous, insomuch that, without giving him any considerable pain, you might make the knee touch the *os pubis*. From this time, being unable to support the weight of his body, he kept his bed. About a year and half after this the other thigh, without any preceding fracture, became soft in the same manner, and by the contraction of the muscles, they both grew exceeding crooked, each thigh forming a large segment of a circle, convex on the outside, so that the two knees being brought to each other, the circle was nearly complete; and, tho', when in a state of health, the knee was at least one foot 5 inches from the *os pubis*, it was now not above eleven inches and half. In this manner he lay till May 1744, when, endeavouring to lift himself to go to stool, the *sternum* broke directly in its middle, which caused a great distortion in his chest, insomuch that the middle of the bone projected about 4 inches and half perpendicular height more than usual. From this time he complained of a great difficulty of breathing, occasion'd by the pressure of the upper part of the *sternum* upon the *apex arteria*; this bone never soften'd. April 15, 1746, endeavouring to incline on his left arm, the *lunum* broke about three inches from the *sternum*; this fracture was reduced, and in about 20 days the bone soften'd as usual, so that it might, without difficulty, or much pain to the patient,

patient, be twisted round one's wrist. From this time the skull begun to soften, and the two sides of the *os frontis*, near its *future*, with the parietal bone, became so elastic that I could indent 'em with an easy pressure of my finger, tho' he always express'd the greatest anxiety at the time. The bones of the face in general were much distorted, and the superior angle of the occipital bone was so very soft that it could scarce bear the weight of his head on the pillow. There was a large moveable *exostosis* as large as an apple on the bare of the *scapula*; the extreme bones of all his fingers and toes were enlarged and distorted excessively.——April 1747 he died, and then measured little more than four feet four inches, tho' in a state of health he was six foot high. He always eat heartily till within a week of his death. I could not discover that there was reason to apprehend any venereal taint in the case, or that any of his family were scrophulous. J. M.

DESCRIPTION of the City of L I M A.
From BETAGH's Voyage round the World, who being taken Prisoner by the Spaniards, resided some Time in that City.

L I M A is the metropolis of Peru, and the seat of an archbishop. 'Tis a regular built city, the streets all strait and spacious: so that you go thro' it almost any way without turning a corner. It is composed of little squares, and *St Jago*, the capital of *Chili*, is copy'd from this. It stands in an open vale, having only a gentle stream to water it, which divides it as the *Thames* does *London* from *Southwark*, allowing for the great disproportion. The houses are only one story high, of 12 or 14 feet, because of the frequent earthquakes in that country. There are about 8 parishes, 3 colleges for students, 28 monasteries of friars, and 13 monasteries of nuns; so that the religious take up a fourth part of the city. However, by the easy flow of money, and the vast sums bequeathed, being the effects of celibacy, they are all well endow'd and supported. Besides which, there are 2 hospitals for the sick, poor and disabled, where several of our men were kindly look'd after. The length of the city, from north to south, is 2 miles: the breadth one and a half; the wall, with the river, making a circumference of six miles. On the east side of the stream lies the other part of the city,

being joined by a very handsome stone bridge of five or seven arches.

I compute there are now 60 or 70,000 persons in *Lima*, all sorts and colours included: and I don't wonder at any multiplication in a city which is the centre of so much affluence and pleasure. For besides the natural increase of the inhabitants, all ships which trade that way, whether private or public, generally leave some deserters, who chuse to stay behind for the encouragement all white faces meet with.

The inhabitants are thus distinguished:

Spaniards	Natives of Old Spain.
Crestians	Born in America of white parents.
Malattas	Issue of white and negro.
Mestizos	Issue of white and Indian.
Quattron negroes	Born of white and mulatta.
Quattron indians	Born of white and mestizo.
Sambo de mulatta	Negro and mulatta.
Sambo de Indian	Negro and Indian.

The issue of *Sambo's Mulatta* and *Sambo Indian* are called *gierros*. These are look'd on as having the worst inclinations and principles; and if the cast is known, they are banish'd the kingdom.

Hence proceed endless denominations according to the variety of mixture: and some people make a science of it, to know the multiplicity of casts, and give them a name; but the forementioned are the chief and most particular. It is counted creditable to mend the breed by ascending or growing whiter; but a descent or cast the other way is called *saltatras*, from *saltare retro*, to go backward, and is looked upon as base-born and scandalous.

The difference of birth and parentage causes an observation pleasant enough: for they are as great strangers to each other as *chocalliers* are in *France*, or graduates and scholars in our universities: so that a *Quattron Indian* will hardly keep company with a *Mulatta*; and a *Mestizo* thinks himself a king to a *Sambo*.

Of all parts of the world, the people here are most expensive in their habit. The men dress as they do in *England*, their coats being either of silk, or fine *English* cloth, and hair camblets embroidered or laced with gold and silver, and their waistcoats commonly the best brocades. The women never wear hoops or stays, only a stitch'd holland jacket next their shifts; they generally throw over their shoulders a square piece of swanskin flannel entirely covered with *Flanders* lace, besides the silver or gold lace round the petticoat: when they

they walk out, the *Creolian* women are well d, but not the *Mulatta*; and, 'till the age of 30 or 40, they wear no head-cloaths, their hair being tied behind with fine ribbands. But the pride of both sexes appears chiefly in *Meiblin* or *Brussels* lace, with which they trim their linen in a most extravagant manner, not omitting their sheets and pillows. Beside the outward covering of the mantle aforesaid, their linen is doubly border'd with it at top and bottom, with ruffles of 4 or 5 furbelows hanging down to the knee. Then, as to pearls and costly stones, which they wear in rings and bracelets for the neck and arms, they are very immoderate; tho' the value is hardly equal to the appearance.

Tho' the *Spaniards* are no friends to the bottle, yet gallantry and intrigue are here brought to perfection, for they devote so much of their time to the service of the fair sex, that *Venus* seems here to keep her court. It is unmanly not to have a mistress, and scandalous not to keep her well. As for the women they have many accomplishments both natural and acquired; their conversation is free and sprightly, their motion graceful, their looks winning, and their words engaging: they have all a delicate shape, not injured with stiff body'd stays, but left to the beauty of nature, so that there's no such thing as a crooked body among them. Their eyes and teeth are particularly excellent, and their hair being generally of a dark polish'd hue is finely comb'd, and platted or tied behind with ribbands, but never disguised with powder; for the brightness of their skin round the temples appears very well shaded thro' the hair like light thro' a landkip.

Tho' these amours are universal at *Lima*, yet the men are careful enough to hide them; for no indecent word or action is allow'd in public. They have two usual times for these entertainments; one is at the *festa*, or afternoon's nap, which is commonly with the mistress; the other is in the evening cross the water in calashes, or at the great square in the town, where the calashes meet in great numbers towards the dusk: these are slung like our coaches, but smaller, and many of them sit only for two sitting opposite. They are always drawn by one mule, with the *negro* driver upon his back; and it is usual among these calashes to observe several of them with the windows close up, standing still for half an hour together.

In these pastimes they have several customs peculiar to themselves. After evening prayers the gentleman changes his dress from a cloak into a *montero*, or jockey coat, with a linen laced cap, and a handkerchief about his neck, instead of a wig. If he wears his hair, it must be tuck'd under a cap, and that flap'd all down: so that it is a universal fashion to be disguised some way or other: for those who have no mistress are ashamed to be thought strictly virtuous, and must be in some mask or other to countenance the way of the world. But as all this is night work, they have an established rule to prevent quarrels, which is never to speak or take notice of one another, whether they are going in quest of amorous game, or visiting their ladies; so that in short the forepart of the night is a *maskerade* all the year round.

Among that rank of people who don't keep calashes, there are several points to be observed: particularly, when they take the evening air, one couple never walks close upon the heels of another; but, to prevent the publishing any secret whispers, each couple walks at the distance of 12 yards at least; and if any lady drops a fan or any thing by accident, a gentleman may civilly take it up, but he must not give it to the lady, but the gentleman who is with her; for she may be the sister or wife of him that takes it up: and as the women are all veil'd, these wise laws are instituted to prevent any impertinent discoveries. A freedom of that kind is look'd upon as the highest affront in all gallantry, and merits a drawn sword thro' the liver. They are so careful in these rules, that, if a man sees his intimate friend any where with a girl, he must in no wise take notice of him, or speak a word of it afterwards.

These things are all done with the greatest gravity imaginable; and thus the practice of love becomes decent, safe and easy; so that a man may possess his mistress without any visible inconvenience, and spend all the money he has in the world without fear of brawls, duels, or a roundhouse: not like the rude hectoring blades and apprentices of a certain northern metropolis, who are continually affronting the female sex with shocking words, or scandalous actions.

Altho' the commerce of love is here so regularly settled, yet there are some jealousies now and then subsisting, which sometimes have ended fatally. These

was a story of this sort pretty fresh when I was at *Lima*: A young lady had for some time, as she thought, been sovereign mistress of her lover's heart, but by cruel chance she found him in company with another woman, and perhaps a handsome one. As *Shakespeare* says,

Trifles light as air

Are to the jealous confirmations strong: So she waited for no other proof of his infidelity, nor any excuse for the wrong done her, but suddenly drew his dagger and dispatched him. She was soon confined and brought to trial; and, when every one expected she would be cast for her life, her judges gave it this turn: That it was not malice forethought, but excess of love that prompted her to the rash deed; whereupon she was acquitted: but the nice casuists thought she should in honour have hanged herself. This instance shews how sacred a thing love is judged there to be, though in a state of concubinage only. And the moral good or evil of some actions are hard to be determined, while different governments have different customs.

How agreeable soever these practices are to the *Creole Spaniards*, yet they cause a great inconvenience to society: for the men are so seriously taken up with their delicacies, that the women ingross most of their time, and spoil all public conversation. For this reason there are no taverns or coffee-houses, so that the men are only to be met with at their offices or at church. They have a sort of playhouse where the young gentlemen and students divert themselves after their fashion; for what performances they have in the dramatical way are so mean that they are hardly worth mentioning, being scripture stories, interwoven with romance and obscenity.

* * By this description, which is cited here on occasion of the late earthquake, the manners of this various people seem not more dissolute than those of other cities, where the like calamity is not felt; their gallantries are rather better regulated; and yet some have represented the earthquakes, which are natural to the country, as a just punishment from heaven; tho' caution'd against making such judgments by the story of the *Galileans*, on whom the tower fell.—A pretended translation of an account of the late dreadful earthquake, which destroy'd this city, and the port of *Callao*, said to be published

(*Gent. Mag.* AUGUST 1748.)

listeth there by command of the Viceroy, has been industriously propagated here, by a second edition. The first 130 pages contain a description of the country, collected from former writers. All that is said concerning the earth-

A quake is contained in less than ten pages, between p. 133 and 197, and those swelled out with many impertinences and digressions; for which the fictitious *Spanish* author is blamed in the notes of the pretended translator, who makes the whole number killed to amount only to 6,141. The remainder of the book is filled with a description of *Peru*, and its productions, in which there is nothing essentially new.—There is indeed published at *Madrid*, tho' not yet transmitted to *England*, a very copious and circumstantial account of this calamity, from which it is evident that report has in this instance spoken less than truth.—The earthquake began upon the 27th of *October* 1746, and the effects of it were such, that, before the close of the night there was not so much as a single house in the city that had not suffered more or less. The two fine towers of the cathedral were thrown down, the monastery of the *Augustines* lay stretched in ruins, and almost every other convent in the city was so much damaged as to be no longer habitable. The arch of a bridge, upon which stood the statue of *Philip V.* was crumbled to pieces; and the number of persons who perished in this beginning of sorrows, could not be less than five thousand.—The very same day the port of *Callao* sunk, or rather was overwhelmed by the sea; and out of seven thousand inhabitants, there were not above an hundred that escaped from this dreadful calamity. The total then of those that perished that day fell very little, if any thing, short of twelve thousand.—On the 29th of the same month they felt in *Lima*, between nine in the morning and twelve, no less than sixty shocks, of which some were very violent; and, if there had been any houses standing, would have done a great deal of mischief. On the 30th the returns of the earthquake were so frequent, from morning till night, that no exact account of them could be retained. From the 31st of *October* to the 10th of *November* the shocks were very frequent, attended by a low grumbling noise in the bowels of the earth, so hideous and terrible that words are wanting to describe it. On the 13th and 14th these subterranean thunders increased, and it is computed

Z z

that

that the number of persons that perished, from first to last, were at least eighteen thousand. Such are the contents of this extraordinary narrative, which is attested by the Viceroy, and other persons of distinction, who survived this fatal accident. [See the first account, Vol. xvii. p. 295.]

OF LOCUSTS.

THE present appearance of some STRANGE INSECTS amongst us having alarmed the country, and occasioned many controversies on the means of their reaching this ISLAND, (which seems by nature not very easy of access to enemies of this kind, any more than to those of our own species) we have made the following extracts from Sir Hans Sloane's *Natural History of Jamaica*; wherein he says, that Col.

Needham, who had lived some time in *Teneriff*, told him, that in the year 1649, locusts destroy'd all the product of that island: They saw them come off from the coast of *Barbary*, the wind being a *Levant* from thence; they flew as far as they could, then one alighted in the sea, and another on it, so that one after another they made a heap as big as the greatest ship above water, and were esteemed almost as many under. Those above water, next day, after the sun's refreshing them, took flight again, and came in clouds to the island, from whence they had perceiv'd them in the air, and had gathered all the soldiers of the island and of *Laguna* together, being 7 or 8000 men, who laying aside their arms, some took bags, some spades, and having notice by their scouts from the hills where they alighted, they went straight thither, made trenches, and brought their bags full, and covered them with mould. This did not do, for some of the locusts escaped, or being cast on the shoar, were revived by the sun, and flew about and destroyed all the vineyards and trees. They eat the leaves, and even the bark of the vines where they alighted. After two months fruitless management of them in this manner, the ecclesiastics took them in hand by penances, &c. — But all would not do: the locusts staid there four months; cattle eat them and died, and so did several men, and others struck out in botches. The other *Canary* islands were so troubled also, that they were forced to

bury their provisions. They were troubled forty years before with the like calamity.

In another place Sir Hans says that Being in the latitude of 14. 40 N. and about 500 leagues distant from *Barbadoes*, which was near due East of us, in ordinary weather one of the sailors that was on the forecable took up a large live grasshopper, and brought it to me, which thinking very strange, as being a great way from land, I immediately enquired as nicely into it as possibly I could, and was assured by him that gave it me, that it came not thither from land with them, or by any accident, but fell down from the rigging of the ship, which he supposed might stop its course. A seaman, on this occasion, averred to me that he saw some of the same fly thro' the rigging of the ship; and some other seamen in the same fleet we were in, made the same observation. When I came to *Barbadoes*, I there met Sir John Norbrough, who was going to the plate-wreck near *Hispaniola*; and thinking this very odd, and him a very experienced and observing person in such matters, I asked him if he ever had seen the like; he reply'd very often, and that it was very common to observe them fly many leagues from land at sea. The description of this I then took as follows, and called it *Locusta maxima cineræe purpureæ maculis brunis*.

This locust from the head to the end of the wings was two inches and a half long, its body was two inches in length, in the abdomen were seven incisures, it had two antennæ each half an inch long, a large purple and brown head, with two lenticular eyes each prominent, three pair or six legs, taking their origin from the thorax, the hindermost pair being thick at the thighs and prickly, two inches long, more than twice as long as those before, those in the middle longer than the foremost, the wings membranaceous, of an ash, inclining to red or purple colour, with many brown spots on them: It had three incisures on its back, which was guarded, as it were, with armour. — An accident of this nature did *Vanderbogen* take notice of in his voyage, tho' he does not mention the distance from land.

They are in great numbers about *Senega* in *Africa*, cover the ground and obscure the air every third or fourth year, destroying all. — *Cadamesto*.

The

They are salted and eat by the *Æthiopians*. — *Escarbot, Nova Francia*, p. 210.

They consume, a famine follows, and then a plague. — *Schmidt*.

They destroy the ground not only for the time, but burn trees for two years after; so that people in *Æthiopia* are forced to sell themselves and children for sustenance. — *Jo. des Sanct.*

This locust is the same with those eaten in *Barbary*, they dry them in ovens to preserve them, then either eat them alone, or pounded and mixed with milk. Captain *Dampier* has told me they taste like shrimps, and they are without question fed on by the inhabitants of many places in the world. That they are the quails mentioned *Numb.* xi. 31, seems to be plainly proved by *Ludolfus*, who in his appendix to his commentaries on his *Ethiopic* history has expressly at large discoursed very learnedly on this matter. Some years since many locusts very like these came into *Wales*, where they lived a small time and then died, I think thro' the inclemency of the air; but by their course I remember it was likely they had come originally from *Barbary*. — *See Mr Sloane*.

* This locusts were also eaten by the ancient *Perfians*, *Syrians*, *Africans*, and almost all the *Africans* is asserted by *Diodorus*; and that they were eaten by the ancient *Canaanites* seems to be implied in *Moses's* prohibition; *Cinnard* affirms, that he saw waggon loads of locusts brought into *Jez*, as food for the citizens; and *Hirshman*, that about the borders of *Jordan*, the inhabitants pull off their wings and feet, and hang them up, and after they have fermented by the heat, they are esteemed good food.

As a Supplement to the foregoing account, the following Extracts have been made from the *Sieur Beauplan's History of the Ukraine*. (See also an account of some prodigious swarms that ravaged *Transylvania*, Vol. xvii. p. 435.

I Have seen (*says he*) this plague for several years one after another, particularly in 1645 and 1646. Those creatures do not only come in legions, but in whole clouds, five or six leagues in length, and two or three in breadth, and generally come from towards *Tartary*, which happens in a dry spring; *as Tartary*, and the countries east of it, as *Caucasia*, *Bazza*, and *Mingrelia*, are seldom free from them.

These vermin being driven by an east or south-east wind, come into *Ukraine*, where they do much mischief, eating up all sorts of grain and grass; so that, wherever they come, in less than two hours they crop all they find, which causes great scarcity of provisions; and if the locusts remain there in autumn, and the month of *October*, which is the time when they die, after laying at least 300 eggs a-piece, which hatch next spring if it be dry, then the country is 300 times worse pestered. But if it rains when they begin to hatch, they all die, and the country escapes that year, unless they come from other parts. It is not easy to express their numbers, for all the air is full and darkened; and I cannot better represent their flight to you, than by comparing it to the flecks of snow in cloudy weather, driven about by the wind; and when they alight upon the ground to feed, the plains are all covered, and they make a murmuring noise as they eat, and in less than two hours, they devour all close to the ground; then rising, they suffer themselves to be carried away by the wind; and when they fly, tho' the sun shines ever so bright, it is no lighter than when most clouded.

In *June* 1646, having staid 2 months in a new town, called *Novograd*, where I was building a citadel, I was astonished to see so vast a multitude; for it was prodigious to behold them, because they were hatched there that spring, and being as yet scarce able to fly, the ground was all covered, and the air so full of them, that I could not eat in my chamber without a candle, all the houses being full of them, even the stables, barns, chambers, garrets, and cellars. I caused cannon-powder and sulphur to be burnt to expel them, but all to no purpose; for when the door was opened, an infinite number came in, and the others went out, fluttering about; and it was a troublesome thing when a man went abroad to be hit on the face by those creatures, sometimes on the nose, sometimes the eyes, and sometimes the cheeks, so that there was no opening one's mouth but some would get in. Yet all this was nothing, for when we were to eat, those creatures gave us no respite; and when we went to cut a bit of meat, we cut a locust with it; and when a man opened his mouth to put in a morsel, he was sure to chew one of them.

In short, the wisest men were confounded to see such innumerable multitudes.

rudes, which were such as cannot be expressed; and they that would conceive it, should have seen it as I did. After they had destroyed all that grew in the country, for a fortnight together, and having gathered strength to fly farther, the wind took them up, and carried them away, to do as much mischief in some other place. I have seen them at night, when they sit to rest them, that the roads were four inches thick of them, one upon another; so that the horses would not trample over them, but as they were put on with much lashing, pricking up their ears, snorting, and treading very fearfully. The wheels of our carts, and the feet of our horses, bruising those creatures, there came from them such a stink, as not only offended the nose but the brain. I was not able to endure that stench, but was forced to wash my nose with vinegar, and hold a handkerchief dipped in it continually at my nostrils. The swine feast upon them as a dainty, and grow fat; but no body will eat of them so fattened, only because they abhor that sort of vermin, that does them so much harm.

Their vermin increase and multiply thus: they generate in *October*, and with their tails make a hole in the ground, and having laid 300 eggs in it, and covered them with their feet, they die, for they never live above six months and an half; and tho' the rains should come then, it would not destroy the eggs; nor does the frost, tho' never so sharp, hurt them, but they continue till spring, which is about *May-April*; when, the sun warming the earth, they hatch, and leap all about, being six weeks before they can fly, without going far from the place where they received life; but when stronger, and that they can fly, they go wherever the wind carries them.

If it should happen that the North-East prevails, when they first take their flight, it carries them all into the *Black Sea*; but if the wind blows from any other quarter, they go into some other country to do mischief. But if the rains fall when they begin to hatch, and continue but eight or ten days, all the eggs are lost; and so in summer, eight or ten days continual rain kills all the locusts upon the ground, for they cannot fly, and so the people are delivered from them. But if the summer prove dry (which is most usual) they are tormented with them till they die in *October*.—This is what I have observed several

years in those parts concerning the locusts, which are as thick as a man's finger, and three or four inches long.

DESCRIPTION of the LOCUST of 1748. (See the Cut.)

THIS insect in form nearly resembles a grasshopper; it hops and flies in the same manner, but is more robust, of a different colour, and has four large wings, like those of the pond-keeper or horse flinger: they are transparent and brown, divided into panes by a small black line, and their texture is very elastic; the wings of one whole body was two inches and an half in length, being extended, measured five inches from point to point; some have been taken of a much larger size. The body is teal, the head large, and the face streaked with brown and white; the eyes are very bright, and of an hazel colour. It has jaws on each side, which open and shut horizontally, of a black, hard, horny substance, which, when opened, discovers a tongue like a small-iced French-bean; they are round like a pair of pincers, meeting with great exactness, and are not keen but blunt. Over these jaws where they meet, it lets fall a thin cover, which it contracts and holds at pleasure, and puts forth a considerable distance from the mouth; and probably this thin substance is of use to draw towards it blades of grass, or any other thing which it eats of a yielding nature. An insect being put into a vial to one of these locusts was devour'd by it, in a short time.

Letter from a Gentleman at Rochester, describing the Locusts found near that City.

M^r URBAN, Aug 23, 1748.

THE frequent accounts from abroad concerning the locusts, together with their appearance in some parts of *England*, particularly near *Reconifer*, as lately mentioned in one of the publick papers, and which upon enquiry, I found to be fact, occasions my troubling you with the following.

The first discovery of them was by the workmen in mowing a field of oats, belonging to a farm, antiently called *Shewburg-Bottom*, tho' now corruptly *Sherridge-Bottom*, near to *Cratham*. Some of them were brought to me, by the labourer, and are at present in my possession. It is surprizing to observe with what quickness they devour cabbage-leaf, lettuce, or other herbage. In the field, they fly, and dart as swift as the

w, though not far at a time. ry windy, or rainy weather, full, and sooner caught. They eggs, the two hindermost are with a double row of serrated which being longest and larg- them to spring like our com- hopper, though with more ind to a greater distance. They sometimes 4 inches in length, n colour, the wings with deep- spots chequer-like, they have egument, or collar round the o antennæ on the head ; B the jaws, is of a blueish, or our, which is more conspicu- they feed, and they are dowe- e breast. Comparing them igure of the common locust of given us by Dr Shaw in his avels, or observations, &c. I ve no difference : Saving that næ of these are in very minute id smooth : But in the doctor's hey seem pennated. We are liged to this learned gentleman, he abovementioned book page h described them the most ac- of any writer I have met with. D indeed, in his *Exercitationes de s & nominibus animalium*, and n COLEOPTERORUM *Class- as of the Shrub-ving Species*, mentions a locust brought by rom Barbary, five inches long, acullated kind, with a pyrami- and, almost on the top, two adilth erect horns, near an inch i, representing the lofty double plumage, worn by the Janiza- his must be different from ours, nk, may be gathered from to d imperfect a description ; for no notice of the colour of the tho' it is not improbable, but F colours of ours may, in some differ from those in Barbary, r countries, by reason of the al- of climate, or herbage whereon d. Many people imagine them ur large grasshopper, which is a at error. It is true, I have es seen one that hath very nigh these in size ; but then our rashopper is of a grafs green, ong horn at the tail, is seldom gardens, and scarce more than time, probably it escapes our y reason of its similar colour e leaves and grafs whereon it Gocartius de Insectis, Num. 121, igure very much resembling this per. That the locust is ovipa- nd to a very great increase, is, I

think, allowed on all hands : For Goe- dardius in treating of the *Gryllotapa*, Num. 119, which is of the locust, or grasshopper kind, says it lays a hundred and fifty eggs. And should these new visitors deposit their eggs with us, and the succeeding spring favour the hatch- ing the young brood, so as to become in any degree gregarious, the conse- quence may be very terrible. If these few imperfect remarks should any wise excite the more curious traveller, or na- turalist to favour us with a further ac- count, I shall be extremely glad.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

S I R,

Lynn Regis, Aug. 24.

I Met with the following in a very good au- thor,* and think it may be worth making more public by a place in your Magazine.

Your humble Servant, A. B.

C *The Method of ordering the BEES at the Mountain of Hymettus in Greece (a Place famous for excellent Honey) and which might be practised with as good Success in England.*

T HE bee-hives are made of wil- lows, or osiers, shap'd like our pails or buckets, and plaistered with clay both within and without : Across the top, which is the widest part, they lay broad flat sticks, covering them with clay and straw to secure them from the weather. To these sticks the bees fasten their combs, so that they may be taken out whole, one by one, with the great- est ease imaginable. To prevent the bees from swarming and flying away, in March and April, they separate the sticks to which the combs are fasten'd, taking out those on each side first, and placing them in the same order, in ano- ther hive, untill they're equally divided. Then, having furnished each hive with fresh sticks, and cover'd them again with plaister, they set the new hive in the place of the old one, removing that to some neighbouring stand. This they do in the middle of the day, when the greatest part of the bees are abroad, who, at their return home, divide themselves pretty equally, some taking to the new, and others to the old habitation. In Au- gust the honey is taken out pretty much after the same manner ; that is, they le- parate the sticks by a knife, and take a- way the combs, beginning at each side, until they have left only such a quantity in the middle, as they judge sufficient for the whole maintenance of the bees in winter (without giving them any thing else, as they erroneously do in England) brushing those on the combs

* West's Author

into

into the hive again, and covering it anew with sticks and plaister. To give the bees the less disturbance, this is likewise done in the day-time, when most of them are absent from the hives. By this means the bees are never destroy'd; as in *England*, with taking the honey, which therefore increase and multiply prodigiously, and make them ample aids for the honey they leave to sustain them in winter. Beside, the honey has a finer flavour, and the wax a greater fragrance, than where the bees are destroy'd by the offensive-smoke of sulphur. Bees should always have their place of abode as near as possible to flowering shrubs, and aromatic herbs, especially thyme, which they are very fond of.

The Petition of the Burghers of Amsterdam to their Magistrates.

WE the undersigned burghers and citizens of the city of *Amsterdam*, represent, with all possible respect, that having deliberated together upon the disagreeable state of our country, exhausted of its finances on one side, and on the other side, upon the loss of our privileges and prerogatives, of which we have long been deprived; thought it our indispensable duty to endeavour, as much as in us lies, to co-operate towards the redress of the said points. For these causes, we have unanimously agreed to lay before your noble and venerable lordships, for the present, three salutary articles, beseeching you, as our duty is, to have the goodness to approve and find them just, as they are in effect, and to grant us a gracious answer.

I. We demand, that your noble lordships would at last be pleased, in imitation of the other cities of *Holland*, voluntarily to deliver up the post-offices to his serene highness, and leave them in his disposition, trusting entirely as we do, that this father of his country neither desires to make, nor will make, any other use of them, than what is for the good of the country in general, and this city in particular.

II. That you would be pleased also, as fathers of the burghers, and inhabitants of this city, in conformity to the nervous proposition made at the *Hague* the 27th of *June* last, by his serene highness to their noble and great mightinesses, to remove as soon as possible all lawful subjects of complaint, with respect to the abuses that are crept into the collation of places, by introducing, without delay, the means of redress e-

stablished by their noble and great mightinesses, in the resolution of the 1st of *November* 1747, and the 31st of *January*, 1748, and that for the future, places be bestow'd only on natural or naturaliz'd citizens, inhabitants.

III. We beseech your noble and venerable lordships, that the burghers, according to the tenor of ancient charters, be restored to their privileges and prerogatives, of which they have been so long deprived; and that in like manner, to prevent all anarchy, and further disorders, your noble and venerable mightinesses would design to resolve, that for the future the colonels and captains of the burghers be choos'd out of the body of the burghers themselves, and be incapable of the magistracy or regency; and if they are elected to the latter, that then they shall be under an obligation to surrender their military employment, previously to their acceptance of the other.

The A N S W E R.

Hague, Aug. 27. The magistrates of *Amsterdam* have issued a declaration, in which they say, that tho' they might have looked upon the petition lately presented to them by a deputation from the burghers, as a thing that deserved no manner of regard, since it was signed by no body, and the original of it was never shewn to them; yet they were willing, for this once only, to believe what the deputies asserted; and tell them, in answer to the first article, that they had already, by their deputies, adjust'd with the P. of *Orange* the affair of the post-offices, as far as depends upon them, and hoped to terminate it soon to his highness's satisfaction. As to the second point relating to the disposal of employments, they had long since consented to the resolutions of the States of *Holland* on that head, and would, together with the other towns, send in the list of the employments in their gift, at the time appointed for that purpose. In respect to the third article they say, that they have always, to their utmost, maintained their city and burghers in the possession of all their rights and privileges: that they have nothing to do with the election of the officers of the militia, which depends on the council of war; and that the demand of the burghers, relating to the exclusion of their officers from the magistracy, is unprecedented, and directly contrary to the constant practice of all times since P. William the first put their city in possession of its present rights and privileges. *Lond. Gaz.*

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards, August 1748.

THE *June galley*, from Philadelphia; the *Foxwell*, Johnson, from Africa; and a vessel, Capt. Hopson, from New London to Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The *William and Hannab*, Derton, from Jamaica, taken on the African coast by 2 Fr. m. of w.

The *Argyle*, Hudson, from the Spanish main for Jamaica, carry'd into St Jago de Cuba.

The *Ebetsen*, from New York for Jamaica, taken off Cape Nicholas by a Spanish rowgalley and zebecks.

The *Polly brigantine*, Reece, from Philadelphia for St Eustatia; and the *Prosperity sloop*, Young, for Gibraltar, both taken in their passage.

The *Evans*, from Sattertudas to N. York, taken by a French frigate of 36 guns, from Mississippi to the Cape, and ransom'd for 280 l.

The *Atkins*, for Philadelphia, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Charles and Anne*, Andrews, from Gibraltar to Carolina, taken in her passage.

The *Hawke*, Couzens, from Boston to St Kitts, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Gibraltar*, from Gibraltar; the *Duke of Cumberland*, Allen, from Belfast; the *Speedwell*, Tryon, from New London; and the *Swift sloop*, Gely, from Dartmouth, all for Barbadoes; the *Prince of Orange*, Turner, from Rhode Island; the *Charlette*, Veize, from N. York; and the *Carolina*, Combes, from Boston, all for Antigua; the *Duke of Cumberland*, Falla, from Barbadoes for Guernsey; the *William and Agnes*, Martin, from Barbadoes for Dublin; and the *Chever*, from Selim for Santa Cruz, all carry'd to Martinico.

The *Lydia and Mary*, Babson, from the Leeward Islands for Boston, carry'd into St Thomas's.

The *Rose*, Houston; and the *Dove*, Appleton, taken on the coast of Virginia by a Spanish priv.

The *Industry*, Smith, from Marblehead for Lisbon, carry'd by a Spanish privateer into Spain.

The *Kings of Brentford*, from Liverpool for Carolina, taken July 5, by a Spanish privateer, 22½ leagues west of Cape Clear.

The *Hampton*, Tanner, from Newberry for the Leeward Islands, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Hannab*, Watson, for Lisbon, taken 50 leagues from the Capes of Delaware, by a Spanish schooner of Leogan, and sent into St Augustine.

A cartel ship, with French prisoners for Leogan, having only a French pass, taken in her passage by a Spanish privateer.

The *Samuel*, Swan, carry'd by a French letter of marque ship into Cyprus.

The *Swallow*, Pottle, from Newfoundland for the West Indies, long missing, carry'd by the *Bellona* privateer into Port Louis.

The *Dispatch*, Guy, from Montserrat for Dublin, carry'd into St Thomas's.

The *Londonderry*, Grove, from Gibraltar for London, cut out from near the Mole, by a Spanish privateer, and carry'd into Algazira.

The *Isabella*, Parks, from Swansey for Boston, carry'd into Bilbao.

The *Mayflower*, Steel, from Ireland for Barbadoes, taken May 21, by a privateer of 20 guns, 200 leagues westward of Cape Clear, and carry'd into Bayonne.

May 4 last, A French priv. of 14 car. and 20 swivel guns, and 150 men, went over the bar of North Carolina, and carry'd out of harbour two sloops belonging to that place, a sloop bound for Boston, and a brigantine for London.

The *Norfolk*, of Whitehaven, plunder'd and dismissed; the *John*, Ingham, of Norfolk; the *Inow*, Jefferys; and the *McCan*, these two last of Glasgow, with the sloop *Conyer*, of Bermudas, all taken by a Spanish priv. on the coast of Virginia.

The *Elizabeth*, Brown, from Belfast for Barbadoes, car. into Marygalant near Guardaloupe.

The *Boji*, White, from Liverpool for N. York, taken by a Fr. man of war, who sunk her.

The *Dispatch*, Coulter from Whitehaven; and the *True Briton*, Johnson, from Bristol, both for Virginia, taken by the Spaniards, on the coast of Virginia.

The sloop *George*, of, and from Middletown in N. England for Barbadoes, taken July 16, by a frigate from Cape Francois for France, and ransom'd for 400 l.

The *Industry*, Bailey, of Ramsgate, loaded with corn, from Yarmouth for Marseilles, taken July 13 by a Spanish privateer off Tariff, and carry'd into Old Gibraltar.

The *Two Friends*, of Bristol, from Boston for Antigua, taken by the enemy.

The *Coventry brigantine*, Austin, from Jamaica for Cape de Verd, carry'd by a Spanish galley into St Jago de Cuba.

The ships of Capts Morrison and Worfdale, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, car. to Trinidad.

The *York*, Sanders, from Virginia for Bristol, taken by a Spanish privateer, and lost at the bar of St Augustine, but the captain and crew saved.

The *Pearl*, of Glasgow, lying off Point Comfort, 10 leagues within the Capes of Virginia, taken by a Spanish priv. which afterwards coming down the bar, met and took the *Margaret* of Glasgow, just arrived, and another sloop on the back of the horse shoe.

The *Marsell*, Crow, from Barbadoes for Philadelphia, taken in her passage.

The *Samuel and Hannab*, Oldham, from Africa and Antigua for Jamaica, taken by 2 Spanish pr. Several prizes taken by a fleet of privateers fitted out at the Havanna.

Six prizes taken in a few days by a French priv. of 14 car. and 30 swivel guns, and 180 men; besides 11 more, 5 of them cut out of Oricot in Carolina, taken by the Clinton privateer, formerly English, from Cape Francois.

Three sloops, *Success*, *Crispin*; *Mary*, Halkell, and the *Burgess*, Billings, from Boston for Maryland, chased by a Spanish priv. of 14 guns, and 160 men into the Capes, where running up to Reedy Island they anchor'd secure; but in the night the privateer sent in his boats, and took them all; after which stripping the crews, 55 in number, almost naked, they turned them adrift in a boat without sails or oars, in which they at last arrived at Philadelphia.

The *Joseph and Mary*, Ambler; a sloop, Capt. Bly, from Bermuda to Philadelphia, and another sloop, all taken by a privateer from the Havannah, Capt. Vincent de Lopez, the crew consisting of English renegades.

The *Rose*, with a valuable cargo; a vessel from Virginia for the W. Indies, and another laden with tar for Whitehaven, all taken off the coast of Virginia, by a Spanish priv. who gave a boat to 15 of the *Rose's* crew, which was cast away, and all drowned but one.

A ship, Capt. Buck, from Philadelphia, taken in June by a Spanish privateer.

The *Endeavour*, Thompson, from Virginia for Aberdeen, carry'd into St Augustine.

The *Tauton*, Tickner, from Cowes for Marseilles, carry'd into Old Gibraltar.

S H I P S taken by the ENGLISH, August 1748.

A Spanish lettee, loaded with wine, carry'd by his majesty's polacca *Magdalena* to Gibraltar, A French polacca, 250 tons, with bale goods and rice, to the value of 17,000 dollars, carry'd by the *Swift*, Capt. Brooks, into Leghorn.

A French prize of 8 guns, and 18 men, with several tons of cocoa, coffee, bale goods, &c. from Martinico for Cape Francois, carry'd by the *Antelope* priv. of N. York into that province.

A large French privateer run down by the Centaur privateer Capt. Tyrrel, off Martinico, and only three of her hands saved.

Several Fr. vessels, one valu'd at 50,000*l.* taken by the English on the French side of Hispaniola.

A French ship for Hispaniola, of 18 guns, 45 men, worth 20,000*l.* taken by a little schooner of New York, 6 guns 45 men, Capt. Easom, and carry'd into Jamaica.

Two Spanish privateers, one a snow from the Havanna, with 15 car. and 15 swivel guns, and 344 men; the other a sloop from St Augustine, with 2 car. guns, 25 small arms, and 42 men, carry'd by his majesty's ship the *Loo*, Capt. Norbury, into Virginia.

A French ship, 250 tons, with sugar, indigo, &c. with a small Spanish priv. taken, and an English bilander, Capt. Heafley, from Virginia to Bristol, retak. by his majesty's ship the *Worcester*, on the coast of Virginia.

Three prizes, two of them with sugar, the other a Fr. priv. brig, with above 100 men, car. by the *Royal Katherine* priv. Capt. Burgess, into N. York on the 6th of June last.

A French schooner, from Ormonoko for Martinico, with slaves, pieces of eight, &c. taken in her passage, and carry'd into N. England.

A French schooner of great value, taken by the *Nelly* brig priv. Capt. Percival of N. England, and sent into St Kitts.

A Spanish priv. of 8 car. guns, besides swivels, and 120 men, sunk, and all but 19 drowned, 2 small French priv. taken, and another drove on shore, all after 3 hours engagement, by Capt. Arnold in a Rhode Island priv. in company of a sloop, in which was Capt. Purcell, governor of Tortola, one of the Virgin Islands.

A Spanish priv. of 11 gun, and 100 men, taken by a man of war, convoy to the Virginia fleet.

A polacca, from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, worth above 20,000*l.* carry'd by his majesty's ship, the *Mary* galley, of 40 guns into Barbadoes.

A large French ship of 12 guns, and 40 men, a valuable prize, taken by Capt. Hall, in a privateer of Bermudas.

A rich ship, with 60,000 pieces of eight, besides cocoa, indigo, and other valuable goods, taken by his majesty's ship the *Fowey* in the bay of Honduras.

A large French ship of great value, carry'd by the *Pandour* priv. of Philadelphia into Jamaica.

Two French ships, taken by a privateer of Rhode Island, Capt. Snelling, and two more taken by two privateers of Providence.

A French prize, taken by a ship consign'd to Major Tucker, and car. into Norfolk.

Ten prizes from Martinico, six of them of value, taken on a cruise by the *Antelope* privateer of New York.

The *Jesus Maria* 7th Sept, *Borgos*, from La Vera Cruz for the Havannah and Europe, with 161 chests of silver, and 2 chests of gold, is taken by the *Bethell* frigate, Capt. Freeman, from London and Leghorn for Boston, and carry'd into Fyall, one of the Western Islands.—The Spaniard had 110 men, and the *Bethell* 38. The Portuguese masters of that island detained the Capt. because the ship was taken by surprise, as going into that harbour; but the next morning, on the demand of the captain of an English man of war, she was releas'd, and sail'd immediately with her prize for N. England. 'Tis thought each private man's share will be 6 or 700*l.*

A French prize laden with white sugar, indigo, &c. and 5000 pieces of eight, taken by a privateer of Rhode Island.

Two prizes of great value, one bound to St Augustine, carry'd by the Cartwright privateer into Charles Town, South Carolina.

RECAPTURED. The *Batte*, Taylor, from Waterford to Newfoundland; a brigantine, of and for Whitehaven from Virginia; the *Mercy*, Hargrave, from Mahone for Ireland; the snow of Capt. Hayward, from Philadelphia for Carolina, as she was carrying into the Havannah.

the Craftsman, Aug. 6, and 13.

E author enquires into the conduct of the war, in order to judge abilities and intentions of the managers of affairs. He blames pursuing the victory at *Dettin-* he dismissal of adm. *V—*, conduct the principal men in the ment had approv'd under their in several letters (*See p. 306 E*.) Hopes that we shall not give *Bretan*, by treaty, since it can-taken from us by force; and that ministry had but little share in t, they ought to have no hand ring it. Observes, that it was with the understandings of *Eng-* when, to reduce the 16000 *Ha-* in our pay, 8000 more were the *Q. of Hungary's*, for which her majesty had a subsidy; so was making bad worse; for tho' roops were not under *British* nd, yet they were paid with money.—That the charge of raggons was much increased be- that the *D. of Marlborough* paid, roops had as great appetites as 'That the rebels in *Scotland* wree to get strength; a noble lord etter to adm. *Vernon*, then doing untry real service, treats the s a set of vagabonds and ban-out speaks a little feelingly of flair; yet the same troops who l so scandalously were employ'd *Falkirk*, with the same success. his, *Cape* was try'd by a court and acquitted! We took into our 10 *Dutch*, who being under the tion of *Tournay* were not in a to act,—and tho'e being re- ted, we had 6000 *Hessians*, when e arose about a cartel for ex- of prisoners, tho' a cartel is ne- de with rebels. 'These troops nded in the north, but our own who alone acted, landed in the is if it was not intended to sup- e rebellion too soon. As to the on to port *l'Orient*; when Adm. lay windbound at *Plymouth*, vere sent him from the *Thames* y sea, who were to wait for the nd which he wanted; whereas ght have reached him sooner by When they came to *France*, they guide, and the ridiculous fol- made us a laughing stock to ghbour; to mend the matter, en of distinguish'd abilities, ge- entsworth and general *St Clair*, ccessively sent to the *K. of Sardi-* nt. *Mg. AUGUST 1748.*)

nia, which shews that their conduct was agreeable. The journalist next censures the treaty of *Silefia*, the present negotiations; the method of raising and profusion of the public money; and taking the field without a due complement of men; and then comes to our marine, where he complains of several things, especially the great navy debt; and says, 'our brave seamen 'have had the mortification to see 'themselves neglected, and cowards 'meet with reward instead of punish- ment; and concludes—*France* is in- creasing her marine as fast as she can, 'and I dread the consequence,—if 'French agents do hire our shipwrights 'and sailors as fast as discharged, some 'persons are highly culpable for not 'putting an immediate stop to so dan- gerous a practice.

From the London Evening Post, August 9.

S I R,

IT is now a pretty while since I trou- bled you with any of my thoughts, and I shall always be silent when I do not see great cause of provocation: But, when I behold my country trampled, in- sulted, thrown in the rear in all public transactions, can I forbear crying out with the satirist,

Semper ego auditor tantum, nunquamne repo- nam?

To vent our indignation in words may be some relief to the spirits: for while we suppress our sorrow for Britain's disgrace, and inwardly contemplate her present state,

—*Quis temperet a lacrymis?*

I formerly took notice of the little ce- remony our minister was treated with at the opening of the conferences at *Aix*, or rather, of the great ceremony and deference with which he treated the ministry of every other power. The indignity then thrown on the representative seems to be now levelled directly at the nation, as I think particularly appears in the instances of the restitution of *Cape Bretan*, and the return of the *Russians*. I know there are other cases of the same kind, which I shall not now stand to recollect, these two being fully sufficient for my purpose.

We have been repeatedly told, that the French king will not evacuate all his conquests in the Low Countries, till the news arrives that *Cape Bretan* is actually restored. Spirit of our fathers! is it not enough that a war, begun upon the declared principle of take and hold in America, should end with the restitution

A a a

at

of all we have there taken, but that the *rod* must be *held over our heads* till we have perform'd the *disgraceful task*?—And what *security*, pray, have the *French* given, that, having gained their *favourite point*, they will then execute the *supulated evacuations*? Are we so suddenly prepossess'd with an opinion of *French integrity* as to rely on *that solely*?

With regard to the *Russians*, we are assured that they are to march directly back into *their own country*, without making any stay in *Bohemia*; and his most christian majesty, *a month after* he has heard that they are *actually upon their return*, will graciously condescend to *disband an equal number* of his own troops. And why are not the *French* as well to be disbanded *a month sooner*? Or, at least, why must not *both transactions* take place at the *same time*, and the good faith of *each power* be alike confided in? Who can tell when his most christian majesty will be *pleased to hear* of this return?—But the *contempt* we are treated with is so very obvious, that more need not be said to make it appear.
Yours, &c. CAMBER.

REMARK from the *Reading Journal*.

—“Several grave politicians think, with *Camber*, that our ministry is too forward in lessening our strength both by sea and land; but as to the return of the *Russians*, it is as much owing to the representations of the K. of *Prussia* as to those of his most christian majesty; the former having declared, that, if the *French* attempt to draw any advantage from this step, he will immediately join the allies with double the number of his own troops; which is the true reason of the *Prussians* being every where in motion.

From the *Jacobite Journal*, August 13.

AS I am sensible that the *Jacobites* of this age are men of a noble and generous way of thinking, I do earnestly recommend to their consideration the lenity shewn by the present government to such numbers who had forfeited their lives to justice by that most atrocious attempt to subvert the religion and liberties of their country; a lenity which these good *Jacobites* may see in the fairest light, by comparing it with the behaviour of King *James* and his bloody ministers to those poor wretches who had embraced the cause of the Duke of *Monmouth*. This comparison will do more honour to the present government, and will paint forth its lenity in more *lively colours*, than is within the power

of the most rhetorical pen. This alone, we should imagine, might be a sufficient motive to such good and worthy men as the present race of *Jacobites* are, to lay aside all future thoughts of rebelling against a prince whose throne is established in mercy. — But since it may not be safe entirely to rely on their virtue, I shall therefore apply to their wisdom, a quality which they are known to have in no less eminent degree. — This wisdom will teach them, that, after those bold attempts in 1715, and 1745 have so signally fail'd, they ought to acquiesce. — And, indeed, as the late astonishing successes of their pretended prince produced nothing in the end but the ruin and confusion of those who had obtained and contributed to them, what hopes can reflection afford the warmest *Jacobite* of any future success? — In short, the cause is, at present, so desperate, that the good understanding of our *Jacobites* must certainly give it up.

From the *Old England Journal*, Aug. 20.

The Russians, thirty-seven thousand men! Came up the hill, and so went down again.

STRANGE are the prevailing rumours of the times! 'Tis said, that *France* was no sooner freed of her fears by the signing of the preliminaries, than she began to cut and shuffle the cards again; and judging rightly, that those who gave her *Maestricht*, tho' within the reach of succours, would still give her more for asking, rather than differ with her, she caught the opportunity to be revenged on the *Russians*, who forced their *Grand Monarch* into his most gracious condescension of giving the allies peace, and made us the instruments of that revenge. For this purpose the preliminaries were put to the torture, and a kind of meaning racked out of them, which the *French* called the *spirit*, and, if not contrary to the letter, is in no wise warranted by it. First the *Russians* were required to halt, and that being very complaisantly granted, the demandants took courage, and, pushing the matter still further, insisted that they must march back at all events into their own country, before the least motion could be made towards evacuating the conquered towns; and that, until they were actually upon their march, there was not a single *Frenchman* to be drawn out of *Flanders*; and this, we are told, was the intent and meaning of the treaty! in which case, the mighty monarch pawned his *Galic* honour he would

CAME

qual number of his troops to the provinces, into the its own kingdom. This likelihood of the *directing* part of is said to have acquiesced in; A have auxiliaries are not only o the mortification of being by the power they came to ut to be disgraced by those to succour.—But where are k for the heart of *France*? in t seems, the northern extreme ncb dominions, within 2 or 3 B h of the *Dutch* barrier, nay, e day's march of some part of ore convenient station could een found out for the enemy's urk in, so as to be ready to re- emelves of the evacuated on occasion of squeezing such C it out of the preliminaries, as ight be too gross to submit out the hazard of impeach-

e Remembrance, August 20.

8th the preliminary articles, ovided, that the restitution on should be made at the *same* if *France* is to be put into pos- 2pe-Breton, which is the only : hands, that we know of, BE- will make the evacuations she ted to in *Flanders*, &c. we no ceed on the equal footing pre- this article; but, on the con- perform first; and, place our sidence on *French* faith only. as nothing appeared in that in- relation to the *Russian* aux began to be hoped, that no- xeen, or would be, stipulated, to them: And the most fan- ir politicians believed that our is were a feint, to amuse the rt, till these troops were come he dream is now at an end: been assured, that they have ders to return, without once hind them, and, for this as ie *French* troops, when they G are to remove into *Picardy*. 16th article it is agreed, that ies shall cease at land in six r signing, and by sea in the eam, in six weeks; in the r, in THREE MONTHS; and B-Indies, in six. But what ay, if for the security of the nmerce, the term allowed in ndies has been shortened by a om three months to Six weeks, cessation had been solemnly in both kingdoms, and thole

of each had been thereby authoris'd to take such measures, either offensively or defensively, within that term, as best suited their Interests or Inclinations?

For my part, I am more jealous, and more fearful of a superiority in the Cabinet, than a superiority in the field.

From the Westminster Journal, Aug. 27.

T HE author of the *Essay on Peace, War, and Alliances* (whose authority, in political matters, goes as far as that of almost any Writer) tells us he cannot find when or how this doctrine crept in, 'that the right of making war and peace is indefinitely, without any sort of distinction or restriction, vested in the kings of *England*;' and gives his opinion, that they who advance it have neither read our histories, nor consulted our records. The writer proceeds to shew that *Ranulphus de Glanville*, *Bracton*, *Horn*, *Britton*, *Forteſcue*, mention nothing of this prerogative, and gives instances of the assent and advice of the people being taken on these occasions.

D Mr URBAN,

T O shew the judgment of certain coffee-house critics, I would recommend to your insertion the following *Irish* Epitaph, printed in most of the papers, and which they highly extol; while they entertain a mean opinion of the young collegian's beautiful Pastoral in your last (p. 328) with which I, among many others, am very much charmed, not only on account of the correctness and elegance of the verse, but for the well-imagin'd plan, happy conduct, and just conclusion.—However, they might have quietly enjoy'd their favourite, had they not, been pert, without cause, on mine.—Mark this their taste,

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E EPI TAPH on a Monument at Kinsale in Ireland, in Memory of a young Lady.

Beneath the horrors of a grave,

In promiscuous ruin lie,

The noblest charms that *Virtue* gave,

With all that Nature could supply:

Then why, dread tyrant, was it given

For thee to sink such worth in dust?

Why? 'twas the great command of heaven

To pluck the fairest flower first.

Very little attention and taste will suffice to discover that the thoughts in this epigrammatical Epitaph cannot be beautiful, because they are not just. The charms that *Virtue* gave can never be mingled in the runs of those bestowed by *Nature*, nor can either be properly said to lie beneath the horrors of a grave.—Death is address'd in the fifth line without having been named, and the metaphor adapted in the two last lines does not agree with the two preceding; for, to crop a flower is not an action of dread tyranny, nor to mention that dust and first are unparadoxically bad rhymes in so short a piece.

Yours, CRITO.

S I R,

AS I find the Epilogue to the distrefs'd Mother, in your March book 1748, written by Mr ROLT, has gained very great applause, I make no doubt but the inclosed, tho' a lame extract, will be as well received; the subject is esteem'd the greatest curiosity in Wales, and by inserting it you will oblige
Yours, &c.
Eaton-Col. July 28. SALOPENSIS.

A Description of Powis Gardens, at Red-Cattle, the Seat of the late Marquis of Powis, in Montgomeryshire. Extracted from a Poem, speedily to be published, entitled Cambria,

Written by Mr RICHARD ROLT.

YE fairest virgins, while the rosy May
Puts on your blush of beauty, come and taste

The rising fragrance Powis gardens waft,
In all the season's gayest prime; a spot
Like blooming Eden fit for angel walks,
More heav'nly than Alcinoüs ever saw:
Here nature, deck'd with richest liv'ries, freaks
In gaudy sports; there beds breathe a perfume,
Would dull Arabia's gale; profusely here
The flow'ry race, each nicely blended hue
Display, where florists cannot find a name.
Long vista's, winding alleys, high-arch'd groves,
The rising terras, sinking fountains, the toil
Of sculptors o'er each animated rock,
And all the sweet variety of art,
Wind up the soul in lost Elysian joy.
Infused to the breeze the rustling glade,
Its foliage shakes, and from the myrtle bow'r
With roses, amaranths, and woodbine wove,
Ambrosial odours load the fragrant sky.—
And hark!—the sylvan choir rejoicing, wake
Sweet harmony! wide universal, flies
The strong symphonious strain, high-raisd to
It falls, decaying in melodious trills, [heav'n;
And all is mute: Forth from the latent spray,
The lonely thrush, with numbers shrill and clear,
Sweet-vari'd in each gentle dying note,
Chaunts lovely; hush'd attention fills the grove;
Save now and then, the linnets melting airs,
Catch the low warble, and pleas'd echo flings
Abroad the multiplying strain; anon,
The tuneful thousands swell their mellow throats
In one promiscuous concert; all is joy.
Sonorous, rushing thro' its leaden pores,
Falls the cascade; fast-oozing, hoarse, and deep,
Regurgling thick with torrent murmurs down;
While high the spouting cataract ascends
Thro' the bright trumpet of fame, and plashing,
Circle in circle round the basin's marge. [forms
Invited by yon conchy arch, where thine
The spoils of ocean o'er the pearly grott,
Ye fair beware, nor let the lucid shells
Tempt your too near approach; for oft' decoy'd,
The simple maid unweening treads the snare,
When lo! turn'd by some merry-minded swain,
Ten thousand fountains spring beneath her feet;
Trembl'd round, this way and that, trembling,
she runs,
Wet with the many-spouted show'r, and screams
Astarte, while the gamesome youth, distorts
his rustic features with a lusty laugh,—

From the green-bosom'd park extensive spread
A beauteous prospect, fading on the sight;
Adjacent Pool translucent Severn laves,
And westward from the gentle stream, once rose
The walls of *Matrafall, whose royal seat
Each British monarch of the Powis line,
With splendour dignify'd in sumptuous state.—
In the calm eve, here noble † Herbert stray'd
Amid the solemn, deep-embow'ring glades,
Bright with descending dews; or from the walls
Of hapless ‡ Cadugane did Powis rise,
And rove amid the myriad gems of morn,
Inhaling freshness from the healthy breeze.
Happy such men, approv'd, and blest by heav'n!
That in the rural shade shake from their breasts,
The bait of folly, and the sting of vice;
Most happy he, that shuns the servile train
Of mean inglorious life, pomp, pleasure, ease;
That lends an ear familiar to the poor,
Nor scornful frowns the brow on humble worth,
And cheers distress; but looks contemptuous down
On titles merit seldom wears, and loves
To act the plain good man, tho' born a peer:
Such Herbert was, and happy for mankind
Had heav'n still lent him as its proxy here,
To succour virtue, and distribute good.

* Tho' now scarce a name, was formerly the
royal seat of the Princes of Powisland. Camden.

† Late Marquis of Powis.

‡ The founder of Powis Castle was slain in the
Norman reign just as the building was completed.

S I R,

Laxton, Aug. 20, 1748.

*AS my obscurity deprives me of an opportunity
to have a finger in the peace-pye now prepar-
ing for the even, permit me, thro' the canal of
your universally travelling monthly messenger Ma-
gazine, to send the following choice ingredients to
the present passymen: They are perfectly agree-
able to the Old English cookery, and present Eng-
lish palate; the want of them was observed about
40 years since in the famous Utrechtian tourte,
which has ever since risen in our stomachs, and I
doubt in this critical burrying conjuncture may be
again omitted, wherefore having them by me, as
a friend to the Old English constitution, I hum-
bly recommend them as a sure and approved cor-
rector of too much garlick and onions, and I may
say butter.*
I am, Yours, &c.

PISTON PAROCU.

Heus tu, nostra ætas non multum fidei
gerit,
Tabulæ notantur, adfunt testes duodecem,
Tempus locumque scribit æstuaris,
Tamen invenitur rhetor, qui factum negat.
Plaut. in Aul.

Omnibus rebus jam peractis,
Nulla fides est in pactis,
Mel in ore, verba lætis,
Fel in corde, fraus in factis.

[Inclosed with the above was a blank paper,
the Author does not intimate what he in-
tends by it.]

*y a Physician, prefix'd, with two other
by Gentlemen of the same Faculty, to the
6 edition of Mr Hervey's Meditations, &c.*

form the taste, and raise the nobler part,
To mend the morals, and to warm the
heart;

the genial source, we Nature call,
The God of Nature friend of all;
For this his mental landscape drew,
Stretch'd the whole creation out to view,
Mamell'd bloom, and variegated flow'r,
Crimson changes with the changing hour;
Mble shrub, whose fragrance scents the
jads disclosing to the early dawn; [morn,
As that grace *Britannia's* mountain's side,
Cy *Lebanon's* superior * pride;

Illy *few* reign excellence proclaim,
Mated worlds confess the same.
Mature fields that form th' extended sky,
Nectary globes that roll on high,
Or orbs of proudest blaze, combine,
Subservient to the great design.

Angels, seraphs, join the gen'ral voice,
The lord of nature all rejoice.
The grey *Winter's* venerable guise,
Adorn'd glories, and instructive skies;†
The snow's plumes, that brood the sick'ning
glade;

The bright pendant that imparts the glade;
The vernal forest, or the whisp'ring brake,
The singing willow, or the sleeping lake.

He, who pours the beauties of the spring,
With the whirlwind's desolating wing.
He, who smiles in nature's peaceful form,
In the tempest, and directs the storm.

Thine, bright teacher, to improve the age;
Thine, whose life's a comment on thy page:
Thy page! whose periods sweetly flow,
Whose charms us, and whose colours glow.

Righteous piety pervades the whole,
The genius, and exalts the soul.
The wistful argue all he can,
Religion that must make the man.

Thine, my friend, that streaks our morning
With bright;
That gilds the horrors of our night.
Health forsakes us, and when friends are
few,

Friends are faithless, or when foes pursue;
That wards the blow, or stills the smart,
Affliction, or repels its dart;
He breast bids purest rapture rise;

When Conscience spread her cloudless skies,
The storm thickens and the thunder rolls,
The earth trembles to th' affrighted poles,
Your mind nor doubts nor fears assail;

As are zephyrs, or a gentler gale.
When disease obstructs the lab'ring breath,
The heart sickens, and each pulse is death,
Religion shall sustain the just,

Or last moments, nor desert their dust.
Be cadar. † *The Winter-piece.*

MEPICUS OCLATUS.
Muri medici verbum figuratur ocellus:
ligito docto visura caca probet.

EPIGRAMMATISTA.
Epigrammista, non dare verba just.

Religion, still, that makes the man.

The SNAIL'S APOLOGIST.

An Heroic-Comic ODE from the French.

What seas of blood! what heaps of
dead!

What horrid scenes around are spread!

Murder and carnage rush to light,

Tumultuous from the realms of night;

One wide destruction covers all,

The virtuous with the vicious fall;

Amidst a throng of guilty ghosts

That crowd the *Styx* on *Pluto's* coast,

I see (or do my senses fail?)

Untimely slain, the gentle snail.

Say whence thy claim, presumptuous

man!

To bound their life's contracted span?

Have they from thee receiv'd their breath?

Halt thou a right to give them death?

I know what vain pretence is made,

Thou sayst that rapine is their trade.

What rapine—? is not yonder tree

Their country? falsely claim'd by thee!

What if the foliage fade and fall,

Their own, that fragrant foliage all.

Born where yon peach nutrition draws,

The snail is ignorant of thy laws;

Kind nature's voice the peach bestows,

Kind nature's voice alone he knows.

Contented with his humble lot,

He plunders none, he riots not;

Cease then an hasty fate to give,

And since he only eats to live,

Indulge him in the green retreat,

And let, ah! let him live to eat.

With martial ardour dost thou glow?

Up, seek and charge an equal foe;

Against the goat the war declare,

And hunt him thro' the fields of air;

Let hostile waifs provoke thy rage,

And, foe to sloth, the drone engage;

The gorgeous moth, the *dragon's* dread,

Destroy them, and bestride the dead;

Strike home, nor let thy vengeance fail,

'Tis due to these, but spare the snail.

Alcides thus, in days of yore,

Bade monsters vex the world no more;

And by thy valour's equal deed,

Be later times from monsters freed;

Thro' dangers press, pursue the fight,

The threaten'd wound, inflicted, flight.

As fairest flow'rs of sharpest thorn,

Of baffled danger, glory's born,

Hence demi-gods and heroes claim

Proud statues in the shrine of Fame.

* *As fly so called.*

GALLICINUM.

Non Aquilæ rostro, non territus ore Leonis,

Terribili cantu Gallus utrumque figat.

ANONYMUS.

Propos'd to be translated in a Distich.

Errat, lustrat, agit, Proleptina, Luna, Diana,

Luna, suprema, Jovis, Jovis, Jovis, Jovis.

CRAMBO.

From the London News Papers.

T Here have been the greatest floods on the edge of *Chester and Derbyshire* that ever were known: the river *Gai* overflowed, and carried all the bridges, mills, and several houses away, besides washing out of their graves, at *Hawfield* church-yard, 14 bodies, which were found hanging upon hedges some miles from the church. Two maiden sisters were carried away from their door and drowned, and immense damage was done to the hay, corn, &c.

—We see this paragraph reprinted in a news paper circulated about *Bristol*,—with this addition, *Craders quis out!* Who will believe it?—The difficulty or incredibility, we suppose, relates to the dead bodies—for the same paper gives an account of the hail, rain, &c. within 40 miles of *Bristol*, as follows:

On the 23d past happened at *Cordiffe*, in *Glamorganshire*, as terrible a shower of hail and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, as can be remember'd by any man, there being scarce a house or cellar that was not fill'd with rain, and very few windows that escap'd being broke or crack'd by the hail-stones, some whereof were two inches and a quarter round; and, which is very remarkable, there was no wind. And we have received the following confirmation of the above article from a gentleman in *Derbyshire*:

Particulars of the inundation in DERBYSHIRE.

AT *Mellor* in the north west part of *Derbyshire* on Saturday the 23d of July last there was a very great storm of rain, attended with constant lightning and thunder, and some hail, several stones of which were measured to two inches in circumference, and were of a flat irregular form. The hail lasted but a short time, but the rain, thunder and lightning, four hours, with very little intermission. The brooks in that neighbourhood, and the river *Gai* were swell'd much higher than ever was known in the memory of man, by which several thousand pounds damage was done to the mills, bridges, houses, fences and corn; several acres of land were entirely swept away, and nothing left but the bare rock, and others were

covered with large heaps of gravel.—At *Heyfield* the church yard wall was broken down, a house adjoining to the steeple carried away, and several corpses washed out of their graves and carried to a great distance down the brook, four of which are already found. An overshot mill belonging to the D. of *Norfolk*, fix'd on a small brook, which in the summer time was frequently very near dry, was entirely destroyed (except the gable end) and all the materials carried away; the great wheel dash'd to pieces, and the shaft of a very large size carried half a mile down the stream; one of the mill stones was found upwards of a quarter of a mile from the mill, the other is not yet discovered; but what is most remarkable, the mill stood on a rock consisting of very large stones, some of them several tons weight, with open joints two or three inches wide: This was tore up more than half the compass of the mill by the fall and force of the current, the rock carried away, and a pool of water upwards of three yards deep left in its room.—Two poor women in *Mellor* whole house stood very high to a small brook, in attempting to save an earthen vessel were drowned, being carried away by the stream; and one of them was found in the river *Mersey* upwards of seven miles from the place of her habitation, having all her cloaths entirely torn off, and stript naked of every thing but a necklace.

The river *Gai*, which separates the counties of *Derby* and *Chester* swelled to that degree at the confluence of three brooks, that it covered the highest battlements of *Marple* bridge, upwards of 22 feet from the surface of the water when at a common height; it washed away every thing on the *Derbyshire* side of the bridge, except the bare arch stones, which tho' founded on a rock at each end, 'twas surprising they were left, as much bigger were torn away. The highway leading to the bridge was guarded by a good wall upwards of three hundred feet in length, and founded on a rock nineteen feet higher than the river, the rock and wall for some roods were carried away and the roads rendered impassable for any carriage. There was one stone torn away from the rock and carried several roods down the river that contained 160 cubical feet. While divers small bridges were broke down and carried away, one strangely escaped, being entirely covered

th sand gravel and stones, in such manner that there was no appearance but upon removing the gravel, it was found to be not at all different.

Other circumstances very surprizing led this violent torrent, but they are easily to be described. *Yours, L.C.* This storm of rain, &c. which was *Camdiss*, in *South Wales*, extended *Wiltshire* and *Scotland*, (or another same day.)

Saline in Fifeshire, July 25. the 23d two very melancholy accidents happened in my neighbourhood: *Wm Reid* of this place was kill'd under and lightning; and the lady *Law*, of *Craigknock*, and her man, in their return from hearing a at *Toryburn*, were unfortunately led in the *Creefand Burn*, over- by the great fall of rain in the of the thunder, and were carried miles before they were found.

the same day at *Easingwold* in *ire*, they had a like storm: one of thunder particularly was exceedingly terrifying: it broke just over *wn*, and forced its way into the of *Thomas Jackson*, a tanner, tore several splinters of shaves, and drove into the thatch, and struck his dead below stairs, while making idle for her infant, who was not it tore her shoes off, and her stays, ade her breast in a manner black.

MONDAY I.

ships of the line were order'd for *editerranean*, in room of those or- some as unerviceable. re order'd to be victualled for hips, the *Barfleur*, *Britannia*, and t, at the *Nore*; the *Royal George*, *London* at *Portsmouth*; and the rge, and *Royal Anne* at *Plsmouth*. t. *James Macgrath* of *Churchill's* es, was try'd at *Southampton*, for Lieut. *Alexander McKen*, of the regiment, in a duel fought 1745, as honourably acquitted.

FRIDAY 5.

mbers of locusts (discover'd the G try day before in clouds, by the f optic glasses) were found in *St's Park*, and places adjacent. See *ire* in the ship-plate, also description of it p. 262-3-4. It is further to el that it feeds itself with its fore like a squirrel, and its ordure is nd when first voided red like coral. H ing been sometimes mentioned as creeping, and sometimes as a (*Genl. Mag. Aug. 1728.*)

flying insect, we find by *Shaw's* travels that it is both; ' For when the eggs are first hatch'd they are in a worm state, but even then collect themselves together, forming compact bodies of several hundred yards square; these climb over trees, walls, houses, &c. devouring all in their way, to stop their progress in this state, trenches have been made and filled with water, great quantities of heath, stubble, and other combustibles placed in a row, and fired on their approach, but the trenches are quickly filled, and the fires put out by infinite swarms succeeding one another: In about a month they arrive at their growth, and cast their skins, by clinging with their hinder feet to some twig, and by an undulating motion, first working out their heads, and soon after their whole bodies; in seven or eight minutes the whole transformation is perform'd, after which they lye a short time in a languishing condition, but as soon as the sun and air harden their wings, and dry up the moisture that remains on them after casting their sloughs, they return to their former voracity with an addition of strength and agility—Sprinkled with salt, and fryed, they are good food, and taste not unlike the river cray-fish.—These without doubt are y locusts which the Baptist sed on with wild honey, and it they appeared in the holy land at the season of their appearance in *Barbary*, it may be presumed, that *St John* entered upon his mission towards the end of *March* or beginning of *April*.

[* The upper wings seem only for a covering to the under, which, expanded, are as broad as the body is long.—They sometimes eat one another.]

SATURDAY 6.

A proclamation was sign'd by the lords justices in effect as follows.

WHEREAS, since the signing the preliminaries, his catholic majesty, and he in it terent republic of *Genoa* did on the 17th day of *June* last, O. S. accede to them, we do hereby, in his majesty's name, notify the same and do strictly charge and command all his officers, and all others his subjects whatsoever, to forbear and acts of hostility against his catholic majesty, and the republic of *Genoa*, their vassals or subjects, after the end of twelve days, to be computed from the said 17th day of *June* last O. S. in the Channel, and north seas; after six weeks beyond the channel, the *British Seas*, and the *North Seas*, as far as *Cape St Vincent*, and beyond the said cape to the equinoctial line, whether in the ocean or *Mediterranean*; and there.

after the end of six months, beyond the equinoctial line and in all other places of the world; and do declare, that all ships, merchandizes or effects belonging to his catholic majesty, and the republic of *Genoa* that have or shall be taken contrary to the true meaning of this proclamation shall be restored.

Given at Whitehall Aug. 4, 1748. in the 22 year of his majesty's reign.

SATURDAY 13.

At the assizes held at *Stafford*, came on before Mr justice *Burnet* the trial of an information against *Joseph Lixdale* and others, by a special jury of gentlemen of that county, for a riot committed at *Stafford*, and for forcibly breaking into, desacing and demolishing, the house of *Wm Cbetwynd*, Esq; on the election day, when the said *Wm Cbetwynd* and *John Robins*, Esqrs, were returned members to represent that borough in parliament; and some hours being spent in examining a great many witnesses for the crown, and facts fully proved against 18 of the defendants in that information, the council for the rioters proposed that those 18 persons should be found guilty, and that Mr *Cbetwynd* should have satisfaction made him for the damage done to his house, if the council for the Crown would consent to withdraw the other informations which were then to have been tried against several others concerned in that riot; which proposal was agreed to by the crown, and those 18 persons convicted by the jury: upon which Mr *Cbetwynd* very generously refused to take any satisfaction for the damage done to his house.

Came on also the trial of the information against *Toll* [a dancing master] and others, for the insult and striking the D. of *Bedford*, and other gentlemen, upon *Whittington-beach*, at the last *Litchfield* horse-races; when it was likewise proposed by the council for the defendants, that the several rioters in that information, to the number of 13, should submit to be found guilty: if the council for the crown would consent to withdraw the informations against several other persons concerned in that riot; which was agreed to by the council for the crown, and those defendants, who were the principal persons concerned in that riot, were also convicted by the jury.

MONDAY 15.

The board of ordnance order'd the forts of *Sandown*, *Dover*, *Landguard*, *Cheffeldon*, and *Hull*, to be immediately repaired.

Admiralty Office, Aug. 23. His majesty's ships the *Dreadnought* and *Sutherland* are arrived in the *Deceus* with the trade from *Barbadoes* and the *Leeward Islands*, consisting of 136 sail of *English* and *Dutch*. *Gaz.*

THURSDAY 25.

The Lords justices in council were pleased to order the parliament, which stands prorogued to *Tuesday* the 30th instant, to be farther prorogued to *Thursday* the 31st of *October* next. Their excellencies also signed a proclamation for taking off the prohibition of Commerce with *Spain*.

MONDAY 29.

Admiral *Byng* has orders to leave but 7 men of war in the *Mediterranean* of his squadron.

His Royal Highness the D. of *Camberland* arriv'd at *St James's* house from *Flanders*.

TUESDAY 30.

The 28th ult. a lady of quality rode in a one-horse chaise from *Hyde Park Corner* to *Marlborough*, 80 measur'd miles, for a wager of 100 guineas, she was allow'd 8 hours, and to change the horse as often as she pleas'd, and perform'd it in 10 minutes less.

Portsmouth. The sailors who are paid off as the ships arrive, get mad with liquors, and commit great violences; it is well that 300 soldiers are quartered here to protect us.

A grant has pass'd to *George Spruce* of *Southwark*, dyer; *Charles Loibary*, of *London*, warehouseman; and *Jm Christopher Wagmeln*, of *London*, merchant, of their new-invented art of dying green and blue *Saxon* colours, for 14 years.

Adm. *Boiscausen* with his squadron, arriv'd at the Cape of *Good Hope*, on *March* 28 last.

By the men of war put out of commission, the watermen on the *Thames* increas'd above 2000, and the price of boats were rais'd one 4th.

Orders are given not to discharge shipwrights, smiths, &c. under 45y.

The justices of peace of several counties where the diltemper has rag'd among the horned cattle, have certifi'd to the privy counsel, that the infection has ceased.

The lords of the regency have held two extraordinary councils for examining the project of the definitive treaty sent from *Mix la Chapelle*; and have dispatch'd an exprels with their approbation of it to his majesty at *Hanover*.

At *York* assizes was tried before Mr Baron *Clerk*, a cause of great consequence to all rectors and other proprietors of corn tythes in open and uninclos'd townships. The action was brought by Mr *John Shaw*, of this city, against the Rev. *William Territt*, rector of *Burton* upon the wolds, for breaking down an inclosure made by the said Mr *Shaw*, (by virtue of a pretended custom) out of one of the common corn-fields there, where the rector had a right of common; when, after a trial of near five hours, the plaintiff (not being able to make out such custom of inclosing as he alledged) suffer'd himself to be non-suited on full evidence.—Sir *David murray*, Bart. was discharged from his imprisonment in the castle, on account of the late rebellion, by a warrant signed by the D. of *Bedford*, on condition that he transport himself out of these realms, and never more return into any part of his majesty's dominions.

on, also before Mr Baron *Clive*, and a jury of gentleman another cause of great importance, wherein Mr *Charles Hodgson* was and Mr *Richard Forster*, of *East Wotton* sit. The action was brought for the recovery of tythe-hay, which had, immemorially covered'd by a modus, and the plaintiff's witnesses proving that tythe, in kind of hay, had been paid, but a modus always in lieu thereof, he became nonsuit.— Difficulties that have attended the establishment of moduses may probably soon fall under consideration of the legislature; and induce enable the inhabitants of every town to contribute to the payment thereof, themselves for the support of it; in the manner as the law has already provided for tenants of a hundred in case of robbery. *Hereford* assizes (July 30) were tried 3 sessions in the nature of *quo warrantos*, by Justice *Burnett*, by three special judges against *John Philips*, mercer, for usurping the office of mayor of the county of *Cardiganshire*; another against *John* for usurping the office of one of the sheriffs of the other against *Francis Morgan*, usurping the office of the other sheriff of county borough: and verdicts were given the king against them.

of the 10th article of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and Spain, by which the possession of Gibraltar is formally made; and because of a report that Gibraltar is given up for Ceuta.

The catholic king, for himself, his heirs, and successors, yields to the crown of Britain the full propriety of the town of Gibraltar, with the port, fortifications and forts thereunto belonging, to be held ever without exception or impediment with this restriction, to prevent the importation of goods, &c. that propriety be yielded to Great Britain any territorial jurisdiction; tho' at time, lest the garrison or inhabitants may be brought to great straits that the communication by sea with not at all times safe or open, 'tis provided in such cases it may be lawful for the crown with ready money, in the neighbourhood, provisions and other necessary for the use of the garrison, the inland ships in the harbour: But if any found imported by Gibraltar, under name whatsoever, the same shall be seized, and the offenders punished. That *Moor* shall not reside in the said town shall the ships of the latter remain in harbour, except purely on account of being, for fear that the communication with Ceuta be thereby obstructed. Great Britain also promises, Roman catholic inhabitants of the town shall have free exercise of their religion and that if it should seem meet to the Great Britain to grant, sell, or by any means to alienate the propriety of the town of Gibraltar, the preference of the same shall always be given to the king of Spain, before any others.

SCOTLAND.

The new Establishment for the Judges, &c. being so much Addition per Ann. to their former Salaries.

To the Lord Justice Clerk, and five other lords of judicatory, each	100
To ditto for going the new circuit, each	150
Addition to their present allowance for going the circuit	50
To the three magistrates, each	10
To the Justice General, in case he goes the new circuit	200
To the 3 advocate deputies for ditto, each	50
To five trumpets, each	10
To three magistrates for the same, each	10
To three clerk deputies, each	50
To the 2 judges of the northern circuit, each	50
If one goes this circuit alone	100

WEDNESDAY 31.

We do not hear that the locusts which are in all parts of the island, and also in *Ireland*, have done any damage; but the turneps and cabbage plants, have in many places been destroyed by the black worm.

France is to allow the pretender's eldest son 400,000 livres per Ann. and Spain 500,000 pistoles.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1745.

July. **T**HE Lady *Stewart*, sister to the Duke of *Douglas*, deliver'd of two sons at *Aix la Chapelle*.
AUG. 16. Wife of *Peter Legb*, Esq; of *Lincoln*,—of a son.
21. Wife of *Philip Herbert*, Esq;—of a son and heir.
29. Sir *Robt. Ladbroke's* (Lord Mayor) lady,—of a daughter.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1745.

AUG. 3. *Theophilus Hunt* of *Brookfleet*, Esq; marry'd to Miss *Lois's Forrester* of *Windsor*.
4. *Henry Isaac Campbell* of *St Ives*,—to Miss *Craighton* of *Ilchester*.
Thomas Morris of *Pickham*, Esq;—to Miss *Jane Phillips* of *Wexham*.
Villers Earle of *Tisbury*, Esq;—to Miss *Sterling* of *Newington*, 20,000*l*.
John Talbot, Esq; member for *Brecknockshire*,—to a daughter of *Ld Chetwynd*.
11. *Oakes* of *Richmond*, Esq;—to Miss *Aene Lock* of *Bathurst*, 15,000*l*.
14. Sir *Philip Mordaunt* of *West-Green*, *Surry*, Knt,—to Miss *Rupert* of *Lincoln*.
Henry Harris of *St John's-square*, Esq;—to Miss *Anne Fletcher* of *Dean Street*.
Hugh Anson, Esq; related to *Ld Anson*,—to Miss *Henrietta Smith* of *Southampton*.
Sir *John Ramsden* of *Byron*, *Yorkshire*, Bt,—to Mrs *Bright* of *Ackworth*.
Mr *Smith*, attorney at law in the *Inner Temple*,—to Miss *Robinson* of *Temple Lane*.
Edw. Winnington, Esq;—to Miss *Ingam* of *Brodley*, *Worcestershire*.

23. *Gerard Dufign*, Esq;—to Lady Anne Carnarbach, sister to the E. of *Hyndford*.
Tho. Bury, Esq; member for *Newport*, *Cornwall*,—to Miss *Mary Molinoux* of *Abbe-marle-street*.

Humphry Milliard of *Bampton*, Esq;—to Miss *Marnford* of *Kingsferris*.

Eamon Lawrence of *Enfield*, Esq;—to Miss *Hornby* of *Southgate*.

Sir *Samuel Prime*, Kt.—to Mrs *Shepherd* of *Campsey-Ash*, *Suffolk*.

Thomas Dawson, Esq; of *Bow*,—to the relict of Sir *Humph. Chambers*, Bt. of *Leicester*.

Tho. Woodroffe, Esq; of *Gloucestershire*,—to Miss *Cashen* of *Pitbury*.

Mr *James Humphreys* in *Tower Street*, of the bite of a mae dog.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

July 23. *David*, Viscount of *Stormont*, Ld *Balvairn*, *Caithness*, and *Lockmahen*, succeeded by his only son *David*.

24. *Alexander Lord Salton*.

Mr *John Palmer*, a merchant of *Midhurst*, *Sussex*; bit by his dog some months before on the leg, but soon cured without apparent disorder, till a few days before his death, when a large tumor came out of the wound, follow'd by madness, so that he howl'd and bark'd like a dog, and thus expir'd.

Colwell, Esq; merchant of *Driffield*.

Charles Danxy of *Danny Park*, *Brecknocksh.*

27. *Rich. Wills*, Esq; nephew of late *G. Wills*.

30. *Tho. Maidstone*, Esq; clerk of the Treasury of the court of Common Pleas.

31. *Wm Mill*, Esq; at *Brentwood*.

Aug. 1. *Miles Sandys*, Esq; in *Southampton Buildings*.

2. *Michael Kent* of *Ringfield*, *Berks*, Esq;

4. *Wm Law*, Esq; of *Tewkesbury*, Esq; ag. 96.

John Caswall, Esq; at *Mortlake*, of a broken thigh some weeks before.

5. Capt. *Rob. Bostwick*, *Jamaica* merchant.

Henry Gould of the *Inn*, *Temple*, Esq; at *Bridgewater*, going the circuit.

Dr *Cranmer*, an eminent physician and man midwife at *Kingsfen*.

11. *Hutton Lyfter*, Esq; *London* merchant.

Sir *Lennard Reresby*, Knt; he left 5000 l. to the *Foundling hospital*.

13. *Patinefield*, Esq; in *Gr. Russell str.*

15. *John Webster*, Esq; (formerly justice for *Middlesex*.) in *Newgate*.

Ph. Diemler of *North-Somersees*, *Lincolnshire*, killed by a fall from his horse.

18. *Daniel Cook*, Esq; in *Crutched friars*, of an apoplexy.

Relict of late Ld *Stawell*, at *Aldermaston*, *Berkshire*.

Wm Pollexfen of *Blombury*, Esq;

20. *Erasmus Hopper*, a Dutch merchant.

Frederick Zolman, Esq; secretary and library keeper to the D. of *Cumberland*.

22. *Tho. Cranston*, Esq; in the *Erburgh*, 98.

Tho. Erith, Esq; an inspector of the river, a place of 300 l. for *London*.

24. *Th. Peggis*, Esq; a director of the E. India company.

27. Sir *Robert Abdy* at *Stapleford Abbey*, near *Ongar*, *Essex*, member for the said county.

Mr *James Thomson*, the celebrated author of the *Seasons*, the *Castle of Indolence*, and several dramatic pieces, at his dwelling, *Rigmond, Surrey*, of a violent fever. His inoffensive benevolent disposition, and excellent genius, make his death a publick loss.

29. *Torin Rogers*, Esq; an eminent conveyancer, worth 100,000 l.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1748.

SIR *Edw. Hawke*, appointed to command a Squadron Station'd at *Perismonth*.

Capt. *Stor*,—the Squadron at the *Nore*.

Capt. *Hamilton*,—that at *Plymouth*.

Capt. *Grady* of the *Culloden*,—commander of all the men of war in the *Medway*.

Capt. *Smith*,—of the *Hunter* sloop.

Capt. *Lloyd*,—of the *Sphinx*, 36 guns.

Capt. *Jasper*,—of the *P. Henry*, 40 G.

Mr *Field*,—Engineer to *Tilbury fort*.

Mr *Bowley*, general surveyor of the *London* distillery, made city surveyor.

Mr *Telford*, under-master of *Paul's school*,

—for master, in room of

Mr *Thicknes*,—high master of the same, in room of Dr *Charles*, who resign'd.

Andrew Fletcher, jun. of *Salton*, Esq;—Auditor Gen. of the court of *Exchequer*, in the event of Sir *James Oglethorpe's* death.

Rev. Dr *Bradley*, regius professor of astronomy, admitted a member of the royal academy of sciences, at *Paris*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Rev. *Lewis Hughes*, reader of *Gr.duit-str.* chapel, present rector of *Snodland* near *Kent*.

John Harbin,—of *Croton*, *Lincolnshire*.

Edm. Gray, fellow of *Trinity college*, *Cambridge*.

—of *Stone Eastling*, *Derbysh.* 200 l. per an.

Edw. Steket,—rector of *Elshy* with *Counb* *terbury*, *Leicestershire*.

Diuingham Boswell, by dispensation, rector of *Stymondham*, besides vicar of *Great Wiggton*, *Leicestershire*.

Wm Foden, chaplain to the E. of *Aylesford*,—rector of *Deene* with *Eaton*, *Northamp.*

Anthony West, presented to the living of *Stanhock*, *Staffordshire*.

Rich. Lyne,—chaplain to the embassy at *Aix la Chapelle*.

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

Hugh Matthews of *Liverpool*, *Lancash.* merchant.

John Bevis of *Peterborough*, *Northampton*, upholsterer.

Rich. Skadan of *Spring-Garden*, near *Charing-Cross*, merchant.

John Daley of *Becklesham*, *Hants*, shipwright.

John Sparrow of *Hoxton*, *Middx.* merchant.

Anna Lilly of *Worcester*, tobaccoist.

John Whittaker of *Stamford*, *London*, dealer.

Robert Penrice of *dehill*, *Wincheb.* tailor.

James Vanham of *New-Breadst.* Buildings, *London*, merchant.

Rich. Smith of *Rodborough*, *Gloucestershire*, clothier.

John Coalition of *Newberry*, *Berksh.* draper.

William Manning of *Norwich*, miller.

Frank Wheatly at *Southwark*, dyer.

P E R S I A.
 sooner has one sedition been appeased, but another has arisen, it seems, by the *Mogul*, who himself insecure while any of *his* family possessed the throne, or with a view to recover the *lost* provinces during the confusion, sent his emissaries with large spirit up the discontented parties, a general insurrection was procured at the capital, in which after his resistance, the *Scabab*, and his guards as remained faithful, cut to pieces. But the report of this differ, and some affirm, that retired to the mountains with a few troops; yet all agree that this country was in so miserable a state, the armed parties having sacked the rich cities and filled others with blood and confusion.

T U R K Y.
 commotions at *Constantinople* the Sultan thought fit to put mask'd at the head of the *Jani* and attack the seditious, which with some success; but next day others increased and demanded the position of the Grand Vizir; this was accorded; but the sedition again appeared, a total resolution is declared.

R U S S I A.
Hansford having signify'd that a general peace was in such forwardness to make the further march of the auxiliaries needless, her imperial majesty politely answered, that as she those troops entirely at the disposal of the maritime power she should employ in such order as they should appear proper to give them. Those which had advanced into *France* returning to *Babaria*, and will immediately take their route homewards, to reach *Livonia* before the winter, in consequence of the *ice* (see p. 343, & p. 371.)

S W E D E N.
 king, continuing in a weak condition, all dispatches are signed by the present, and the secretary of state, on which business the prince excused himself. — An edict is published, forbidding, afresh, of either gold or silver in application to all the subjects of the king and their servants, whether at home or in foreign countries.

I T A L Y.
 At Aug. 15 the *Austrians* are preparing to quit the duchies of *Parma*,

Placentia and *Guastalla*, sooner than was expected; the head quarters are removed from *Parma* to *Cremona*; Count *Brown*'s baggage has been already sent thither, and the infant *Don Philip*'s is on the road to *Parma*; the *Spanish* forces in *Genoa* are ordered to hold themselves ready to take possession of those duchies as the *Germans* retire: The king of *Sardinia* has demanded 15,000 sequins and the *Austrians* 5000 of *Placentia*, double those sums of *Parma*, and 6000 of *Guastalla*: This is taking leave after the manner of the *French* in *Flanders*, and the *Spaniards* in *Savoy*, where they like heavy contributions are demanded; — *Vævisitis*! — it is a military maxim to leave little for the next comer.

P O R T U G A L.

Lisbon, A great treasure has lately been discovered in digging a new foundation for the monastery of the Capuchins at *Braga*. It consists of a vast quantity of copper coin of several *Roman* emperors contained in a large urn, and of 177 gold medals, in four separate vessels, contained in another large urn. In the first of these there were twenty-one of the emperor *Nero*, and his mother *Agrippina*, with this inscription, *Diso Neroni consuli, & Agrippinae Augustæ*. In the second were 18 of *Titus*, struck in the lifetime of his father, upon his subduing the *Jews*, thus inscribed, *Titus Vespasiani Augusti Filio Judæis subactis*. In the third were 23 of the emperor *Trajan*, upon his return to *Rome* from *Cologne*, as appears from this legend, *M. Ulpio Crinito Casari Trajano à Colo: ubior: Roman: reduci*. In the fourth were 29 of *Severus*, on his settling the affairs of *Africa*, with this inscription, *Flavio Valerio Severatori Severo Africa Moderatori, Pio, Pacifico*. In the same vessel there were 36 pieces of the emperor *Tacitus*, which it seems were coined upon his election, being thus inscribed, *M. Claudio Tacito electo exercitus Romani diso Augusto Imperatori*.

H O L L A N D

The burghers of *Amsterdam*, after the example of other towns, having been privately in agitation for some days, on the 10th met at a large house called the *Old Hotel*, heretofore belonging to them, but then let by the magistrates to a publican, whose guests they desired to walk out. When their assembly was sufficiently numerous, a writing, which contained their grievances, was produced, and read. Then an orator got up, and made an extraordinary speech, in which he

he urged the necessity of applying proper remedies to those evils, which were equally detrimental to the states in general, and the city in particular. The resolution was highly applauded, and a petition or memorial was produced, which was signed by most of those that were present, but without constraint.— They continued to receive subscriptions on the 11th and 12th, and on the 13th in the forenoon appointed four deputies to present a copy of their petition to the magistrates, on which occasion there was a vast concourse of people in the town-house, and about the square. We have given the petition, p. 366, and the answer follows it, which it seems was far from being satisfactory; for we see in the *London Gazette* of the 27th, the following paragraphs:

Haag, Aug. 30. The discontent occasion'd among the burghers of *Amsterdam*, by the evasive answer of the magistrates to their petition, was increased to that degree that they form'd a resolution last *Tuesday* night to plunder the burgo-masters houses, which they would have executed directly, if some of the most considerable among them had not, with much difficulty, prevented it, by promising to get a satisfactory answer by the next morning. They accordingly repair'd to the president burgo-master's house, where his colleagues were assembled, and having represented the danger to which their obstinacy expos'd them, they engag'd them to issue a proclamation, by which they declare, That the burgo-masters had subscribed the word *fiat* to each of the three articles of the petition, and agreed to them without any restrictions whatsoever; but as this declaration was made only in the burgo-master's name, without any mention of the town council, the burghers protest'd against it, and are so displeas'd with their whole regency, that they now require that all the members of it may be depos'd, and their conduct inquired into. The magistrates, to pacify them, immediately issued a second proclamation in the name of the burgo-masters and council: but this could not hinder the burghers from making yesterday 3 resolutions: 1st, That the Pr. Stadtholder should be desir'd to come to *Amsterdam*; 2^d, That the burghers should submit all their grievances to his highness's decision; and 3^d, That he should be authoris'd to make whatever alterations he may think proper in their regency.

Haag, Sept. 3. The deputies of *Amsterdam* declared last *Saturday*, in the as-

sembly of the States of *Holland*, that their town had taken the resolution to conform with the other towns of the province, and to give up the revenues of their post-offices for the benefit of the state, when they shall become vacant by the death of the present possessors.—

These revenues for the province of *Holland* are computed at 500000 florins per Ann.

The same day the pensionary at *Amsterdam* gave in to the states of *Holland* a declaration, sign'd by all the members of their regency except one or two, in which they desire the States to authorize the Pr. of *Orange* to release them from their trust, and give them leave to lay down their employments, since their authority is no longer respected, and they find it impossible to preserve the public tranquillity in their town; which was accordingly complied with by the States, and the Prince set out on *Sunday* morning for *Amsterdam*.

P. S. We learn by private letters from *Amsterdam*, that all the disputes between the burghers and their magistrates have been entirely settled and adjust'd, to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, by the great wisdom and prudence of his serene highness the Prince Stadtholder, who was received there with all the testimonies of profound respect, and the most sincere affection, the inhabitants could invent.

The *French* begin to remove from *Bergen op Zoom*.

A very large gold medal has been struck at the *Haag* in honour of the infant prince, count *Buren*, son and heir of the prince stadtholder, on the front is the bust of the young prince, with this motto,

Gulielm. D. G. princeps Aranhæ et Nassaviæ. on the reverse is the princely of *Orange*, with the child in her arms, and same sounding a trumpet, with this motto,

Fides, gens Est, Comp. Aram. Sig. voti.
Exaltet Principi Nalator ecce tuus. 1748.

G E R M A N Y.

Hannover, August 27. A few days ago the Duke of *Newcastle* entertain'd all the nobility and persons of the first rank with a very splendid dinner, wherein his grace's magnificence and taste appear'd not only by the abundance and delicacy of the dishes, but in all other respects, a great deal of gold and silver money was thrown to the populace. D. A.

The Earl of *Sandwich* having sent to the burgo-master of *Aix*, to know if he received a protest from the pretender's son, as asserted in the *Cologne gazette*, he declared that he did not, tho' offer'd, and should insist on the retraction of that falsehood.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in AUGUST, 1748.

Day	BANK Stock.	E.-India	South Sea	South Sea	Ann. old	Ann. new	4perCent	4perCent	Lottery	3perCent	India	Bon	B. Cir.	Wind at	Bar.	Ther.
10	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
11	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
12	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
13	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
14	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
15	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
16	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
17	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
18	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
19	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
20	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
21	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
22	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
23	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
24	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
25	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
26	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
27	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
28	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
29	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	
30	127	178 1	110	101	101	59	97	97 1/2	1747.	89	208 21	7 10 0	N. by E.	30.3	29	

Bill of Mortality from
July 26. to Aug. 23.
Christened

Males 516 } 1007
Femal. 491 }

Males 634 } 1371
Femal. 717 }

Under 2 Years old 495
Between 2 and 5 — 118

5 and 10 — 45
10 and 20 — 45

20 and 30 — 105
30 and 40 — 124

40 and 50 — 137
50 and 60 — 153

60 and 70 — 81
70 and 80 — 57

80 and 90 — 29
90 and 100 — 4

100 and 101 — 0

Within the walls 106
Without the walls 258

In Mid. and Surry 643
City & Sub. Wych. 314

Weekly Aug. 2. 354
9. 331
16. 343
23. 343

Wheat Peck 10s 11. 9d.
Hops now at 1s. 10s.
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A Voyage to *Hudson's Bay* in the *Dobbit* Galley, and *California*, in 174-6-7, for discovery of the North-west passage. By *Hen. Ellis*, Gent. agent for the expedition pr. 5s. *Whitbridge*.

[Among other curious particulars in this Narrative, we find, that while these vessels were sailing thro' the ice among the northern islands, in Lat. 6n, the magnetic needle lost its virtue, veering by turns to all the points, which seemed an effect of the cold, for on bringing the compass into a warm place, the needle again pointed as usual.]

2. A defence of the character of a noble lord, from the scandalous aspersions in a malicious Apology. pr. 1s. *Webb*.

[The writer pretends that Mrs T. C. P.— was kept by a captain some time before his patron knew her, and that therefore he did not first debauch her.]

3. A collection of scarce and valuable tracts. Vol. 1. in 4to. pr. 11s. 6d. in boards. *Cogan*.

4. A second letter to Dr *Smellie*, and an answer to his pupil. By *W. Douglas*, M. D. pr. 1s. *Paterfon*.

5. *Furius*; or, a modest attempt towards the history of the famous *W. L.* critic and thief-catcher, with regard to *Milton*. pr. 1s. [This is a strong invective against Mr L.—, but allows him to be a great Latinist.]

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—*Nec in ipsa morte relinquit*
Pecceandi rabies—meretrix vicina sepulchro.
The following Stanzas will shew the virulence of this low Satire against Mrs P. which will only make her Memoirs have a greater sale.

Thy bib and dull scarce thrown aside,
When warm, and panting for a spouse;
To fifty thou hadst been a bride,
Without a ring to bind thy vows.
To merit heav'n, a thousand ways,
At her last gasp, she now begins;
Now weeps, now swears, now spits, now prays,
Confesses first, then prints her sins!

But ah! how poor the gains, and light,
Which from the Rinky press you meet;
'Twas once a guinea for a night,
'Tis now scarce six-pence for a poet.

16. The goldfinch; being a collection of English songs. pr. 1s. *Baldwyn*.

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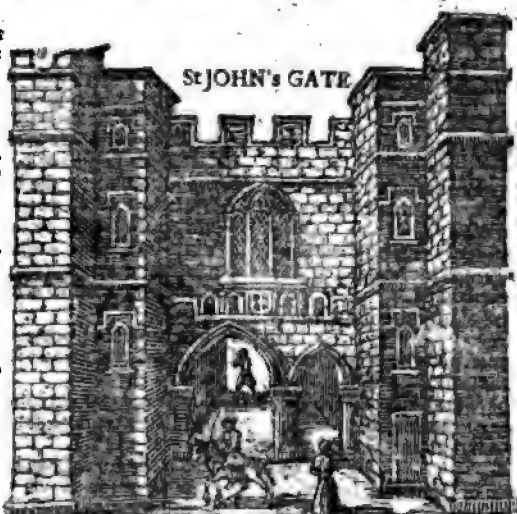
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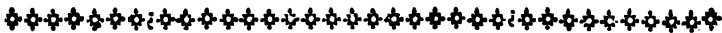
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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For SEPTEMBER 1748.



THE LIFE of Michael de Ruyter, Admiral General of Holland, Knight of the Order of St Michael, &c. Written originally in Dutch by Gerard Brandt.

MICHAEL DE RUYTER was born in the year 1607, of very poor parents, at *Flushing*—From his very childhood, he showed an uncommon courage and dexterity; he was of too volatile a disposition to apply himself to study, or any of the handicrafts in which mean people are usually educated. When he was scarce fifteen, he lifted himself in arms for the States, and signalized himself in the defence of *Bergen-op-Zoom* when the *Dutch* forc'd the *Spaniards* to raise the siege. Being soon afterwards aboard of the fleet, instead of being treated like a ship-boy, he was made boatswain's mate. This year he was wounded in his head by a pike, which he had boarded an enemy's ship; this was the only wound he received, excepting that which put an end to his life. He was afterwards made prisoner by some *Biskayners*, but he effected his escape, and beg'd his way thro' to his own country, where he lived till 1633, then went to *Greenland* only as pilot. Some years after he made master of a merchant ship, and all his voyages gave such proofs of his skill, sagacity and probity, and of his high character, that he was only raised to the command of a fleet of war called the *Hare*, but to be

third officer in rank of a fleet of fifteen ships of the line, and five frigates, which their High Mightinesses sent to *Portugal*.

After this expedition, which proved not very successful, *Ruyter* betook himself again to the merchant's service, in which he made several voyages to *Saltee*, *Barbary*, *America*, &c. not without many perilous adventures. Being attacked by a *Spanish* man of war, *Ruyter* fought her so vigorously that she sunk; but as he was no less generous than daring, he saved as many of the crew as he could, by taking them aboard his own ship. This done, he took occasion to ask the captain, who was among the prisoners, whether he would have shewn the same kindness to him and his people, if he had obtained the victory. The *Spaniard* surlily answered, that he had purposed to have thrown them all overboard into the sea. *Ruyter* incensed at the brutality of his reply, and the unprovoked cruelty of his purpose, immediately ordered the *Spaniards* should be treated as they intended to treat the *Dutch*; but soon relenting he desisted from a severe retaliation, which the most provoking circumstance would rather extenuate than justify. About this time he also performed many other gallant exploits; with his single ship he repulsed five *Algerine* rovers, and, in company with a few merchant-men, paid close by *Dunkirk* in broad day, nor did the enemy dare to attack them. A captain of a *French* privateer, who had taken him by surprise, was so charmed with his courage and resolution, that he set him at liberty; and being

ing once at *Saltee* with a valuable cargo, the *Cid*, who attempted in vain, both by promises and menaces, to prevail on him to part with it for less than the value, cried out, in admiration of his inflexible fidelity to his owners "What pity is it that so honest a man should be a *Christian*!" He had so endeared himself to the *Mosses*, that they vied with each other in serving him; so that being shipwreck'd off *Saltee*, the inhabitants exerted so much care and assiduity on his behalf, and so effectually saved his goods, that he lost nothing, and sailed back to *Holland* in a new ship with very profitable returns.

A War breaking out in the year 1651 betwixt *England* and the *United Provinces*, *Ruyter* was obliged to exchange the merchant service for that of the State. In the year 1652, he was appointed to command a Squadron of 34 ships and 3 galliots. The *English* fleet, under *Blake* and *Asmough*, and the *Dutch*, under *Van Tromp*, *De Wit*, and *Ruyter*, had several engagements to the great weakening of both, but without advantage to either. The war lasted the following year. *Blake* and *Tromp*, after one continued fight for three days, parted upon even terms. This was followed by four naval engagements near *Nieuport*, *Dunkirk*, *Katwikk*, and *Scheveling*. The *English* ships were better fitted and provided than the *Dutch*, and *Tromp* complained to his masters that the enemy had above fifty ships, the least of which was better than his. This disparity gave the *English* victory in the last action, in which admiral *Tromp* was slain. *James Van Wassenaar*, Baron of *Opdam*, was nominated his successor, and the States of *Holland* at the same time made three vice-admirals, of which *Ruyter* was one. Soon after *Cromwell* was Protector, a treaty of peace was entered upon between *England* and *Holland*, but *Cromwell* insisted upon severe and dishonourable conditions from the States, requiring them solemnly to engage, that they never would admit the prince of *Orange*, nor any of his descendants, to be governor or admiral of their provinces, nor give their suffrage, for his advancement to be captain general of the *United Provinces*. He also insisted, that the *English* should be empowered to search the *Dutch* merchant ships. But so far were the States from agreeing to invest the *English* with any such power, that express orders were sent to all pilots, masters of vessels, and sea-officers, to repress by force any attempt to

search their vessels. And on this occasion, towards the close of the year, vice-admiral *Ruyter* went with a Squadron to convoy the merchant men trading to *Barbary*. In this voyage he pacified the *Cid* of *Saltee* who was at enmity with the *Dutch*, by reason of some pretended injury, promising him that he should receive all equitable satisfaction from his masters. The *Algerines* breaking with *Holland*, *Ruyter* was again sent up the *Streights*, and, on a cruise along the coast of *Algers*, he sunk three of their pirate ships, and took four others, among them their admiral, freed sixty-two slaves, took a hundred and twenty *Moor* prisoners, besides twenty eight *Spanish* renegades, whom he sent to the king of *Spain*, to be put aboard his galleys. In this voyage *Ruyter* amicably concluded the negotiations he had set on foot with the *Cid* of *Saltee*, and desired his assistance in finding and procuring some *Arabian* books, which were asked in the name of the States, for the use of the celebrated *Goltius*. In his return he convoyed the plate-fleet from *Cadiz* to the *Texel*, and prevented its falling into the hands of *Whitehorn* an *English* commodore, whom *Cromwell* had dispatch'd in quest of it. *Ruyter* had no sooner returned home than he was ordered again to sea, with a fleet of forty-two ships, which the States had fitted out to hinder the *Suedes* from making themselves masters of *Dantzick*, which would have enabled them to monopolize the trade of the *Baltic*. This expedition proved very successful, the schemes of the *Suedes* were disconcerted, and the *Danes* brought into a strict alliance. Immediately upon the vice-admiral's return from the *Sound*, he was sent with a Squadron to quell the *Algerine* rovers. There were some Christian privateers in the *Mediterranean*, which did as much mischief as the *Mahometans*. *Ruyter* fell in with and took two of them, which were *French*, and one of them was commanded by the very person who had generously given him his liberty, when he was only master of a merchant ship. *France* being in collusion with *Cromwell*, and wanting a pretence to molest the *Dutch* commerce, took offence at this capture, felt the effects of the merchants of that nation, and insisted that *Ruyter* should be punished in *terram*. The States ambassador, *M. Borst*, was treated severely about it, in an audience which he had of the king, and being ask'd how the vice-admiral could be so rash and presumptuous? this minister, in his

his turn, ask'd, whether the *Dutch* ships were expected to give themselves up to privateers, because they were *French*, when they were superior in strength, and even protected by a convoy of men of war? This question was construed by the court of *France* as a fresh affront, but it was approved by their High Mightinesses. The *Dutch* government had not then lost its spirit; but was composed of men of dignity and resolution. The deputies of the provinces of *Holland* laid in the assembly of the States General, that *France* was so far from having any claim of satisfaction from the *United Provinces*, that they had a right to demand satisfaction of *France* for supporting her subjects in piracy. Accordingly the *French* effects were seized as reprisals, and the importation of all *French* goods prohibited. M. de Thou, the *French* ambassador, immediately delivered a memorial, demanding many things as due satisfaction to his master; but every article of this memorial was rejected. Another, which he delivered soon after, met with a better reception, as it promised (1) that upon the States releasing the two ships which Ruyter had taken the *Dutch* ships and effects should be restored, (2) that there should be commercial regulations, and in the mean time the *United Provinces* should enjoy the same privileges which his majesty had granted the *Hans Towns*, and that orders should be given for full and speedy justice to be done the subjects of these Provinces. The States readily came into these conditions, but upon a long delay in transmitting the ratification from *Paris*, they renewed their seizures, and the prohibition of *French* goods, which they had taken off. This produced a letter from the king to the States, which happily terminated all these differences.

The *Dutch* in the mean time had made powerful preparations against *France*. But the peace being now concluded, and the States not willing utterly to destroy the *Algerine* pirates, nor yet to suffer a fleet, which had cost them immense sums, to remain unactive, they demanded of the *Portuguese* the restitution of all they had taken from them in *Brasil* and elsewhere. The refusal of the queen regent and the grandees of *Portugal* was followed by a declaration of war, and Ruyter being sent to cruise upon their coasts took fifteen of their ships laden with sugar from *America*.

This loss extremely discouraged the *Portuguese*, who were thrown into the utmost consternation upon seeing Ruyter come the following summer with three squadrons, making together a fleet of 22 ships. The *Dutch* however suffered very much in this cruise; their fleet was dispersed by a storm, which drove part of it into the Downs, where the men met with great humanity from the *English*, who assisted them in repairing their ships, and bringing back deserters. At last they rendezvoused off *Lisbon*, but the *Portuguese* had not the courage to engage them. There was the greatest reason to hope that such an exigency would have compelled the *Portuguese* to comply with the demand of the States, but the following circumstances suddenly and totally changed the face of affairs. The *Danes* had conceived that Charles Gustavus, being engaged in a doubtful war with *Poland*, afforded a fair opportunity to them of recovering the towns which the *Suedes* had taken from them 14 years before, and accordingly they threw themselves into the dutchy of *Bremen*. But Gustavus concluding a peace with *Poland* much sooner than the *Danes* imagined, quickly drove them out of *Bremen*, conquered part of the dutchy of *Holstein*, which belonged to them, took *Fredericksode*, march'd his army upon the ice across the *Belt*, made himself master of several towns and islands, then passed over into *Zealand*, the finest island belonging to *Denmark*, and was going to lay siege to *Copenhagen* itself, when an *English* resident Ropp'd his victorious career, by recommending peace to him in *Cromwell's* name. The treaty was concluded at *Roschild*, and among the articles which were reciprocally signed, there was one of *Cromwell's* contrivance, by which the two Kings engaged not to suffer any fleet or naval force to come into the *Baltic* thro' the *Sound* or the *Belt*. This was very prejudicial to the *United Provinces*, who at that time, gained above three millions of guilders yearly, by freighting ships to traffick in those parts. It is not strange, therefore, that the States would not acquiesce in this article, and that they were overjoyed, when the king of *Sweden*, regretting that he had been debarred the conquest of *Denmark*, while it was in his power, first broke this treaty. In order therefore to prevent any other state from the sole arbitration between these two crowns, and the king of *Sweden* from subduing *Denmark*, and becoming lord of the *Baltic*, the *Dutch*

resolved to assist the *Danes*, and sent a fleet up the *Sound* with 38 companies of soldiers to reinforce *Copenhagen*. The *Swedish* fleet obstinately disputed their passage, but could not stand against that of the *Dutch*, which disabled their admiral and vice-admiral, took three and sunk eight of their ships. It was on this occasion *Ruyter* was called home from *Portugal* to command a fleet of 40 ships, having 4000 foot soldiers aboard, besides marines, to strengthen the garrison of *Copenhagen*.

[To be continued.] 441.

Of a newly discovered Remedy for the Glanders in Horses.

THE *glanders*, as I am informed, having been hitherto deemed an incurable distemper, and the performing a contract being an indispensable obligation, it is hoped that none of our readers will be displeased at our giving place to the following relation; on the other hand, so many of them are interested in the welfare of horses, that the notification of a remedy, which had been despaired of, must rather be esteemed an acceptable office.

In *May* last, I bought a coach gelding to all appearance in a very promising condition, but after two journeys in *June* and *July*, the latter a little hard, being from *London* to *Manchester* and back in little more than nine days, (some days very wet and part of the road very bad) he was taken ill, as it was said, of the *glanders*. He drooped very much, ran at the nose, had swellings under his jaws, was stuffed in the head, and was reduced almost to a skeleton; inasmuch that *Mr Piddar*, a farrier of great business near *Clerkenwell-green*, after giving him some few medicines, declined doing any thing further to him. At this time a stranger applied to me, and offered to cure my horse, upon condition that I should, if he succeeded, publish the case in the *Magazine*. I readily consented, and put the horse under his care; and, when I had leisure, from time to time looked at him myself, and perceived him to thrive and become gradually better and better, and his swellings quite dispersed, so that after some trials, I thought proper to make use of him in a journey to *Gloucester*, about the middle of this present month; which journey he performed well, coming from thence in two days, and

is now, as far as I am a judge, perfectly recovered.

The coachman, who is well known to have had long experience in horses, has, for the satisfaction of the public, attested before a magistrate the fact and circumstances, such attestation being desired by the person who performed the cure, it being a circumstance generally expected in the like cases. (See p. 432.)

St John's Gate,
Sept. 29.

EDW. CAVE.

N. B. The gentleman who has performed this cure, is to be applied to at N^o 24, in *Virginia-street*, near *Ratcliff-Highway*.

S I R,

I Have kept one of the locusts taken in this parish in a glass box; it has laid a vast number of eggs, a circumstance which I have not heard of before, but shews, that tho' the number of locusts, at present, is not large, we may have vast swarms if the winter and spring favour them. See p. 415.

Hockley near Raleigh, Yours, &c.
J. JEFFERYS.

From the *Namur*, *Admiral Boscawen*, at the Cape of Good Hope.

OUR passage from *England* to *Madeira* was bad and long.—We stay'd at *Madeira* a fortnight, and on *Dec. 24* sailed in company with the *Deptford*, *Ruby*, *Chester*, *Deal-castle* bomb, and *Apollo* hospital-ship, with all the *India* ships, and arrived at *St Jago* (one of the *Cape de Verd* islands) on *Jan. 4*, and stay'd till the 19th. This place afforded us plenty of poultry, goats, hogs, &c. in exchange for old cloaths (meer rags) half-penny rings, knives, and scissars, which could not cost above two-pence a-piece. I got a turkey for a ring, and six fowls for a knife.—The soldiers [2000] are encamped, and in fine spirits; not an officer dead since we left *England*, and but very few private men.—The *Admiral*, who has been quite well the whole voyage, lives ashore, in a very gay manner, and is highly complimented by the *Dutch*.

Mr URBAN,

As the *French* are making a basin at *Graveline*, near *Dunkirk*, for the reception of their ships; it is a proper time to mind the whole body of merchants, and the several boards appointed to take care of our naval affairs, that it would be no less politick in the *English* nation to make such a place of safety for a *British* Squadron.

It appears from an impartial and careful

New Harbour projected.—Mechanic Question solved. 391

ey of the coast near the *Downs*, recent lands, soundings, and bea- that a commodious canal or har- ight be made for the reception, reening of ships, between the *Sandwich* and *Sandown* castle, at by means of the river *Stower*, may very easily be turn'd into the ; and serve as a plentiful back — If the piers are extended a- 30 yards only from high water to the sea, and the harbour dug level of the ground at the pier there will be 12 feet water in the ; as well as at the pier heads, at ebb of a spring tide. The har- eing made, as laid down in a t for the purpose, will afford a to upwards of 150 sail of the lar- chant ships, and prove a very l convenient station for his ma- ships of force, in time of war. — It must be observ'd, that ships *Downs* are endanger'd by all vi- onds between S. E. and S. W. all winds are fair for this harbour, hich they may sail, or warp every nless the wind blows violently n E. S. E. and S. S. E. — By p of three flood-gates situated as draught, the tide might be hin- any time from flowing up the ove the harbour, in order to the land waters, a longer time off from the lands than they ow, and the water might be kept arbour at the height of 22 foot pwards, if necessary, either to ips of a great draught afloat, or jointly with the river as a head r to scour the canal between the

regard to the station of ships at uth; it is allowed by all to be ely inconvenient in time of war. l *Vernon* calls *Spithead* a * *Cul* the bottom of a sack, from : ships of war when wanted to an invasion, cannot get out ays we should by all means have wellward. — The *Dutch* at the ter to Lord *Vere Beauclerk* from the Nov. 21, 1745, where he says, ' If ch are assembling their forces to the ed, I should think that a strong reason drawing any ships away from the west- f *Spithead*, which I have always look- n, in our channel, as a *Cul du Sac*, gives the enemy to the westward of a fair occasion to do what they will e westerly wind, and would give any n from *Ostend*, or *Dunkirk*, the same H opportunity of doing what they would m to the Eastward, with an easterly

Cape of *Good Hope* are making a mole, 2 miles into the sea. And as it is not doubt- ed but the *French* will cultivate their marine, by building ships, in order to be a match for us at sea, a scheme being published at *Paris* for raising by contri- butions, among the nobility, 50 ships of the line of battle, should not *Britain* use all endeavours to preserve the supe- riority at sea, since on that only depends her liberty, her Being as a free people?

A single gentleman (Mr *Dicker*) has built a bridge over the *Thames* (see p. 329.) may not a company of merchants undertake this harbour, and repay them- selves by a toll in like manner?

ANSWER to a Mechanic Query p. 151, how by sawing a wooden Bar almost half through to render it more difficult to break.

C L E T *a b* be the rod or bar propo- sed to be broken, supported at the extremities by the posts *c d*. Let an iron ring be placed over the middle of the bar, with an hook at the bottom to receive a weight. When a weight is hung on sufficient to bend the bar, the fibres composing that part of it next to *e*, will be contracted, and the fibres of the part next *f* dilated. When the bar is thus bent the dilated fibres begin to be strained in an oblique direction and consequently are capable of less and less resistance as the bar becomes more and more curved, by encreasing the



weight, till at length it breaks.

Let the white line under *e* be the a- perture open'd by the saw, which be- ing equally wide at top and bottom, if it be filled with a wedge of harder wood, the fibres of the upper part of the bar will be more pressed than those of the lower part, and if the wedge be driven in with a degree of force, it will cause those fibres to contract, which would otherwise have contracted by the force of the weight, and thus the bar will be prevented from bending so much as it would do by the contraction of the fibres, if they were not already so much compressed by the wedge as to admit little more contraction from the force of the weight, and the fibres which are di- lated by the pressure will be strain'd in a less oblique direction, and of conse- quence be capable of greater resistance.

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Abstract of the List of CONTRIBUTORS towards the Relief of the Sufferers by the Fire in Cornhill, March 25 last, specifying all of 1000 Pounds, and upwards.

Prints of Wales £.200 0	Hopkins, John, Esq;	21 0	Ravenworth, Lady	10 10
Princes 100 0	* Henley, Orator	3 3	Rawlinson, Alderman	10 10
Princess Amelia and Caroline 100 0	Husley, Peter	12 12	Shulmer, Henry, Esq;	10 10
Arnold, William 10 10	Honeywood and Fuller	50 0	Stretcher, J. Esq;	10 10
Abney, Dame Mary 10 10	Hollingsworth and		Symons, Peter & J. C.	10 10
Ainscomb, L. S. Esq;	Nightingale, Mess.	10 10	Snook and Denne	15 15
Bosanquet, Sam. Esq;	* Hallam, Will. Good-		Skinner, Comp. of	50 0
Boyd, Mr 10 10	man's-Fields	21 0	Stanhope, Hon. Cha.	21 0
Brissot, Bishop of	Holden, Mary	50 0	Sandbrook, Sir Jer. Bt.	21 0
Brissot, Sir John 21 0	Helden; Mary	70 10	Selwin, and Martin	10 10
Barnard, Ralph 10 0	Horne and Morhall	10 10	Scott, Thomas Esq;	10 10
Barnard, T. 10 10	Munter, Tho. Orby	20 0	Solihury, Bishop of	50 0
Bridges, Brooke, Esq;	Martopp, Sir John	25 0	Smith and Nesh	10 10
Bill & Matthead, Mess.	Herring, Henry	10 10	Sheldon, William	10 10
Bulfinch, Isaac 10 10	Hale, Pagen, Esq;	20 0	Thompson, John, Esq;	10 10
Burke, Simpser, Esq;	Hankey, Sir Joseph	21 0	Tickell, Tho. Esq;	10 10
Burworth, Sir John 10 0	Heidegger, J. J. Esq;	100 0	Tyler, Willis and Co.	10 10
Bradley and Lee, Mess.	Leinfuse, Balchier, &c.	50 0	Thorne, Ralph, Esq;	21 0
Baylis, Sir Robert 20 0	Janffen, Abraham, Esq;	50 0	Vanderwall, Sam.	20 0
Bedford, Duke of 50 0	Janffen, Steph. Theo.	50 0	Van Neck, Ger. Esq;	100 0
Chauncy, Rich. Esq;	By Ditto, priv. person	40 0	Van Neck, John, Esq;	50 0
Crowle, Wm. Esq;	Jenkins, Wm. Esq;	10 0	Victoria, Laurence, Es.	10 10
Calvert, Felix, Esq;	Knox, Ralph	10 10	Vere, Alfred and Co.	10 10
Cady, Ben. Mendex	Knight and Jackson	10 10	Williams, Laurence	10 10
Chancellor, Ld High	Kynaston, Rev. Mr T.	10 10	Wright, Henry	10 10
Chauncy, Charles 50 0	King, Hon. William	20 0	Wingfield, J.	10 10
Conway, Lord 10 10	Leffingham, Sam. Esq;	10 10	Wyndolled, Mat. Esq;	20 0
Crozier, and Thomas 20 0	Longman, Tho. Esq;	10 10	Walker, John, Esq;	10 10
Crayefcin, F. and A. 30 0	Lowther, Sir James	20 0	Wright, Richard	10 10
Croyners, John, Esq;	Ladbroke, Sir Robert,		Wyrester, Bishop of	25 0
Colebrook, James,	Lord Mayor	10 10	Windsor, Lord	10 0
Esq; and Comp. 50 0	Legg, John, Esq;	10 10	Winterbottom AH.	10 10
Chapman's Coffee-H.	Loubier, Henry	10 10	A country gentleman	
(S. Ashville-st.) foray 20 0	London, Bishop of	50 0	by Freme & Barclay	10 10
Carr, Rob. and Comp.	Marshall, Thomas	10 10	A society at the Sun on	
Corbett, Wm. Esq;	Mitchell, Mrs	10 10	Fish-street hill	10 10
Carzon, Lady 10 10	* Manager & Comp. of		Unknown, by J. Hughes	10 10
Creed, Sir James 21 0	Drury-lane theatre	208 1	A. B. per W.W.	50 0
Child, Sam. Esq; & Co.	Martin, Tho. Esq;	50 0	Unknown, by Mr Jove	27 6
Decker, Sir Matt. Bt.	Martin, Surman, and Co.	10 0	A gentlewoman, by Mr	
Drake and Long, Mess.	Maynard, Lord	20 0	Sam. Siddon	10 10
Durham, Tho. Esq;	Minors and Bullero	10 10	C. J. L. by Ironside & Co.	10 10
Edwin, Peter, Esq;	* Norwich comedians	20 0	Unknown, by ditto	20 0
Edwin, John, Esq;	Newnam, Nath. Esq;	10 10	Two persons unknown,	
Emmott, Rich. Esq;	North, Lord	10 10	per J. Mathews	40 0
Esq; Bishop of	Neale and Streathfield	20 0	J. D. to Martin and Co.	10 10
Freane and Barclay	Penn, Thomas, Esq;	20 0	Two Ladies unknown,	
Freewilliams, Lord	Pomeroy and Streathfield	10 10	by W. Jackson	21 0
Frederick, Sir John	St Paul, Dear and		A person unknown	10 0
Frederick, Lord	Chapter of	20 0	Unknown, by J. Jackson	21 0
* Fute, Mr. Lay mark	Pennant, Sir Samuel	20 0	A. C. to Bailey & Lee	25 0
Gibson, Jera.	Pennant, John, Esq;	10 10	A Gentleman unknown	10 10
Gibson, Mar. wid-w	Pennant, Henry, Esq;	10 10	By an unknown hand	50 0
Gibson, P.	Plummer Rich Esq;	10 0	Unknown	30 0
Gibson, Lady Betty	Plummerston Ld & Lady	20 0	R. C. to Sir Jof. Hankey	10 10
Greenville, Anne.	Parish, Ed. Clarke, Esq;	10 10		
Gibson, Samson	Palmer, Eliakim, Esq;	20 0	163 articles	4138 9
Gibson, Francis, Esq;	Ryder, Sir Dudley	21 0	141 of 5 guineas	740 5
Gibson, the company of	Richland, Duke of	50 0	525 of small sums	896 15
Gibson and Till	* Rich, John, Esq; of			
	C. v. Garden Theat.	213 12	830	Total 5774 19

The above sum (expence of the committee included) was shar'd amongst 172 house-keepers, labourers, and servants; but some housekeepers did not think fit to apply for any part. The highest sum given was 350 l. Seventy pounds was given to Mr Elbridge's maid, who leap'd from the parrot window, and is disabled; and 30 l. to the widow of a fireman, who lost his life at the fire.

* As these gentry adverted to perform for the benefit of the sufferers, the good people that went for them ought to have some share of the honour; it has also been remarked, that since so many names might fill their list, here is a criterion nearly to compute their respective graces.

rusty, and the final Abolition of Protestant Religion at Aix. The Amusements of AIX LA CHAPELLE. Concluded from p. 342.

On the 6th, 1599, at noon, time of a hard frost, when the sky was cover'd with snow, the States issued a proclamation, that Protestants should, before sunrise, leave the city and territory of *Aix*, or not pay the remainder of indemnification. They had severe season, in hopes they would pay the sum demanded, or refuse to pay, in which they had taken proper measures against them, as in cases of

The constancy of the Protestants pass'd the cruelty of their oppressors, and the greatest part immediately obey'd this summons, and prepart. The magistrates, who were next this turn, seem'd surprised at the submission of those they treated as laid a new snare for these people. They feign'd to moun- tainous of this last decree, by delay of some days to such time would pay a tax, less bur- dened than the former assess- ment still ruinous. Those in lower ranks were rated at 1000 flo- res the most considerable at- tention; a few, who were the is proposal, stay'd, or return- ing the sums demanded. A part preferred a second ba- nishment to a total ruin: Mr *Kalkbrenner* of this number, and the ser- vice of this occasion brought upon him, which continued till his death he event shew'd that those he city acted most prudently.

Their houses were plunder'd, and effects they left seized: But all sufficient to satisfy the greedy enemies, who insisted that had purchased a right of con- tinence the city, should pay the whole their brethren, who had left new oppression obliged those, returned, to quit the place a free. — The tyranny of these States was contrary to the laws of God, and the Protestants sent de- ploy their case before the Empe- ror the Duke of *Juliers*, a bigot who by his title was Pro- testant, and whom the Catholic had called to their assistance, all his credit at the Imperial Court the Reformed: so that the *Mag. SEPT. 1748.*)

Protestant deputies could never obtain an audience. The new burgomasters, insolent by the protection of the Duke, refused to recall their banish'd citizens, tho' the electoral college had decreed they should be restored to their posses- sions and effects. They even slighted the intercession of *France* and the *States General*, in their favour, tho' they wrote repeated letters to that end; the Em- peror treated their mediation with equal disregard: No rest was given to the Protestants, who had so dearly bought the liberty of remaining behind their brethren. Extravagant fines were laid on all their actions: to be born, live, or die in the reformed religion, was a crime which money alone could expiate. Their baptism, marriages, and fune- rals, were taxed at an excessive rate. — The least act of piety, such as visiting a relation at the point of death, or recit- ing, on such an occasion, a passage of scripture, was punished with imprison- ment. At last, a quarrel breaking out between the Duke of *Juliers* and the magistracy of *Aix*, procured the Pro- testants a temporary relief.

The Duke's death, in 1609, seem'd to have secured this little repose, be- cause *John Sigismund*, Elector of *Branden- burg*, and *Wolfgang William*, Count Pa- latine of *Newburgh*, who disputed the succession of *Juliers*, were at that time both Protestants. The former, who was a hearty defender of the Reformation, establish'd the free exercise of that reli- gion, in that part of the dutchy of *Ju- liers* that lies in the neighbourhood of *Aix*. This was a great consolation to the Protestants left in that city, who crowded every Sunday to the churches of *Stolberg*, a village about two leagues distant, with the permission, and under the protection of the Elector of *Branden- burg*, and Duke of *Newburgh*, who e- rected these churches in their favour. — These religious assemblies awaken'd the spite of the Jesuits, who prevailed with the magistrates to prohibit them under severe fines, and imprisonment, in case of non-payment. — The Jesuits, taking upon themselves the office of informers, watch'd all the avenues to the town; and the Protestants who ventur'd to *Stolberg* were sure, at their return, to be fined or imprisoned: above 200 of them suffer- ed this oppression in one day. This was the more unjust, because the prohibi- tion of the magistrates of *Aix*, as to the exercise of the reformed religion, could only be supposed to extend to their own territory, and because it is the right of every

every citizen of a free and imperial town to pass unmolested through the empire.

So notorious an oppression forced the Protestants remaining at *Aix*, to have recourse to the protection of the Elector of *Brandenburg*. In 1611 they secretly deputed the *Sieur Kalckberner* to the court of *Juliers*, to beg the assistance of the princes, who, by their claim to the succession of the late Duke, had the right of protecting their city. However, before they took this step, they try'd to soften the catholic magistracy, by a petition containing their grievances, to which they annexed the articles of the *peace of religion*, and all the other records necessary to strengthen their request. The Elector of *Brandenburg*, and the Duke of *Newburgh*, back'd this petition, both by letters and envoys. — The magistracy still inflexible, and inflamed by the Jesuits, rejected these powerful intercessions, and return'd for answer: *That tho' their city should be overturned, they would never relax on inch in favour of the reformed.* They seconded this declaration, by publishing yet severer laws against such Protestants as should repair to the churches in the territory of *Juliers*. The Elector of *Brandenburg* justly resented this, and promised the *Sieur Kalckberner* to support his party; but the tyranny of the magistrates did not permit them to wait the effect of these promises: The contempt and pride with which their petition had been rejected, fir'd the populace; they gather'd in crowds, ran to arms, seiz'd the town-house, and gates of the city, secured the arsenal, and fired the cannon in token of liberty. They next formed a new council of war, rais'd new companies of militia, depos'd the magistracy, who had so cruelly oppress'd them, and substituted in their room a regency of Protestants, composed of both communions, by the title of *deputies of the town, or governors per interim*. The *Cakvinists*, *Lutherans*, and *Wallons* resumed their churches and burial-grounds. This revolution was brought about without bloodshed, thro' the prudent conduct of *M. Kalckberner*, who, tho' he could not absolutely hinder violent methods, at least prevented their being carried to extremities. The only step he took was to discover the real authors of the persecution. During his residence at the court of *Juliers*, he had detected the secret intrigues of the Jesuits with *John William*, the late Duke, who was a bigotted Catholic, the R-

lector of *Brandenburg* having put all the original papers into his hands. This worthy man thought that, for the peace of the city, and in justice to the depos'd magistrates, he was bound to publish the true springs of this plot, in order to reconcile the minds of the citizens, by letting them see their evils proceeded not so much from their governors themselves, as the ill counsels of some Jesuits which they had followed. For this end he assembled the burgessees, to whom he publicly communicated the original pieces he had procured. The Protestants were shock'd at them; the wiser Catholics were ashamed, and, by a majority of votes, in July 1611, the Jesuits were banished the city of *Aix la Chapelle*.

These banish'd Jesuits rung the alarm bell in all the Catholic courts: they solicited the Archduke *Albert*, the Elector of *Cologne*, and other Catholic princes, to extirpate the Reformed at *Aix*, but met with very bad success, as the city was now under the protection of the princes of *Brandenburg* and *Newburgh*, and even of the court of *France*. The envoys of the two princes, and the *Sieur Boissie*, plenipotentiary on the part of *Lewis XIII.* willing to prevent the total ruin of so venerable a city, thought proper, provisionally, to settle a lawful magistracy to govern it, till further orders, and to fill the other offices, by proper subjects, to prevent disturbances and abuses. The moderation and skill of the *Sieur Kalckberner* were so well known, that they chose him for burgo-master, in May 1612, in conjunction with *Adam Schenkerel*. The former was of the *Lutheran* communion, and the latter a *Cakvinist*, both universally esteem'd for their probity and experience. Under their administration on the town recover'd its tranquillity, which, however, was but of short duration.

The Protestants, at this time, were deliver'd from one powerful enemy, by the death of the Emperor *Rodolph*, which was in Jan. 1612. The Elector *Palatine*, a Protestant Prince, to whom, during the interregnum, devolv'd the government of the empire, abolish'd, by virtue of the *vicariate*, all the procedures against the Protestants of *Aix*, since the deposition of the old regency. The banishment of the *Jesuits*, and the prudent government of the new magistrates, prepar'd most minds for a re-union. — The Reformed, who, tho' triumphant, had no thoughts of indulging a revenge, under

under pretence of religion, made no reprisals on their enemies, tho' they had the power in their hands; for the Elector of *Brandenburg* had sent some troops into the city, to support them in keeping peace and good order. But the new Emperor, *Matthias*, gave the last stroke to their rights; he had even meditated this before his inauguration. The regency of *Aix*, according to custom and its ancient rights, sent its magistrates to assist at this ceremony; and tho' they had the precaution to join some catholicks in the deputation, yet as Mess. *Kalkberner* and *Bombornel* were at the head of it, *Matthias* refused to give them audience; and, notwithstanding he ow'd his rise to the Protestants, particularly those of *Hungary*, scarce was his coronation over, when he annul'd all the Elector *Palatine* had done in favour of the Protestants of *Aix*; and, in spite of the Elector's protest, again put the city under the imperial ban. About the end of the year 1612 this Emperor (in whose name the haughty Cardinal *Cleser* governed despotically) appointed commissioners to go to *Aix*; and entrusted the execution of his decree to the Archduke *Albert*, his brother, who was sovereign of the *Low Countries*, in right of the Infanta *Isabella*, his wife. Every thing conspired to favour the Emperor's violent projects, and particularly the disputed succession of the duchy of *Juliers*. *Albert* set himself up for a competitor, declaring against the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and Duke of *Newburgh* together, as they were both Protestants; but this last having abjur'd his religion, to embrace the catholic faith, disconcerted the measures of the Archduke, who was obliged to join his pretensions to his, as the ground of opposition ceased. On the other hand, the *Dutch* had caused *Maurice*, prince of *Orange*, to take possession of the fortrefs of *Juliers*, in the name of the Elector of *Brandenburg*, their friend and ally. These different interests fill'd all the neighbourhood of *Aix* with foreign troops. The Catholics gladly seiz'd so favourable an opportunity of recovering their power, which they had long secretly meditated, by a correspondence with the banish'd *Jesuits*. In short, the Protestants, after some struggles against their misfortunes, receiv'd their last blow in 1614. The Marquis *Spinola*, general of the Archduke's forces, appear'd before the city with such celerity, that the citizens saw him at the gates before they heard of his march.

His arrival threw the Protestants into consternation. Their alarm redoubled, when four Imperial commissaries having demanded entrance into the city, summon'd before them the chief members of the regency, and required them to put all things on the footing they were before the year 1611. The magistracy desired three days to deliberate on this affair: but the commissaries would only grant them till next morning. On this, the town council was assembled, where the commissaries appear'd with a menacing air, producing their commission, and the Imperial mandate. After this, the commissaries retired, having threatened the city with the last extremities, in case the regency did not obey by the time prescribed. On examination, the voices were divided, according to the temper of the magistrates. The burgo-master *Kalkberner*, who valued his religion beyond his dignity or life, was of opinion they should defend themselves, and be bury'd in the ruins of their city, rather than give up their liberty of conscience.—It was, however, probable (as he then told them) that *Spinola* would not dare to bombard an Imperial city, while the Emperor's commissaries were in it, who might serve for hostages.—These officers had been aware of this, and fearing the magistracy might detain them till succour came, press'd the regency for a decisive answer. They were told, that in order to this, it was necessary to assemble the trades, or corporations, which formed the body of the city. This delay giving the commissaries new apprehensions of some plot against their liberty, they secretly caball'd amongst their own party in the town, corrupted some of the regency, and, against the law of nations, seized the burgo-master *Kalkberner*, whom they imprison'd. After this, they gave the signal to the troops without the city, and *Spinola* commenced hostilities. The cannon frightened the citizens, who had lost their chief, and knowing the weakness of their walls, they deliver'd the keys to the Imperial commissaries, who opened the gates to the *Spanish* general. The troops of *Brandenburg*, who were in the city, after delivering the burgo-master *Kalkberner*, marched out with all the honours of war, and favoured his escape. *Spinola*, having entered *Aix* in triumph, went directly to the church, and sung *Te Deum*, attended by the banish'd *Jesuits*, who had followed his army. He next depos'd the regency established in 1612, and lodged his troops

troops at discretion on the Protestants houses.

The Imperial commissaries, supported by the *Spanish* general, made strict enquiries for *Kalkberner*, *Schenbarnel*, and some other Protestant magistrates and burghers, whom they charged as the authors of these civil commotions. But most of them had fled, as they foresaw the storm was directed at them, and they could be no longer of service to their country. *Kalkberner*, by favour of the night, had got over the walls, and retir'd to *Juliers*, where he was kindly receiv'd by *Maurice* prince of *Orange*, and assured of the protection of the *States General*, and the Elector of *Brundenburg*. Others were not so fortunate; *Andrew Schwaritz* and another were seiz'd, and condemn'd to be beheaded, notwithstanding the King of *England* sollicitd the archduke *Albert* in their favour, during the trial.

Death, however, was not the utmost of their sufferings. Their enemies push'd their cruelty so far, as to allot them for confessor the Jesuit who was the principal promoter of their sentence. They were forced to undergo the persecutions of the monks, who incessantly teiz'd them to embrace the Catholic faith.—These priests, for want of better reasons, endeavoured to terrify them by the most frightful torments. One of them, seduced by the desire of living, and overcome by the tears of a wife, and the inevitable ruin of a large helpless family, had the weakness to abjure the religion for which he had suffered so much. The Jesuits, on this occasion, gave a new instance of their usual equivocation: the person they had seduced was executed, and when he complain'd of this breach of faith, on the scaffold, they told him *that by the promise made him of life, they did not mean this life, but that to come*. The Pagans never thought of any thing so cruel, with regard to the first Christians whom they persecuted, since all who changed their religion were saved. There is, indeed, a story of an *Italian*, who, after forcing his enemy to buy his life, by renouncing his faith, stabb'd him that moment, for the detestable satisfaction of damning him.

The burgomaster *Kalkberner*, having retired to *Juliers*, died there, soon after, broken with grief for the misfortunes of his country, and the oppression of his fellow citizens. His death could not save him from the rage of his enemies: they persecuted his ashes; and,

to blacken his memory, they engaged the Emperor's commissaries to erect and inscribe the column before-mentioned. But it does him no disgrace, except in the eyes of such as are ignorant of his history; for, besides that it is always honourable to suffer for one's country and religion, the inscription of this pillar is at least a worthy proof of the *Sieur Kalkberner's* courage, and an odious monument of blind, bigotted zeal.

B *EXTRACTS from The Nursing and Management of Children, from their Birth to three Years of Age: A Pamphlet published by order of the Committee for transacting the Affairs of the Foundling Hospital.*

C *THE* author, who calls himself a physician, sets out with expressing his pleasure in seeing the preservation of children become the care of men of sense.—*A compliment, no doubt, intended to be paid to the Managers.*

D That the treatment of children in general, *be says*, is wrong, unreasonable, and unnatural, will in a great measure appear, if we but consider what a puny valedudinary race most of our people of condition are; chiefly owing to bad nursing, and bad habits contracted early:—and examine attentively the bills of mortality, where we may observe that almost half the number that fill up that black list die under 5 years of age.

E—In the lower class of mankind, especially in the country, diseases and mortality are not so frequent either among the full grown, or their children. Health and posterity are the portion of the industrious poor; whom the want of superfluity confines within the limits of nature. **F** The mother, who has only a few rags to cover her child loosely, and little more than her own breast to feed it, sees it healthy and strong, and very soon able to shift for itself; while the puny insect, the heir and hope of a rich family, lies languishing under a load of finery that overpowers his limbs, abhorring and rejecting the dainties he is cramm'd with, till he dies a victim to the mistaken care and tenderness of his fond mother.—What, therefore, I am going to complain of is, *That children in general are over-clothed and over-fed, and fed and clothed improperly.*

H They think a new-born infant cannot be kept too warm; and from this great prejudice they load and bind it with flannels, wrappers, swathes, flays, &c. which, all together, are almost equal to

The Prudent Choice.

It, to make glad my heart, & sweeten life,)
I sh'd, in earnest, think upon a Wife,
I'd first consult y.^e cheif support of life. }
The tongue I mean too much of w.^h I know
Would not annihilate, but heighten, Woe.

Some other evils I'm woman hate,
And w.^h would soon subvert a happy State, }
Are Pride, rash Censure, mix'd w.th self-Conceit. }
Gross Affectation likewise claims my frown,
And language indiscreet I must disown.

For Nature's Gifts as well as manners good, }
Are always best, y.^e only ones y.^e shoud }
Be deem'd incapable to be w.th stood: }
A chearful look (not an alluring smile,
Nor Songs Syrennic, softend to beguile
Unwary Man) is, w.^t would please me most,
And she, whose 'twas, shoud be my favrite Toast;
Provided too shad not incur y.^e Blame
Of being fond of this, or that Extreme.

In short (if marry'd) this y.^e Wife I'd chuse,
Who'd life participate, & freedom use,
Not to be mean, nor what she has abuse.



South View of the Foundling Hospital.
Designed by W. Verelst, Esq. and built by J. G. Gwynne, Esq.

weight; by which means a child in a month's time is made r and chilly, it cannot bear the air; and if, by any accident x or window left carelessly open A, a refreshing breeze be admitted, the suffocating atmosphere of g-in bed-chamber, the child and catch irrecoverable colds. And worse, at the end of the month, bed plant is sometimes sent out country to be rear'd in a leaky B that lets in wind and rain from quarter. Is it any wonder the ver thrives afterwards?—The , a new-born child cannot be cool and loose in its dress; it less clothing than a grown proportion; because it is natural, as appears by the thermo- C and would therefore bear the a winter's night much better y adult person whatever. There y instances of infants exposed, ve lived several days.—But, the mischief arising from the and heat of swaddling clothes, e put on so tight, and the child D amped by them, that it. bowels ot room, nor its limbs liberty o exert themselves in the free and inner it ought. To which doubt- owing the many distortions and ities we meet with every where, lly among † women, who suffer E in this particular than men.—I therefore recommend the follow- s: a little flannel waistcoat with- ves, made to fit the body, and sely behind them; to which there be a petticoat sewed, and over ind of gown of the same materi- any other that is thin and light. F etticoat should not be quite so the child, the gown a few inches ; with one cap only on the head, may be made double, and so con- as to be put on at once, and nei- nd nor press the head at all. The is usual. This, I think, would be astly sufficient for the day; lay- de all those swathes, bandages, and contrivances, that are most ously used to close † and keep the n its place, and support the body. Nature had produced her chief a human creature, so carelessly h'd, as to want those idle aids to it perfect. Shoes and stockings are H needless incumbrances, often keep gs wet and nasty, and hurt the he ingenious Dr Hailes highly condemns tice of swathing. (*See our Vol. XIII.* Also the preceding remarkable letter.)

fect, and cannot be necessary 'till the child runs out in the dirt.—For the night there should be a thin flannel shirt, which ought to be every way quite loose. Children in this simple pleasant dress (readily put on and off without teasing them) would enjoy the free use of their limbs and faculties, and would very soon begin to employ them, were they thus left at liberty. I would have them put into it as soon as they are born, and continued in it 'till they are three years old, when it may be changed for any other more genteel and fashionable; tho' I could wish it was not the custom to wear † stays at all; not because I see no beauty in the sugarloaf shape, but that I am apprehensive it is often procured at the expence of the health and strength of the body. There is an odd notion entertained about keeping children clean: some imagine † clean linen, and fresh cloaths, rob them of their nourishing juices. Were it, as is supposed, it would be of service to them, since they are always too abundantly supply'd; and therefore I think they cannot be changed too often, and would have them clean every day.

The *feeding of children* is of much greater importance to them than their *cloathing*.—Let us follow Nature in this case, instead of leading or driving it. When a child is first born, there seems to be no provision at all made for it, the mother's milk seldom coming till the third day; so that, according to nature, a child would be left all that time without food; to me a sufficient proof that it wants none: It is born full of blood, full of excrements, its appetites not awake, nor its senses open'd; and requires this intermediate time of abstinence and rest, to compose and recover the struggle of the birth, and the change of circulation, which always puts it into a little fever. However extraordinary this may appear, I am sure it is better it were not fed at all; at least, let me prevail that the child be not awaked to be fed. The general practice is, as soon as a child is born, to cram a dab of butter and sugar down its throat, a little oil, panada, or some such unwholesome mels: so that, by setting out wrong, the child stands a fair chance of being made sick from the first hour: whereas, when a child is left to suck its own mother, nature has provided it with such wholesome and suitable nourishment, supposing her a temperate woman, that it can hardly do amiss. For this reason I could wish that every woman, whose

fountains are not greatly disturbed or tainted, would give suck to her child. The mother's first milk is purgative, and cleanses the child of its long-warded excrements. By degrees it changes its property, becomes less purgative and more nourishing, and is the best and only food the child ought to have for the *first three months*. The call of nature should be waited for to feed it with any thing more substantial, and the appetite ever precede the food.

But now, *says he*, when the child is about three months old, we are to enquire *what and how much* is most proper to give it. We may be sure there is a great mistake either in the quantity or quality of children's food, or both, as it is usually given them, because they are made sick by it. As to quantity, there is a most ridiculous error in the common practice; for it is generally supposed that, whenever a child cries, it wants victuals; and it is accordingly fed ten, twelve, or more times in a day and night. This is so obvious a misapprehension, that I am surpris'd it should ever prevail. If a child's wants and motions be diligently and judiciously attended to, it will be found that it never cries but from pain: Now, the first sensations of hunger are not attended with pain; accordingly, a child that is hungry will make a hundred other signs of its want, before it will cry for food. In some few that have been reasonably nursed, and *suffered to be hungry*, I have seen those signals, which were as intelligible as if they had spoke.

Next, as to the quality of their food, *he says*, it is not simple enough: their paps, panadas, gruels, &c. are generally enrich'd with sugar, spice, and sometimes wine; neither of which they ought ever to taste. Nor is it enough that their food be simple, it should also be light. Some fancy that most kinds of paltrey, puddings, custards, &c. are light; that is, light of digestion: but they are mistaken. What I mean by light, is any substance that is easily separated, and soluble in warm water.— Good bread is the lightest thing I know, and therefore is the fittest food for young children. Cow's milk is also simple and light, and very good for them; but it should not be boiled: yet, as we are partly carnivorous animals, a child ought not to be fed wholly upon vegetables. I would advise, therefore, that one half of infants' diet be thin light broths, made of the flesh of full grown animals, with a little bread or rice boiled

in them; the other part may be a little bread and water boiled almost dry, and then mixed with fresh milk not boiled. This, without sugar, spice, or any other pretended amendment whatever, would be perfectly light and wholesome, of sufficient nourishment, something like milk from the cow, with the additional strength and spirit of bread in it. Twice a day, and not oftener, a sucking child should be fed at first, once with broth, and once with the milk thus prepared. As to the quantity each time, its appetite must be the measure of that; its hunger should be satisfy'd, and no more: they should not be laid on their backs to be fed, but held in a sitting posture, that swallowing may be easier to them, and that they may the more readily discover when they have enough. When they come to be about six months old, and their appetites and digestion grown strong, they may be fed three times a day, which I think they ought never to exceed their whole lives after. By night I would not have them fed or suck'd at all, that they may at least be hungry in the morning: If they be not used to it at first, they will never seek it. If it be thought necessary to give them any thing between meals, a little milk and water is the best: their meals, and, in my opinion, their sucking too, ought to be at stated times, that the stomach may have intervals to digest, and the appetite to return. Let this method be observed about a twelvemonth, when, and not before, they may be wean'd; not all at once, but by insensible degrees, that they may not feel, nor fret at the want of the breast. This might be very easily managed, if they were suffered to suck only at certain times. If this plan of nursing were literally pursued, the children kept clean and sweet, tumbled and toss'd about a good deal, and carry'd out every day in all weathers, I am confident, that in six or eight months time, most children would become healthy and strong, would be able to sit up on the ground without support, to divert themselves an hour at a time, to the great relief of their nurses, would readily find the use of their legs, and very soon shift for themselves.

I would advise every mother that can, for her own sake, as well as her child's, to suckle it. If she be a healthy woman, it will confirm her health; if weakly, in most cases it will restore her. It need be no confinement to her, or abridgment of her time: four times in four and twenty hours will be often enough

gh to give it suck; letting it have
uch as it will take, out of both
ts, at each time. It may be fed
tress'd by some handy, reasonable
nt, whom likewise it may sleep

No other woman's milk can be
od for her child; and dry-nursing
k upon to be the most unnatural
dangerous method of all; and, ac-
ng to my observation, not one in
survives it.

Author, in giving his opinion of
ic's diet, is quite silent as to *tea*,
aye. She should eat one hearty
of flesh meat every day, with a
deal of garden stuff, and bread.
broth or milk would be best for
breakfast and supper. Her drink
be small beer, or milk and water,
an no account should she ever
a drop of wine or strong drink,
less any kind of spirituous liquors.
gale or brandy to a nurse is, in
giving it the child; and it is
o conclude what would be the
uence."—He adds that, "every

not allowed the mother's first
should be gently purged, to keep
dy open, for the first nine days;
nt of which most children break
pimples, called by the nurses the
s.—For this end, and for acidi-
s, says, "I recommend a certain
ipid powder, called *magnesia al-*
sch, at the same time that it cor-
d sweetens all sournesses, rather
effectually than the testaceous
s, is likewise a lenient purga-
ke, keeps the body gently open,
the only alkaline purge I know
which our Dispensatories have
nted. I have taken it myself,
n it to others for the heart burn,
it to be the best and most effec-
F nedy for that complaint. It
given to children from one to
hms a day, a little at a time, in
food, 'till the acidities be quite
e."—The Author concludes by
rsuasive, with informing us that
self a father, and has practised
nd he recommends with the most
G success.

Dublin, March 2, 1748.
veral poetical pieces, which
e lately appeared in this king-
e been thought worthy a place
lagazine (*see Vol. xvi. p. 38, 99.*)
it you some account of UTO-
ipolis's golden days, a Poem of

24 pages, begun, as the author says in
his Preface, "soon after the Earl of
'Chesterfield's return to England, and
'designed as an abstract of the most re-
'markable passages of his excellent go-
'vernment."—His plan is thus o-
pened in the first 5 pages:

UTOPIA, &c.

ALL curious poets keep a Muse
To bring them hints of foreign news:
Else how could earthly writers tell
What's said in heav'n, or done in hell;
Or, with exactness, know what feat is
Perform'd within the realms of *Thetis*?

This privilege of ev'ry dunce
I am resolv'd to use, for once;
And make my Muse relate affairs
Transacted far above the stars.

Now, Goddess, sing, while I sit by:
So others do; and so will I.
Horace, our well beloved friend,
Says (ode the second, near the end)
That *Merc'ry*, by command from *Jove*,
Resign'd, a while, his seat above;
And made the earth his dull retreat,
To save the sinking *Roman* state:
But ponder'd long before he cathe,
D Whose shape to take; what fav'rite
name.

At last, the form of *Cæsar's* heir
Seem'd best to make him welcome there,
To work he went, in masquerade,
With his own arts of peace and trade:
Then, having set all matters right,
Flew up, and with'd 'em all—good night.
So far he tells you; but the rest
Expect from me, who know it best.

The God, elate with conscious merit,
For having shewn such public spirit,
Came in, and, with a cheerful air,
Said—"Brothers, I have done th' affair."
But some, like envious surly clowns,
Receiv'd him with ill-natur'd frowns:
Others began to scold and heebur,
And swore he should not taste their nec-
Since he had stain'd his quality, [tar,
By mingling with mortality.
But *Jove*, at last, with royal fiat,
Order'd the grumblers to be quiet.
Their worships, fearing what might
come on't,

Grew mute as fishes, in a moment:
And gen'rous *Hermes* calm'd his fire
With an *adagio* on the lyre.
Thus many ages past above,
In usual harmony and love;

But heav'n, of late, was all distraction,
And, more than ever, rent in faction;
Caus'd only by a wretched isle, (smile:
On which we thought no God would
Not

Not stor'd with wealth, nor blest in air :
No useful plants would ripen there,
Mistmanag'd by th' unskillful hands,
Or nipt by chilling easterly winds :
Or if they flourish'd for a day,

They soon became some insect's prey :
For many such insect the soil,

Devouring th' honest lab'rer's toil ;
* So venomous, that some had rather
Have, in their stead, the toad or adder.
Unhappy ill ! scarce known to fame ;
Dystopia † was its slighted name.

Pure incense was her only boast ;
Best product of her *pius* coast.
In clouds of this the natives strove
To waft their ardent pray'r to *Jove* :

In vain ; some *spirits*, in mid-air,
Dispers'd the incense and the pray'r.
At last, as *Jove* hath watchful eyes,
He saw the smoke attempt to rise,
And drove away, with angry frown,
Those spirits who had kept it down.

Then to *Apollo* thus began :
‘ Haste, my beloved friend to man :
‘ Fly to yon barren, dreary shore—
‘ Thou know’st my will—there needs
no more.’

Again a God forsakes the skies,
To make a sinking nation rise :
But needs not study to assume
A shape, as *Melos*’ son for *Rome*.
To mortals, STANHOPE he appears,
Come to dry up *Dystopia*’s tears.
No name so lov’d, nor form so fit,
To shroud the sprightly god of wit.
Loud was ‡ cannon’s warning thunder,
Which kept the gazing clouds asunder,
And drove intruding mists away,
To usher in that glorious day :
Yet, louder much the gen’ral voice,
Applauding heaven’s bounteous choice.

And now, already, all the land
Reaps blessings from his mild command.
With friendly care he wisely shews,
Whence fair, *unwearied* commerce flows :
Points out their useful † staple-growth
(Sole remedy for native sloth)
And opens their lethargic eyes,
To make them grasp the yielding prize.
¶ He makes their long-neglected trees
Serve to enrich, as well as please.
‡ Then he directs their rustling tools
In just *Palladio*’s lasting rules ;

* I have ventured at this assertion, presuming
on the disagreement between Naturalists and
Moralists concerning this point ; for the former
maintain, that no venomous animal can live in
insula sanctorum ; but the latter hold the con-
trary opinion.

† An unhappy country.

‡ Flax and hemp.

¶ The colonades in the Phoenix park.

‡ The beautiful alterations in the castle ;

And (miracle of modern story!)
To give the structure greater glory,
The princely cost *above* defrays,
With gold from his *pure* splendid rays.

A Among other public works which his
Excellency encouraged and improved,
he mentions the making of *glass bottles*,
and *paper* : The latter he represents un-
der the figure of a plant, for which he
supposes us indebted to *Minerva*, in the
following fiction :

B Learn here what gave *Papyrus* birth ;
Who sent the useful plant to earth.

Minerva, quite engag’d to see
Arachne weave as well as she,
Tore her own handy-work to tatters
(Can Goddesses resent such matters !)
And, as mere shrews we often find do,
Threw it all out of heaven’s window.

C But, now attend to what more odd is,
Those *rags*, the labours of a Goddess,
Nurs’d by the soil which they fell on
(No less than fertile *Holicon*)
Produc’d, at once, that wondrous plant,
And happy those who got some on’t :

For the rich crop, in days of old,
Was worth, at least, its weight in gold.
D No vervain, by ten thousand odds,
Seem’d half so fragrant to the gods :
‘Till it began to lose their favour,
For want of its *old genuine flavour* ;
And grew as little fit to please
As tallow after ambergris.

Yet, to preserve some use divine,
E ‘Tis offer’d to dame *Cleopatra* ;
And gives the poet ample room
To celebrate *Minerva*’s loom.

After taking notice of the effect
which the Earl’s wife and indulgent ad-
ministration had on the papists, who de-
clared their affection to him, and, for his
fake, to the king, he mentions his sup-
pression of the groom porter, who kept a
gaming house, which join’d to the royal
chapel in the castle. A description of
this place, with those who resorted thither,
furnished the following poetic pic-
ture :

G Close to the † fane of *Jove* *supream*
(To ‡ whole thoughtless nation’s shame !)
There was an edifice obscene,
By dæmons rais’d to lawless gain :
Within the dome, in *bas relief*,
With folded arms, sat penfive *Grief*.
Half hid behind, was anxious *Sbanno*
Looking afeam’d at tattling *Fame*.

H Next,
the magnificent dancing-room, &c. and parti-
cularly the *Corinthian* pillar in the center of
the ring, erected at his Lordship’s expense.
‡ The royal chapel in the castle.

Next, writhing *Anguish*; then *Despair*
 Arraigning heav'n, with threat'ning air:
Fraud, with a mask, in various parts
 And attitudes, play'd all her arts:
 Here, bowing by soft *Gallie* rules,
 To dupe the vain and wealthy fools;
 There, strutting like a *Spanish* bully,
 T' intimidate some dastard cully.
In alto, ruling *Fortune* shone;
 An orb upheld her tott'ring throne:
 At her right hand, in high-rai'd tiffue,
Plenty, her fav'rite, pamper'd issue:
 But, on her left, in tawdry figure,
 Dissembled *Want*, with aspect meagre.
 Not far off stood a leering imp,
Pluto's valet and faithful pimp,
 Well loaded like a wand'ring quack,
 With cheating med'cines at his back;
 Salts, spirits, burgundy, rouleaus,
 To ease the bubbled, squeamish beaus:
 Pistols and swords (hell's contributions)
 For those of *better constitutions*.
 Amidst the shrine an altar stood,
 Often prophan'd *with human blood*;
 Here, in the guilty shades of night,
 (For Guilt, like moles, abhors the light)
 The votaries used to assemble, [tremble.
 Whose *screaming pray'rs* made heaven
 On spotted cubes they fix'd their looks
 (Such were their cabalistic books)
 And, as they read each hellish page,
 Roar'd out with joy—or frantic rage.
 These, wife *APOLLO* chas'd away,
 To pine and die in open day.
 Yet, pleas'd to get such happy riddance,
 Allow'd their * Priest a proper pittance.
 The crumbling ruins still remain,
 Mementos of his prudent reign.

This nuisance gone, his decent care
 Turns to a † purer house of pray'r.
 Encompas'd by th' applauding nation,
APOLLO laid the with'd foundation;
 And, that it might more firmly hold,
 Cemented it with ‡ binding gold.

He next mentions his preferring the
 author to a prebend and rectory in the
 diocese of *Leighlin*, and proceeds:

Now all the wither'd arts revive:
 E'en poetry aspires to thrive;
 Some faint attempts obtain'd his praise:
 Attempts, as such, were sure to please.

The Gods are then introduced in high
 debate, on the motives of *Apollo's* ab-
 sence; some of the most malevolent de-
 ities, as *Plutus*, *Saturn*, *Juno*, &c. cen-
 suring his love to the earth; but *Pallas*,
Mercury, *Venus*, with the *Graces* and

Muses, extolling his generous love of
 mankind: To prevent an open fray,
Jove declares his will thus:

* Presumptuous, jarring Gods, said he,
 ' Whose pow'rs are all deriv'd from me,
 A ' If our lov'd son be absent still,
 ' He's absent by our royal will.
 ' This might suffice—yet will we deign
 ' Our gracious motive to explain:
 ' Reflect—in *Saturn's* days and mine,
 ' When rebel *Titans* || dar'd combine;
 ' And with repeated, impious arms,
 ' Shook heaven's throne to loud alarms:
 ' *Dyspota* own'd that shaking throne,
 ' And made our royal cause her own.
 ' We, therefore, mindful of her zeal,
 ' For yours and for your monarch's weal,
 ' Sent bright *APOLLO*, for a while,
 ' To cheer that loyal, drooping isle!
 ' If Gratitude appears on earth,
 C ' To heav'n the Goddesses ow'd her birth:
 ' Then, let her not be wholly driv'n
 ' To grosser earth, from purer heaven.
 ' Such bliss we never gave before:
 ' We ought no less—we could no more.
 ' Thrice happy isle! the boast of fame,
 ' Henceforth, *UTOPIA* § be thy name.
 ' And now, behold, he upward flies,
 D ' Once more to grace his native skies.
 ' FAME and *ASTRÆA*, both attend;
 ' His herald that—but this his friend,
 ' See! how he leads, with gentle hand,
 ' His well match'd partner in command.
 ' For him to earth the ventur'd down,
 ' To share his delegated crown:
 ' With him again the soars away;
 E ' Where he is not, the cannot stay:
 ' For, to whatever world he flies,
 ' There his *African's* heaven lies.
 ' Hail them, ye Gods: sing *Io pæan*,
 ' Thro' all the joyful empyrean:
 ' Cease all your murmurs, and approve
 ' The faithful proxies of your *Jove*.
 F ' Nay more; if any thing remains,
 ' Unfinish'd, for *Utopia's* swains,
 ' They shall again —————

Here the author might have ended
 his poem *bappily*, according to his title.
 But he quite changes the scene, and re-
 presents *Jove's* good design defeated by
 the Fates, and his beloved and just now
 bless'd *Utopia* bewailing the absence of
 her tutelaries:

————— Thus spake the God,
 Ready to give th' enforcing nod:
 When, straight, before his throne he sees,
 The sister-fates * on bended knees
 (Their

* An equivalent given to the patentee.
 † A chapel for the soldiers in the barracks.
 ‡ His Lordship's generous present to the
 workmen, when he laid the first stone.

[Gent. Mag. SEPT. 1742.]

H || The Romanists,
 § A happy or blessed country.
 * The Parca, or Destinies, whose decrees
 were absolutely uncontrollable.

make us with just reason cry out, *How wonderfully and fearfully are we made!*—The accident I am going to relate will make you not be surpriz'd at these reflections, and when you find a few *small berries* hurried a man to a most wonderful pitch of distraction, you will confess that we are of a most delicate yet extraordinary composure. The berries are those of the *deadly night-shade*, some of which a coachman coming from *London*, with a gentleman in a chaise and pair, in a lane near *Peterborough*, pick'd and eat to the quantity of 4 or 5. The first day they affected him most oddly, and rather render'd him inclined to idiotism than madness; but when he came to *Spalding* in *Lincolnshire* on *Tuesday* night last, they began to operate more surprisngly. In the night he was ill, tore the bed, and did other outrageous acts; but, what most alarmed the town, was his getting out of a garret window at seven o'clock in the morning, and stripping the inn of the tiling, slates, &c. which he threw at any who came near; at last he pull'd down a chimney, and stood, *Mercury* like, upon a loose brick on the chimney, where the least motion to either side had inevitably dash'd him to pieces. Various methods were used to get him down, but at last they at a distance play'd a water engine on him, which cool'd him, and he was brought down, sent to the goal, and continued raving in a most affecting manner all *Wednesday*, *Thursday*, and *Friday*, when some antimony was given him, which made his madness abate, and on *Saturday* morning he was quite cool and sensible, tho' very weak; when an humane Quaker kindly took him home (none else having pity enough to do it) and alas he is now as bad as ever, which is matter of great pleasure to some, who blame the Quaker's great forwardness, tho' with great injustice, he being the only man amongst them who shew'd the least humanity. The study of poisons deserves to be attended to as much as any in physic, and I am sorry every place wants an *Heberdeen*, whose skill in that, as well as every other branch of physic, renders him one of the most useful men in a community. If you think this hasty information worth any notice, use it; if not, I hope something better will find place in your Magazine; and that it may continue its flourishing condition, is my most hearty wish.—Nor may envy or ill-nature *pede prorsus columnum*,—which

has so long stood erect. [See the next Letter.] *Tours, &c.* VIATOR.

P. S. We have some few scatter'd locusts in these parts, though some people imagine those that are shewn here are not the true locusts. These are much like a grasshopper, tho' twenty times as large, have four wings, and are black.

S I R, *Spalding, Sept. 10.*

ON *Tuesday, August 23*, two gentlemen came hither in a chaise and pair of horses, which they had hired in *London*, and a person to drive them their journey. The coachman, somewhere on the road by *Peterborough*, eat some berries of the *night-shade*, and there found himself much disorder'd; and at *Peterborough* took some oil for it, and then drove to this place: but for the last 3 or 4 miles very disorderly. At the inn he talk'd that night at random; but the next morning, betwixt 6 and 7, got naked out of a garret window of a very high slated building; ran backward and forward on the roof, broke all the windows, pulled up the lead of the window sole, and almost stripp'd one side of the building; pull'd the roof of a lukam window off, then got on it, and stood on the window-head, upright and hallooing; then ran to the ridge of the building, and from thence got to the top of a high chimney, stood upright upon it, and halloo'd, and sometimes stoop'd and pull'd the bricks off the chimney, up-laid in strong mortar, till he had pulled and thrown down most of the chimney. Several ways were try'd to get him in at a garret window, as holding a bottle and glass with liquor, whipping him with a cart-whip to provoke him, but he took no notice of either; and he kept pulling up slates and bricks, and throwing them, that no one dar'd go near him. One thing was surprisng, when they play'd the engine upright, that the water might fall on him, he would shift from one side to the other of the building to avoid it, and that they might not see him.—At last, by his pulling off the slates of one of the window-roofs, his foot broke thro', and some people in the garret caught hold of it, and secured him, and got him in.

He was then secured in the goal till *Friday*, when one Mr *Skinner*, of this place, took him to his house, where he was tied in bed, and medicines given him to expel the poison, but to no effect; for he died in two or three days.

S I R,

S I R,

BEING confined to my house by lameness, reading is my chief amusement, and in *Stow's Survey* I met with a most melancholy accident, which happened some years ago, by gunpowder, which may fill a corner in your Magazine, preferable to Directions for dressing beans and bacon, roasting beef, cleaning the spits, &c. so circumstantially given by a younger brother.

Jan. 4, 1647, some people barreling up gunpowder, at a ship-chandler's opposite *Barking* church, in *Tower-street*, by some accident the powder took fire, and blew up that house, and demolished 50 or 60 others, and among the rest the *Rose Tavern*, which, at that time, was very full of company, it being the parish feast. It's uncertain how many people lost their lives by this blow; for when they came to dig in the rubbish, they found heads, arms, legs, half bodies, and some whole bodies, not so much as singed. The mistress of the *Rose Tavern* was found sitting upright in the bar, and one of the drawers standing by her, leaning on the bar, with a pot in his hand, both dead. The upper timbers falling cross one another, prevented them from being buried in the ruins. But the most remarkable thing of all was, a young child was found the next day, blown upon the uppermost leads of *Barking* church, in a cradle, alive and well, and not the least damage done to it. The parents of the child were never known, being killed, as suppos'd, by the fatal blast. A gentleman in the parish took the child home, and brought it up as his own; and Mr *Stow* says he saw the same girl, when she was about the age of 18 years.

— Leaving the reader to his contemplations on the strange preservation of this helpless infant, I shall take occasion to warn the public against the danger that may happen by the preparation of fireworks, design'd to be made for celebrating the approaching peace, at its proclamation.—As the same street felt the dreadful calamity in 1715, I was induced to turn to the chronicle of that year, and find, in that useful work, the *Historical Register*, the following article, which I choose to annex, as the late fire in *Cornhill* was said to have done more damage than any in this city during the present century.

Jan. 13, 1715. Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the boy of one *Walker*, who kept a small gunpow-

der shop near *Bear-key*, in *Thames-street*, between the Custom-house and *Billingsgate*, being in an upper room with a light, and making rockets and squibs, unwarily set fire to the gunpowder, upon which the house blew up. The wind being very high, the fire soon spread from that house to others towards *Billingsgate*, and backwards towards the warehouses on the keys, did great damage there, cross'd the way to the north side of *Thames-street*, and burnt up *Water-lane*, and the back part of *Harp-lane* to *Tower-street*, taking *Baker's-hall* and *Trinity-house* in its destructive career, which, about 5 o'clock the next morning, was stopp'd in *Tower-street*, over against *Mark lane*; above 120 houses were either burnt or blown up, and great quantities of sugar, oil, wine, and other rich goods and merchandizes, were consumed and destroy'd. The loss was computed at above 500,000*l.* and above 50 persons perish'd in the flames, or were bury'd in the ruins of houses.

So much damage and sorrow have been the consequence of gunpowder rejoicings, as may rationally call for a prohibition of them, for the future, by the legislature. But as this, it is presumed, cannot be done before the peace is proclaimed, for which such expensive fireworks are making, 'tis hoped care will be taken, that the end of our mirth may not be heavings.

MR URBAN, Sandwich, Sept. 5.

YOU have lately favoured your readers with the opinions of two gentlemen relating to *Space* and *Darkness*, about the nature of which they do not agree; the one denying, the other affirming them to be nonentities. I take it for granted, the dispute is not about the words *space* and *darkness*; for they in no respect differ from other words; is it then about the things signify'd by those words? If so, the one asserts that the things signify'd by these words are not things, (which is a contradiction in terms) whilst the other gravely contends that the things signify'd by these words are things. The dispute, in this light, has no advantageous appearance; but if I do not understand those gentlemen, I ask pardon, and beg they would set me right in your next.

Yours, &c. S. T.

* * Another gentleman, on occasion of the aforelaid dispute, observes, that during the total eclipse in *April* 1715, what light (or the mixture of light and darkness) remained, was of a bluish cast, like burning brandy in the dark, and, like it, made people's faces look ghastly.

JESSE, North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire, July 12, 1748, there was ploughing in a field where a hedge had stood, and which were contain'd several silver coins, viz. of Gratianus, Valentinianus, Theodosius, Honorius, Arcadius, Justinus, Constant, Julianus, Max. And many others. They are all of the 4th century, excepting one of Gratianus, with inscription : D. N. GRATIANUS. P. F. and, on the reverse, a sort of an angel with one of his feet on a globe, with in his hands ; in which are these words, V. MUL. X. and in the round, VIC. A. AUGUSTORUM. and in the bottom, M. T. R. This piece is three times as any of the others, and weighs very hilling. — There have been found also of the smaller pieces, and the greatest of them are now in the possession of Mr Woodforde, vicar of North Curry mentioned.

There have been view'd by several learned men, and are reckon'd to be some of the curiosities of that kind hitherto found. It is as perfect, and free from decay, as if it were but very lately coin'd, notwithstanding the latest of them is above 1350 years old. Your constant Reader, &c.

Nov. 12, 1748.

J. PILLE.

COMMENT to the Life of M. BURMAN.

ON our account of the learned Mr Burman, and his works, Vol. i. p. 206 to 210, we see in the *Biquet Raisonnee*, Tome 40th, 1748, he had also prepared for the press the works of VIRGIL, which have been printed, in 4 Vols in 4to, by J. J. de Amstelredam, and published in 1748, of which the author says, " This is so much superior to all the other editions, that it will for the future be most in request among the learned. And having, in several places, remarks on M. Burman's text, offered other readings which he thought more rational and accurate, at the end of each book, — " The freedom which I have used in speaking of this new edition and criticising the explications to me appeared not well founded enough to convince the reader. I am not inclined to flatter. I therefore the more room to hope my sincerity will not be questioned if I shall offer in its behalf. If it seems to me to commend without reason, it is injustice to refuse me praises. Without repeating what has been said of the beauty, ornaments, and correctness of the book, it has several other advantages which much

enhance its value. Besides an infinite number of various readings, it contains the principal remarks of the ablest commentators, so that it may serve instead of a vast number of different editions, and multitudes of manuscripts. It were to be wish'd that *Hesius* could have put the last hand to his own notes, and if among the vast multitude of others, there are some that come short of justness or accuracy, those of M. Burman will in part supply that inevitable deficiency. For my part, I shall think myself highly honour'd, if the remarks which I have ventured to make shall be thought to contribute in some measure to bring that work to such a degree of perfection as is always to be wish'd, but never yet attained."

We here add some of his criticisms for the satisfaction of our learned readers.

Servius perceived some difficulty in the following passage :

*Validis ingentem viribus basam
In latus, inque feri curvam compagibus
alvom*

Contorfit.

ÆN. ii. 51.

Many, he says, will have it that something is wanting in this place, *incluam se in latus*. Others pretend that the stroke was given between the belly and the flanks. M. Burman, and the rest of the commentators, say nothing about it. It seems to me that *latus* here is a general expression, which shews us the position of *Laocoon*. He was neither before nor behind the horse, but by the side, whence he threw the dart against the side of the horse, tho' aiming at the belly, which, in fact, he pierced.

Some commentators pretend that the passive præterit participles are sometimes substituted instead of the passive future. Upon this principle they explain the following passage :

Hæc fati, latus humeros, subjectaque colla

*Veste super, suloque infernor pelle leonis,
Succedoque oneri.* *ÆN. ii. 721.*

Subiecta, they say, is for *max subjienda*. Far from approving that interpretation, I can venture to assert that it is founded upon a wrong principle. We are not to confound the genius of languages : These mixtures of tenses stand good in the *Hebrew*, but have no place in the *Latin*. What has deceived the commentators is a figure very common in all languages, by which we suppose ourselves at a future and far distant period, and make use of the present tense for whatever happens at that period of time, and of the præterit for events in the

terior to it, which, tho' actually future with respect to the present instant in which we speak, are really past in regard to the time at which we suppose ourselves to be. And this general reflexion may serve to refute all the examples brought by *Burman* in favour of his opinion. With regard to the passage which occasioned this remark, the word *subjecta*, I think, is not taken in its true sense, which may be easily discovered, if we suppose that *Aeneas* stoop'd to put his garment not only over his shoulders, but also about his neck.

The words *numen* and *nomen* have been often confounded by transcribers, whence the copies are not agreed on the word in the passage following:

Egregiam vero laudem, & spolia ampla refertis [*raile numen!*]

Tuque puerque tuus: magnum & memorabile nomen si femina victa duorum est. *ÆN.* iv. 93.

So *M. Burman* reads it, and explains it *magnum nomen erit, vel habebit, si una femina*. I know not what reason could determine him to chuse that reading, which to me seems not to make good sense, but to give an odd and perplexed construction. It is not agreeable to the genius of the *Latin* tongue to leave out the verbs *sum* or *habeo* in the future tense, but *est*, the present, is very commonly understood. *Magnum & memorabile nomen* must relate to both deities, *tuque puerque tuus*; here will still be the singular number for the plural. But *nomen* makes a very elegant sense, without any difficulty. By reading *numen*, the opposition, says *M. Burman*, is more just between one woman and two deities; but is not the opposition plainly enough remarked in the verse,

Una dolo dixim si femina victa duorum est?

It is very common in the stile of conversation to express oneself imperfectly, and not to finish a phrase, when the person to whom we speak can easily supply the grammatical defect. This elliptic stile is sometimes imitated by authors with a grace; and had this been duly considered, I believe there would have been no doubt in giving a just explication of the following verse:

Sed quis erit modus? aut quo nunc certamine tanto?

Quin potius pacem, &c. *iv.* 98.

Servius proposes 5 or 6 ways of explaining this passage, and consequently did not understand it. *Heinsius* and others have been puzzled with the same. As for *M. Burman*, he seems to hesitate be-

tween one of *Servius*'s interpretations, which explains *quo* by *quid opus est*, and the notion of *Heinsius*, who doubted whether it should not be read *certamina tanta*. But this alteration, which is only founded on conjecture, will not remove the difficulty. It seems clear to me that *quo* is an adverb of place, and that if *Juno* had finished her phrase, she would have added *devenimus*, or *tendimus*, or *procedere mens est*, or some such expression. The *quin*, which begins the next verse, seems to me to confirm this notion. I would then have points put after *tanto* . . . , or at least I would translate as if there were.

It is not easy to determine how we ought to understand *quam* in the following passage:

Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito,

Quam tua te Fortuna sinet. *vi.* 95. *Paulus Manutius* reads *qua tua*, which is found in several ancient manuscripts; but the best authorities are for *quam*, which *Heinsius* and *Burman* have received, and which they both explain by *quamquam*, in a sense very little different from *qua*. I know not whether I am mistaken, but it seems to me that this explication takes off somewhat of the force and beauty of *Virgil*'s idea, and at the same time makes him speak at least in an equivocal manner. I would translate it, *Never suffer yourself to sink under your calamities, but, on the contrary, take courage, and form enterprises which are even superior to the present state of your affairs*. This is the natural sense of the words, and I think it conveys a fine idea, and thus it is that *Servius* and *Pierius* have understood this passage.

There are certain minucies, or low niceties, which escape the notice of learned men, who, for want of knowing them, are apt to fall into mistakes which less knowing persons would have avoided. This was the case of *Heinsius* and *Burman*, with regard to the following passage:

*Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viseum
Fronde virere nova, quod non sua seminat arbos,*
Et croceo sætu teretis circumdare truncos. *vi.* 205.

It appears that neither of them knew what was mislato, and consequently did not understand these verses; for they supposed that the poet spake of bird-time. I know not how they would have explain'd the words *Silvis*, *fronde nova*, and *croceo sætu*; but, not to spend time

in refusing this explication, I need only observe that misletoe is a real plant; that it grows on trees, as pear-trees, apple-trees, and sometimes, though more rarely, on oaks. *Virgil* says of it *quod non sua seminat arbor*, because it is never found to grow separately, nor is it the tree on which it grows that produces its seed. It preserves its verdure in winter, which explains *fronde virens nova*; it bears small transparent berries, of a yellowish colour, which are those the poet calls *cræcum foetum*. And, lastly, when you look at it in winter, at some distance, it well enough resembles a golden branch, and the comparison is very just. §

[§ The passage is thus translated by *Dryden*:
Thro' the green leaf the glitt'ring shadows glow,

As on the sacred oak the wintry misletoe.

And after him by *Mr Pitt*:

The lofty trunk th' adopted branches crown,
Grac'd with a yellow † offspring not her own.
† *Misletoe*.

Dr Trapp gives also a like construction of the passage; which shews that it has been long understood in *England*.]

After the manner that the following passage is commonly pointed, I have much ado to understand it:

*Pars ingenti subire feretro,
Triste ministerium, & subleſtam more parentum*

Averſi tenere ſacem.

vi. 222.

Much *triste ministerium* here be referr'd *E*
to *subire*? I doubt whether such construction be *Latin*, for which reason I would put a point of exclamation (!) after *ministerium*.

Metinks the learned Editor has hardly done justice in the construction which he puts upon the following verses:

Hic juvenis primam ante alicui ſtridentem ſagittam,

Natorum Thyrræ fuerat qui maximus, Almo ſternitur. Haefit enim ſub gutture volnus, & uide

Vocis iter, tenuemque incluſit ſanguine Corpora multa virum circa, ſeniorque

Galæſus,

Dum paci medium ſe offert: juſtiſſimus Qui fuit, &c.

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vii. 531

M. Burman inquires whether we must not explain *corpora* by *cadavera*, and understand the verb *jacent*; *multa cadavera virum jacent circa, & interea Galæſus*. I confess that this expreſſion, *Senior Galæſus jacet dum paci medium ſe offert* does not please me; I believe that the verb to be here understood is the same *ſternitur* used a little before; for

the phrase *baſit anim*, &c. as far as *vitæ* is a kind of parenthesis. My construction therefore is this: *multa corpora virum ſternuntur circa, & Senior Galæſus ſternitur dum offert ſe medium paci*.

A Extract of a Letter concerning the Smugglers in *Suffex*.

S I R,

Horſham, Aug. 23.

I Have frequently conversed with many gentlemen of fortune, about these dangerous men, and they assure me that the out-law'd and other Smugglers in this, and the neighbouring counties, are so numerous and desperate, that the inhabitants are in continual fear of the mischiefs which these horrid wretches not only threaten, but actually perpetrate all round the country. The outrageous proceedings which you see in the public papers, are not a tythe of what they really commit, and, to be quite familiar with you, I cannot better describe the several ideas of terror, which they strike into all sorts of people this way, than by presenting to your view that scene of horror and bloodshed, which our great poet *Milton* introduces in *Adam's* vision:

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O! what are these!

Death's ministers, not men, who thus deal
Inhumanly to men, and multiply [death
Ten-thousand-fold the sin of him who slew
His brother; for of whom such massacre
Make they, but of their brethren, men of
men? —

With regard to justice, this melancholy view calls for judgment to be executed speedily upon them; but with regard to mercy, in a desirable view to relieve the country, to remove the present temptations to perjury, which great rewards for convicting criminals always are, it may be worth considering, if any method of relief can be pursued more effectually than those which have been already taken. — If a distant day could be obtained for the smugglers to surrender, and receive pardon, it is the general opinion of many worthy gentlemen in these parts, that it would be embraced by most, and the following good effects would immediately ensue: The country will be freed, not only from their fears, but the evil itself; much public money will be saved; much perjury avoided; the fair trader encouraged and protected; and many unhappy persons amend their lives, and, instead of a curse, become a blessing to their country, by applying themselves to honest labour and industry. [See *Vol. xvii. p. 496 F.* Yours, J. R.

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age, if not to the ruin of all those to come, it became notorious, that public or parliament-men might be induced, for ^{*}lucre's sake, to prostitute their abilities, and sacrifice both their characters A and their country in the furtherance of any job, how dirty or how iniquitous soever: It became also notorious, that instead of cultivating the affections of the people, it was the great effort of the new government to intertwist itself with the property of the people, that, it should be impossible to lay the axe to the root of the former, without destroying the latter: and it became also notorious, that in virtue of this alliance between *power* and *money*, those who had the driving of the bargain, and their confederates, were enabled to carve out of the national stock almost what C proportion for themselves they pleased*.

To be more explicit: At the time when this great, but insensible, change was made in the habit of the body-politic, there were but two ways of employing money; namely, in trade and usury: Of these the first, as it deservedly ought, was held honourable; and the last, if extended beyond the pale of the law, as deservedly infamous. The usurer's walk was always under cover; it was frequented by none but the prodigal and the wretched; and where they repaired for assistance, they met with ruin. The trader, on the contrary, lived in the sun shine: his dealings were open; his character was a pledge for his fortune: the intercourse between him and the labourer and manufacturer, was profitable to both; and every acquisition he made, was an acquisition to the public.

It followed, that while such was the condition of the commonwealth, the rotation of property was similar to it. The wealthy merchant succeeded by purchase, to the estate which the lavish heir had squander'd: and thus a great part of the money, sav'd by the landholder, as portions for younger sons, return'd into trade; and, if properly managed, made way for the establishment of a new family.

But when it was uncovered, that under a military dispensation, adventures in trade continued no longer on an equal footing: that the risk was greater, and the profit less: That while the

French, as well as the *Dutch*, were our rivals at every foreign market, they interrupted our navigation, and made prize of our ships: that the general application of power regarded more the views and interests of other states, than our own: and that, in short, abundantly more was to be got, with abundantly more security, by discounting tallies, and preying on the public necessities, than by the richest vein of commerce in the universe, almost every man, who could, made it his business to draw his stock out of trade, and dispose of it in the funds: the consequence of which was, that the whole city seem'd converted into a corporation of brokers and usurers; and that which the law held criminal, when practis'd upon individuals, was not only held innocent, but meritorious, when practis'd upon the commonwealth; the state of which exactly resembled that of an encumber'd, but rich man, in great distress for ready money, yet able to pay large premiums and interest, and give sufficient security; surrounded at once with bailiffs and extortioners, and utterly incapable of redeeming himself out of the talons of the first, without mortgaging all he was worth to the last.

Thus a new, but destructive, species of commerce arose out of the ruins of the former: for no sooner was it discover'd that the funds, as the securities assign'd by parliament to the lenders, then first began to be call'd) were a marketable commodity, and that the price-current rose and fell, as the credit of the government wax'd and wan'd, then *transferring* and *stock-jobbing* became a trade; and such *artificers of funds* were found, as, to answer their own selfish purposes, could *steer* the government into credit one day, and out of credit the next, equally to the detriment of those they purchas'd of, and those they sold to.

It must, however, be admitted, that in these *critical* times, a remnant of merchants maintained their integrity, and preferred the honest gains of their own profession, precarious as it was become, to all that could be got by contracts and bargains with the ministers, out of the annual fleecing of their fellow subjects, or by those other serpentine turns and doubles already mentioned.

Nor was it long before the legislature, beginning to be sensible of the manifold difficulties brought upon the government, as well as the subject, by these

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[* This paragraph alludes to the great sums given by the *E. India* company in 1707, for obtaining a new act and charter, amounting to near 100,000 *l.* and to other bribes, and pensions to members.]

scandalous proceedings, made a provision, that for five years to come, no premium, or discount upon tallies, should exceed 6 *per Cent.* under the penalty of forfeiting treble the value, and the offender's being farther liable to the laws as a common extortioner: And such were the fruits of this first attempt to reduce our *national commerce*, and that of *Change-alley*, somewhat nearer a level in point of gain, and of the peace which took place immediately after, that merchandizing came again into request: the nation pressed more on one hand, and the government was cheaper served on the other.

But still the root remained in the ground: much time was required for the discharge of the debts which had been already contracted, many deficiencies were to be provided for, several new funds were created, several were prolonged, in every stage of this process money'd men were both consulted and gratified; and when a war broke out (which was while the wounds of the last were yet fresh and bleeding, such measures were taken to bespeak their favour, such a price was allowed them for the advance of contributions, and other occasional services, and of such weight and efficacy they esteemed themselves, even to the first motions of government, that when the Queen, for reasons and considerations of which she was the sole judge, thought fit to make a change in her ministry, these men had the presumption, and the insolence, to center all that credit, which had been derived from the whole legislature, in that ministry only, to form a sort of conspiracy against that change, and to cause her majesty to be insulted with a declaration to this effect: That the apprehensions of it had greatly disturbed the *trading people* of the city, shock'd credit, and, they fear'd, if a stop was not put to it, would cause a run upon the bank, and disable them from serving the government.†

This was a length which the magistracy of *London*, when the ferment of opposition rag'd the highest (at least since the restoration) had never dared to go: and thus it appeared, that the raising the *bank*, the new-modelling the *East India* company, and all the other measures which had been taken to connect the whole money'd interest with

that of the court, and thereby to disarm the city of the importance it began to derive from the frequent distresses of the crown, and the frequent applications made to it for loans, &c. serv'd, at this crisis, to vest that importance in the ministry only; and that whosoever had the management of it, might employ it, like a two-edg'd sword, either against the crown or the people.

But if nothing can be more astonishing than this unprecedented instance of effronterie; it is, at least, as provoking to find that it was offered in the name of the *traders*: for it is evident, from every circumstance before us, that the most favourable thing which can be said of the *trade* carried on in the *funds*, is, that it serves to prevent a stagnation of that credit and opinion on which their value at the market, in so great a measure, depends: and that, in every other regard, it is rather a national nuisance, than a national advantage.

It is also evident that this kind of trade, and that which was originally called so, have so little relation to each other, that they are, in a manner, irreconcilable enemies: and tho' it should be granted, that many of the *traders* in the *funds* are also *experts*, it can never be admitted that they join in such *remonstrances* as this, or any other ministerial operation in the latter capacity, notwithstanding they never fail to shelter themselves under a respectful name.

To hasten towards a close: From that time to this, the same maxims have been observed; and, in consequence of them, the money'd interest has been held in the same subserviency to that of the administration. If we cast our eyes on the trading companies, we find the directors acting under a direction superior to their own; the interest of the merchant sacrificed to that of the *jobber*; and the *bill weather* contracting for the herd. If we cast our eyes on the magistracy, we find the same leaven prevailing in the lump; we find citizens turning courtiers, cringing at levees, procuring themselves seats in *******, and, instead of assisting, as they ought, to preserve and enlarge the traffic of the kingdom, assisting to traffic it away, for the sake of a lucrative share in some contract, some remittance, or some other dirty consideration of the like nature. And, lastly, if we cast an eye over the general field of business, we shall find that of the *funds* to be the most thriving walk in it: That during the negotiations of our late loans, and all the

[† In this paragraph, and some other strokes, we imagine that we can discover the noble author of the *Dissertation on Parties*.]

the various practices grafted upon them, the *leazst* tribe of *subscriberers*, *brokers*, *ticketmongers*, &c. considerably increased: That numbers of persons laid down their former innocent, but hungry callings, to take up these: and that the readiest way to grow suddenly rich, was to be retained as a factor for the a——n.

Nor is even this the worst of the prospect which lies before us: for, not content with deserting, weakening, and betraying the natural interest of trade, those who act this viper's part, appear, on all occasions, the avowed advocates of every corrupt m——r, and every corrupt measure; and either deny the being of any grievance, or, if any grievance is proved beyond the possibility of denial, call it a *necessary one*; insist, that it is little less than sedition to apply for a remedy; and, as well by entering their own protest against any such application, as by inducing the timid, the weak, the sickle, the sordid, and the indolent, to follow their example, furnish their patron with a pretence to urge, in excuse of his own misconduct, that till the merchants should be all of one mind, it would be impossible for any minister to please them.

But if it depends on those at the helm, whether the trade of *London*, and that of the *out ports*, should be put on the same footing, it depends, in a good degree, on ourselves, whether this *jobbing-craft* shall maintain the upper-hand it has been, so unfairly and impolitically, suffered to take of our *national commerce*: for tho' it is but natural for all men to rush into the track which, however indirect, is the most profitable, there are few men who do not desire to stand fair in the opinion of the world, and in the foremost rank of their profession: If, therefore, we should draw a line between the m——l police of *stock-jobbers*, *contrablers*, *remitters*, *licenced smugglers*, &c. and the fair and upright *exporter*; if we should confine the reputable title of *merchant* to the latter, and admit of his veridical only in commercial matters, I cannot help concluding, agreeable to a favourable sentiment of mine, that so much unfeigned reputation would be held an equivalent for much ill gotten wealth, and that very shame would do the work of virtue.

The other Weekly Journal is full of allegations with Tinsplund, or to it of *trier* subjects: *such as* *lecturers*, *therapies of Popery*, and *the right of the crown to make peace or war*.

S 1 R, Bristol, Sept. 10.

I N *Fully Magazine*, p. 314, you have given us a dissenting minister's declaration of the terms on which he was willing to assume the pastoral care of a congregation at T—, in the year 1746. I here send you a short and catholic confession of faith, drawn up by the learned and judicious Dr GIBSON, Bishop of *London*. I think this may, without scruple, be sign'd by christians of every denomination, and that less should not be required of christian ministers, before they enter on their office, and, in particular, I would recommend it to my brethren the protestant dissenters.

I A. B. do solemnly profess and declare, that I believe that the world, and all things in it, were created by God, and are under the direction and government of his all-powerful hand: That there is an essential difference between good and evil, virtue and vice: That there will be a state of future rewards and punishments, according to our behaviour in this life: That *Christ* was a teacher sent from God, and that his apostles were divinely inspired: That all christians are bound to declare and profess themselves to be his disciples: That not only the exercise of the several virtues, but also a belief in *Christ*, is necessary in order to our obtaining the pardon of sin, the favour of God, and eternal life: That the worship of God is to be performed chiefly by the heart, in prayers, praises, and thankgivings: And as to all other points, that *Christians* are bound to live by the rules which *Christ* and his apostles have left them in the holy scriptures. *Ed of London's second Pastoral Letter*, p. 24, 25. 1750.

Here (says his Lordship) is a fixed, certain, uniform, rule of faith and practice, containing all the most necessary points of religion, established by a divine sanction, embraced as such by all denominations of christians, and in itself abundantly sufficient to preserve the knowledge and practice of religion in the world. As to points of greater intricacy, and which require uncommon degrees of penetration and knowledge, these indeed have been subjects of dispute among persons of study and learning, in the several ages of the christian church: but the people are not obliged to enter into them, so long as they do not touch the foundations of christianity, nor have an influence upon practice.

S I R,

IT is highly probable that very few of our countrymen know of the great hardships and cruel usage of 64 poor *Englishmen*, now in slavery, in the kingdom of *Morocco* in *Barbary*. It is greatly to be regretted that a subscription is not set on foot for their deliverance from the intolerable tyranny of their inhuman task-masters. It was indeed once hinted, that the Lord mayor, aldermen, and common council, would take their miserable circumstances into their christian consideration, and procure them a happy release.—It was also hoped some well-dispos'd gentlemen in the legislature would, in an effectual manner, think on their unhappy fellow creatures and countrymen in the most deplorable circumstances: For, what state in life can be worse than *Turkish* bondage! But nothing has yet been effected towards their deliverance, altho', of all others, they seem to be the fittest objects of charity: their sufferings are the greatest that human nature can support, not drawn upon them by guilt or negligence, but effected by causes absolutely beyond their power. Their calamity also extends to a much greater number than the persons enslaved; the wives, children, and families of many of them being ruined by their long absence.

If this short sketch of the great sufferings of 64 poor *English* slaves induces some charitable persons to take proper steps for their deliverance, it will abundantly reward me for the small pains I have taken to introduce it to their knowledge.

* * We sincerely wish that some persons of eminence would form a society to carry on this truly charitable design, and that a treasurer may be appointed to receive such sums as shall be contributed; when this is done, we shall be ready to make the first subscription, and will solicit our friends for their assistance.—In the mean time, if any person will forward subscriptions to *St John's Gate*, they shall be entered on a list, and the sums contributed faithfully applied.

MR URBAN,

HAS any one of your correspondents taken notice that the *eleventh* of last *June* was exceeding hot and sultry?—*Farenheit's* thermometer stood out of doors all that day:—In the morning it was at 78, and at noon at 80, at

evening at 78.—This was as great a heat as any where between the tropics.

The marble chimney-pieces below stairs were all so wet, that they ran with water, and the stone pavement in the hall was as if wash'd: my key rusted in my pocket.—The wind in the morning was East, about noon S. and S. W. then threaten'd rain, but none fell; but next day, being *Sunday*, rain'd hard, with much thunder and lightning; and great damage was done: At *Spring field* in *Essex*, a person killed, and some others much hurt.

MR URBAN,

THIS dry Autumn has been very productive of the black grub among the turnips, which has destroy'd many crops. It may be of singular use to inform the publick, that some persons, near the turnpike, in *Kent-street* road, thought of an expedient with great success: It was, to turn in an hundred or more ducks into their field. These being every day driven gently all over the ground, soon clear'd the turnip-plants from that destructive reptile; and the ducks, being well fed, were sold out again, with profit.—*London* markets, indeed, are the only places, in an emergency, where such a number of ducks may be collected, as well as to dispose of them again; yet many may be pick'd up about the country, for this purpose, and borrowed, or hired, as sheep are, in some parts, to be folded on lands.

London, Aug. 30, The following Paragraph appear'd in the News-papers.

Middlewych in Cheshire, Aug. 28.

THERE is risen up in this country a great doctress, an old woman, who is resorted to by people of all ranks and degrees, to be cur'd of ALL diseases; she lives four miles from hence, and has been in this great fame about 2 months; she has several hundreds of patients in a day out of all the country round for 30 miles: I went to see her yesterday out of curiosity, and believe near 600 people were with her. I believe all the country are gone stark mad. The chief thing she cures with is *fasting spirit*, and God bless you with *fasts*.

On Sept. 6. this further Account was printed in the Papers:—*Namptwich, in Cheshire. August 24.*

OLD Bridget Bostock fills the country with as much talk as the rebels did. She

She hath, all her life-time, made it her business to cure her neighbours of sore legs, and other disorders; but her reputation seems now so wonderfully to increase, that people come to her from far and near. A year ago she had, as I remember, about 40 under her care, which I found afterwards increased to 100 a week, and then to 160. *Sunday* se'nnight, after dinner, my wife and I went to this doctress's house, and were told by Mr S——, and Tom M——, who kept the door, and let people in by fives and sixes, that they had, that day, told 600 she had administer'd to, besides her making a cheese. She, at length, grew so very faint (for she never breaks her fast till she has done) that, at 6 o'clock, she was obliged to give over, tho' there were then more than 60 persons whom she had not meddled with. *Monday* last she had 700, and every day now pretty near that number. She cures the *blind*, the *deaf*, the *lame of all sorts*, the *rheumatic*, *king's evil*, *hysteric fits*, *falling fits*, *shortness of breath*, *dropsy*, *palsy*, *leprosy*, *cancers*, and, in short, almost every thing, except the *French disease*, which she will not meddle with; and all the means she uses for cure are only *stroking with fasting spittle*, and *praying for them*.—It is hardly credible to think what cures she daily performs: some people grow well whilst in the house, others on the road home; and, it is said, none miss: people come 20 miles round. In our lane, where there have not been two coaches seen before these twelve years, now three or four pass in a day; and the poor come by cart loads. She is about 70 years of age, and keeps old *Burbeck's* house, who allow'd her 35 s. a year wages: and, tho' money is offered her, yet she takes none for her cures. Her dress is very plain; she wears a flannel waistcoat, a green linsley apron, a pair of clogs, and a plain cap, tied with a half-penny lace. So many people of fashion come now to her, that several of the poor country people make a comfortable subsistence by holding their horses. In short, the poor, the rich, the lame, the blind, and the deaf, all pray for her, and bless her; but the doctors curse her.

We have received a Confirmation of these Accounts, as follows:

S I R, *Sanabach, Chesh. Sept. 16.*

THE old doctress, *Bridget Bajisch*, lives at *Coppenball*, between this

place and *Namptwich*, being three miles from each. She is a very plain woman, about 64, and hath followed doctressing for some years to some few people in the neighbourhood. About a quarter of a year ago she came into great fame, for curing of most diseases, by rubbing the place with the fasting spittle of her mouth, and praying for them; she hath had 6 or 700 of a day, and it hath been so throng'd, that a great many people have come, that have stay'd a day or two before they could get to her. She now speaks to none but those that have been with her afore-time, and we hear she will not (till next *April*) excepting such, and those for deafness. The Rev. Mr *Wm Harding*, minister of *Coppenball*, gives her a very great character, and saith, that she is one that is a constant frequenter of his church. A son of his was cured of his lameness by her immediately after he had been with her, when all other doctors could do him no service; Mrs *Crawwell*, of *Liverpool*, hath wonderfully recover'd her sight, by the assistance of the said doctress.——She helps and heals, in a wonderful manner, all persons that come to her, and doth more service to the world than all other doctors besides.——Some of this neighbourhood have received great benefit; but others that have been with her but little.

Of the LOCUSTS.

Letter from *Afzod* in the county of *Pest* in *Hungary*, Aug. 10.

THE swarm of locusts, which ravaged the provinces between the *Danube* and the *Nieter*, begin to spread themselves in the provinces east of this county. Yesterday a cloud of them, several miles in extent, passed over *Zell*, and caused a darkness greater than that of the late eclipse. One of the hussar militia who arrived this day from *Szandé*, says, that such a prodigious quantity of them fell in that neighbourhood to the circumference of a league, that tho' he was on horseback he could not cross the plain which they cover'd, but was obliged to wait three hours, till the inhabitants of *Szandé* and other villages had destroyed or dispersed most of them.

Letter from *Breslau*, Aug. 22, N. S.

II ON the 20th, an incredible multitude arrived at *Lampersdorf*, in the *Bernstadt*; there they form'd in a column, and taking flight about noon, continued their passage for four hours over the forest

rest of *Minchen*. These insects having pass'd the *Oder*, settled in the country about *Oblau*, and after eating up every thing that was to be found at *Rotbland* and *Beckeren*, they continued their passage again to *Selich*. On the 23d another swarm of these devouring creatures came from *Patzkau* to *Ober Schreien-*
dorff, where they fell upon two gar-
dens, and ruin'd every thing that was in them. As they were a little straiten'd in their quarters, they lay one upon another in heaps, to the height of one's knee, and being driven from thence, they eat up all the grass in the meadows, and even all the rushes and reeds about the village of *Deutich Jeckel*; from thence they continued their flight to *Hoben Giersdorff*, where they have destroyed several fields of buck wheat. As yet we have no farther account of the excursions of this body. A third prodigious swarm pass'd in the evening about *Lorsdorff*, on the 24th they pass'd by *Schonbrun*, *Priebron*, and *Sieben-*
ben, and at length took up their quarters in the village of *Datzdorff*, where they lay one upon another, a full quarter of a yard high, taking up a quarter of a league in length, and about half that space in breadth. All the fruits of the earth, that are not got in, as well as the grass, reeds, and in short every green thing, is totally destroyed. They tried at first to drive them away with poles, but to no purpose. At length some body very luckily thought of beating a drum, upon which they immediately took flight, but settled soon after upon the trees in the forest, from whence they were driven by the same means. They made their retreat by *Arnsterberg*, and then pass'd thro' the county of *Glatz* into *Bohemia*, where they have committed dreadful devastations on the lands of Count *Wallis*. These insects are about the length of one's finger, and of all colours, grey, green, yellow, black, red, and brown. Some people pretend to say, that each of these bands has a captain, of a most enormous size; this is certain, that they leave behind them an intolerable stench. Some of the inhabitants of the country have observed, that they make holes in dry earth, about the depth of one's finger, where they lay their eggs; which the peasants are endeavouring to destroy, by double ploughing the land. It is very remarkable, that the same evening they quitted *Lamperdorff*, three great swarms of winged ants pass'd by the same place, as if they had been in pursuit of them.

Some people were foolish enough to endeavour to stop them, but as this drew the whole swarm upon them, they were quickly weary of that sort of diversion.

Letter from Breslau, August 30, N. S.
THE dreadful plague of locusts spreads more and more in this province. It is observed, that the several swarms, which have lighted on divers districts, are only detachments from the grand body, to which, after foraging awhile to the right and left, they repair. You can't conceive the noise made by those insects, as well in their flight as when they rest on the ground. In the night, between the 23d and 24th, a great quantity of them fell in the district of *Clajdorff*, and in the village of *Bartsdorff*, but did no great damage there. The 25th the main body took their flight towards the town of *Brieg*, forming a cloud of several miles in length and breadth, and darkening the sun wherever they pass'd, so that at a small distance travellers could not descry the town. Their flight was low, and great numbers lodg'd on the roofs of houses, and on the ramparts; but the greatest part fell upon the fields and the gardens, where they devour'd every thing. From thence this formidable swarm directed their flight towards the fields of *Hernsdorff*. They sometimes cover the trees so thick, that one cannot see either leaf, twig or bark. There was a swarm of them at *Neudorf*, where they remained, numb'd with cold, the 26th; but the two days following proving warmer, they reviv'd again, and advanced to *Radekowitz*. Yesterday the main body of this invincible army took their flight by *Heiderdorff* towards *Zotzen*. Besides the destruction they make every where, they leave a great stench behind them.

Mr URBAN,

IN your *Mag.* for June last, p. 260. I there is a description of an engine for raising water, which the inventor conceives to surpass all others. As I knew his ignorance must have occasioned this mistake, I expected that he would be confuted by some of your ingenious mechanic correspondents the next month; but no notice having yet been taken of him, I have communicated the following observations, that the numerous readers of your work, many of whom reside in foreign countries, may not think our knowledge to very defective as to approve this engine as the best of the kind.

The

The inventor proposes great advantages in making his descending barrel, *bb*, less than that of the copper in which his piston works; asserting that, for every ten feet in height, nine pounds only were to be lifted. But the pressure of all contained fluids against the bottom and sides of the containing vessel, of whatever shape, is in proportion to their perpendicular height, and not to their quantity; therefore the weight to be lifted will be in proportion to the base of the piston, or *544b*. 4.

He also proposes to facilitate the working this engine by a chain and wheel, which obtain a perpendicular stroke; but tho' the weight to be lifted will always press equally upon the wheel yet a man cannot with the lever, or sweep used in pumps, so easily raise a weight which causes an equal resistance in all parts of the stroke, as he can a weight which shall have a less effect on the long end of the lever, when it is brought so low as that he can exert only the power of the contracting muscles in the arms, and more when it is above him, and may be drawn down by his weight. The inequality of weight, therefore, corresponding with the inequality of force in common pumps, is an advantage which he has rejected.

He has also added a second lever with a greater purchase, I suppose to gain power; but what is gained in power must be lost in time, and the additional friction will require greater force without increasing the effect.

Mr URBAN,
THE relation of the bodies being washed out of their graves in *Dirbyshire* by the violent inundation, is, however doubted by some, really fact; and the following remarkable paragraph extracted from the *Virginia Gazette*, May 20, 1746, gives a like incident, and as little expected.

Louisbourg, Feb. 26, 1746. The night after the 20th instant, a most surprising event happen'd in this place. A violent gulf of wind and snow storm arose, which shipwreck'd almost all the vessels in the harbour, and among other damages done in the city, the general's house did not escape, but a great part of its roof was blown down. On the evening before, it was clear, still weather, and no symptoms of a stormy night; yet before morning the whole harbour was blocked up with ice and snow, so that it was all as firm land. The greater fort of seals and

sea-cows were trapan'd thereby, and left their watry element, for fear of being drowned. The whalemen, who were posted on the island battery, drove near a dozen of these sea-cows ashore alive on that fortress. Many of them were almost thrice the bigness of a large horse; their skins are almost an inch thick, and some of these sea animals will make more than a barrel of oil. Their teeth, or rather horns, were about two feet in length, and are some of the finest ivory in the world. The *French* say there was never such a sight seen here before; and, what was very affecting and awful, the force of the wind and sea drove the ice so hard against the walls of the island battery, that it burst open the gates (tho' barr'd with iron) and tore up the dead corps in their coffins which were buried on that battery; and these were seen jam'd in the ice, in one place and another, and people now walk over the harbour in safety as on *terra firma*.

SENTENCE *passed on the famous Baron TRENCK*.

HER Majesty the Empress Queen of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia, has found it just to ordain, and ordains accordingly, upon the report that has been made to her of the process upon enquiry against Baron *Trenck*, and the revision which she ordered of that process, that the said Baron, on account of the great number of crimes he has committed, shall lose his regent, and all his other employs in the military service, and that he shall be conducted to the fort of *Speyberg*, to be there detained during life in a close prison; that moreover he shall be obliged to make entire reparation for the exactions which he committed in the kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Poland*, after the losses of the injured parties have been fairly and clearly rated before commissaries named express for that purpose; as also that he shall pay to *Anna-Maria Gerssenbergerin*, a miller's daughter, by him violated, and for the offence offered to her parents, 1000 florins by way of satisfaction; and, in like manner, that he shall deliver into the hands of the aulic council of war, for the money extorted by him in the duchy of *Silesia*, the sum of 15,000 florins, to be employ'd in works of piety; and finally, that he shall pay the whole expence of his process. As to the rest, freedom shall be left to all and every one, who may think they have still any pretensions against the aforesaid Baron *Trenck*, to make their complaints in the proper courts, and to all those who have already commenced actions against him, to prosecute their rights, and proceed to trial. The whole according to justice. *Sign'd*,

MARIA THERESA.

A SUPPLEMENT to the above Sentence, being a declaration of the Judges who revised

the Process, imports, That he be condemned to end his days in the castle of *Spilberg*, in close confinement: That her Imperial Majesty had, however, consented to allow a ducat a day for his subsistence, to be paid him by the chest of sequestration; that her majesty granted him leave also to have a servant, and the use of pen and paper, but with this condition, that he should not send away any letters without having first communicated them to the commandant: That if he had the imprudence to abuse this favour, he must take the blame on himself, if they were obliged to treat him with more severity: As to his effects, they continued to be sequestered till the sums, which the sentence obliged him to make good, had been raised upon them, as likewise whatever else he should be obliged to pay, &c.

N.B. The short history of this extraordinary person, who has made so much noise in the world, is this: He is a native of *Sclavonia*, and descended from a noble family, to which he has done no great honour. At 16, he was obliged to leave his country for a murder, and some other less crimes of that sort; upon which he went first into the *Polish*, and then into the *Russian* service, where, by his intrepid courage, he raised himself to the rank of a Major. This, however, did not hinder Count *Lowendahl* from calling him to an account for some excesses he had committed, and for which, thro' favour, he was sentenced only to be cashiered; for if justice had then taken place, he had lost his life. Upon his return into *Hungary*, he put himself at the head of a small body of men as desperate as himself, and with them did a great deal of mischief. Upon the breaking out of the war he obtained a pardon, and entered into her imperial majesty's service, in which, to do him justice, he behaved with much bravery; but after pillaging without mercy in *Silesia*, *Moravia*, *Bohemia*, and *Bavaria*, he thought himself at liberty to treat the subjects of his sovereign as he treated her enemies, and committed such a variety of violences as brought complaints from all quarters, so that nothing but her majesty's clemency could have entitled him to so mild a sentence.—He is said to have amassed by these means, a fortune of more than two millions.

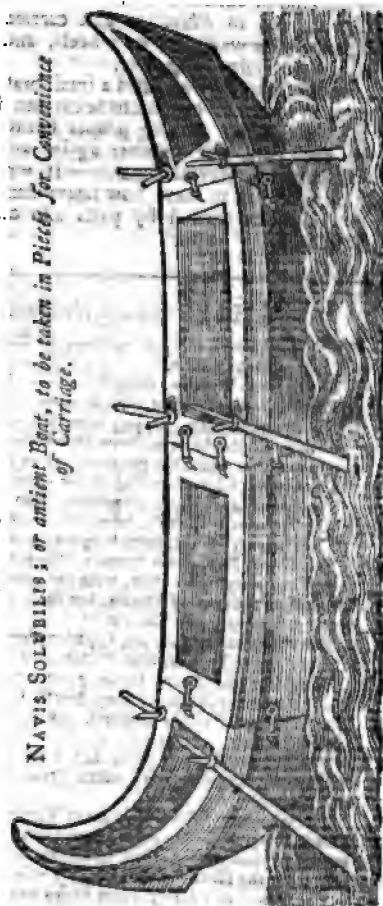
LETTER from Paris, Sept. 16.

THE *Sieur Quillette* has lately invented a portable bridge, which has been approved by the royal academy of sciences, and is looked upon as a wonderful thing in its kind. It may be very easily thrown over all rivers of a moderate size, even the most rapid, and in very little time. It is about 10 feet broad; so that about 30,000 men may march over it in an hour. It is capable of supporting the heaviest baggage belonging to an army, being so contrived as to become the more firm, the more weight it

[*Gent. Mag.* SEPT. 1748.]

sustains. It may also be opened in any part, and will admit of all the ornaments of a stone bridge, and is equally fit for the celebration of any festival as for military service; besides all this, its expence is very small in comparison of its uses, and the facility of its construction, for which, and its great strength, it is admired by the most expert artists in civil and military architecture.

THIS new bridge suggests to us the boats, of which *Scheffer*, in his book *de militia navali veterum* gives us the figure from *Strucbius*. Such, *Diodorus* relates, *Semiramis* order'd to be built, and



carried piece-meal on camels, by land, from *Babylon*, till they came to the *Indus*, when they wanted to pass that river, there being no materials to make boats.

G 2

ant from New London; Capt. Turner from Rhode Island; Capt. Frazey, from New York; Capt. Martin, from Barbadoes for Cork; Capt. Fuller, from Barbadoes for Guernsey; Capt. Allen, from Belfast for Barbadoes; and Capt. Bruce from Barbadoes for Gibraltar, all carry'd into Martinico.

The *Jelly*, from Dartmouth; and the *Willson*, from Belfast, both for Barbadoes, carry'd into Martinico.

The *Edy of Glasgow*, Capt. Aicking, from the Isle of May for Virginia, taken by a Spanish privateer, who order'd the Capt. on board, and sent 13 Spaniards on board his vessel, which being separated from the privateer, and losing her mainmast in a hard gale of wind, and the Spaniards ignorant of navigation, 4 Englishmen left on board, brought her into N. York, *July 27*.

The *Martha*, Blake, from Georgia to Philadelphia, carry'd into the Havanna.

The *Mary*, White, from Providence for Philadelphia, taken by a pilot-boat with 30 hands, arm'd with pistols, cutlasses, &c.

Louisbourg in Cape Breton, *June 23*. Capt. Ellingwood, taken by the French, ransom'd his vessel, and, as arriv'd here with all his crew, except his son left for an hostage. The *Hannab*, Whitney is arriv'd here, having retaken the *Stevens*, from New England, and a fishing vessel.

The *Bridget* brig. Coleman, from Jamaica for Boston; and the *St Philip*, from Ireland for Philadelphia, both carry'd into Porto Rico.

Boston, in *New England*, *June 30*. Two of the enemy's privateers have taken near 30 sail of vessels, with an outward-bound ship for S. Carolina, of above 300 ton.

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH, September 1748.

A French privateer of Leogan, of considerable force, with 1000 pieces of eight, and several Englishmen on board, who had been made prisoners, and forc'd by ill usage to enter into the enemy's service, carry'd by the Dragon privateer into N. York; he also retok the *Thomas and Mary*, 140 tons, with slate and dry goods for Carolina.

A Spanish xebec sunk, and the whole crew drowned, by the Rowland from Leghorn for Lond.

A vessel with 200 small cannon for privateers, with stores, cable, rigging, &c. for Canada, where several men of war are building.

Advices from Curacao by way of New York, say they had issu'd out letters of marque and reprisal, and seized all the French vessels in port, among them some privateers of great force; and that the Dutch there and at Eustatia were fitting out privateers for cruising, and that they had already brought in several privateers, and a merchantman of great value.

The *St Anne*, 200 tons, 21 men, 4 guns, with 200 hogheads and 150 barrels of sugar, from Guadaloup for Bourdeaux, carry'd by the Phoenix privateer into New York; five prizes carry'd there worth 50,000 l.

A French snow from Cape Francois, as a flag of truce for New York, with 3 or 4 English prisoners, 50 hogheads of sugar, 100 hogheads of melasses, and other valuable effects, carry'd by the Connecticut colony sloop to New London.

A French prize of 300 tons, richly laden, carry'd by a Rhode Island privateer into Newport.

A schooner with oil and salmons, from Canada for Cape Francois, taken by the Catherine and Edith brigantine privateer of New York, in concert with the Revenge and Antelope, and sent into Providence.

A sloop from the Cape for Curacao, with rum and sugars; and a schooner for St Augustine sent by the Catherine and Edith into New York.

A French vessel with 110 hogheads of sugar, carry'd into Cape Fear.

A French snow from Cape Francois, taken by the Allen brigantine, and, with another prize, arriv'd at Philadelphia.

A French snow, with sugar, coffee, and cocoa, being a rich prize, carry'd by the P. Frederick, Capt. Strabridge, into Newport, Rhode Island.

The *Brunetta*, D fault; the *Providence*, Galliet; and the *Piets*, Durand, all from Martinico, the two first for France, and the last for Canada, carry'd by the Antelope privateer into New York, *June 27*.

A sloop laden with iron, carry'd by the St George privateer into Gibraltar.

The *St Pierre*, 300 tons, 10 carriage guns, and 37 men; the *Society*, 260 tons, 8 carriage guns, 55 men, both together having on board 500 hogheads and some barrels of sugar, with 200 casks of coffee and cotton, from Martinico for Old France, taken *June 20*, after a short engagement, in which the French lost several men, by the privateer snow, Royal Catherine, Capt. Borges of New York; who afterwards took the *Mars* brig, privateer of 14 carriage guns, and 157 men, 60 leagues from Sandy Hook. After three broadsides, the French made four vain attempts to board Capt. Borges, but struck at the fourth broadside; the Capt. had 68 prisoners on board during the engagement, and but 74 of his own men, and lost not a man.

A French ship from Canada, carry'd by a bomb-vessel into Cape Breton.

The *Bethell* frigate, Freeman, with her rich prize (see our last) were well at St John's Newfoundland, *August 23*.

A French prize taken by the Providence, Capt. Asley, arriv'd at Leghorn from the Levant; he was oblig'd by an order from the Grand Signor to restore her.

410 *The Shepherd's Wedding. Set by Mr Worgan.*

AMYNIA.

Pastora's come with myrtle crown'd, To bleis her fond *A - myn - ta's*
 side. To bleis her fond *Amynta's* side. The sun in his ex-
 tensive round, Ne'er saw so sweet, so fair a
 bride. Ne'er saw so sweet so fair a bride.

PASTORA.

If to be true is sweet and fair,
Pastora with *Lurinda* vies,
 And sweeter she than is the air,
 That fleets beneath *Arabian* skies.

AMYNIA.

The field, the groves, each hill and vale,
 Have witness'd to my faithful vow,
 Long had I sigh'd my am'rous tale,
 But ev'ry care's requited now.

PASTORA.

Without a blush I here repeat,
 What to the nymphs I told before,

For thee my tender heart does beat,
 Possess'd of thee I ask no more.

AMYNIA.

Thus with this wreath I crown thy brow,
 And with this kiss my love I seal,
 And may I when I break my vow,
 The pangs of tortur'd lovers feel.

PASTORA.

Shou'd I, ungrateful to my swain,
 Afflict him with domestick strife,
 May I be driven from the plain,
 By ev'ry virtuous inaid and wife.

SCIRE TUUM, &c. p. 374. imitated.

The DOCTOR.

You know, I know; and what I know, I teach.

The SCOFFER.

You know, I know; and laugh at all you preach.

AD IRRIsoREM.

HOC est scire tuum; scire, et nescire te ipsum.
Hoc quoque velle tuum; noscere nolle deum.

J. SACRETTE.

The same translated by C. G. Wilts, Sept. 22.

The DIVINE.

Useless is knowledge, which we don't impart.

The STATESMAN.

What boots our skill, when others know our art?

Thus diff'rent maxims are prescrib'd by each,
 These contradicting what the others teach:

Hence we're inform'd of what divines remark;
 But politicians keep us in the dark.

ON EDUCATION :

Inscrib'd to the Rev. PETER MAYSON, M. A.
On his opening the New Grammar School at
F R O M E. From the Bath Journal.

*Sed quædam ex libris, & non intelligat. Odi
Hunc ego, qui repetit, volentibus Palæmonis ar-
tem.* V. 451: Sæ: 6 JUVEN.

TO form rude minds, and make the savage
wife,

Science of old descended from the skies :
The eastern climes first felt the friendly ray,
And dawn'd alike with learning and with day.
There clad in Wisdom's robes the Magi shone,
And China glitter'd in a heav'n its own.
The sacred flame, the Grecian sages fir'd,
Warm'd ev'ry breast, and ev'ry grove inspir'd.
But when mad mortals wealth and discord knew,
Back to the skies the evil'd gods fell flew :
Smote in eclipse, the sick'ning olives fade,
Some splend' stars shot only thro' the shade,
While Gots, and Scythians, and the monkish sway
Of pious Vandals intercept the day. [blest,
Yet from those northern clouds she broke, and
In her last flight, the regions of the west.
'Twas then her influence reach'd Britannia's isle,
Dispell'd the mists, and made the deserts smile ;
Serene on Cam, and Isis' banks she shed
Her gentle rays, and night before her fled.

Peace to their pious Manes in the skies,
Who thro' the realm bade seminaries rise ;
While some by arms and desolation rule,
'Twas theirs to found a college, or a school ;
O'er barb'rous climes, while others tyrannize,
'Twas theirs, those barb'rous climes to civilize,
Such Edward was—in ev'ry virtue nurs'd,
And Frome still owes some tribute to his dust :
An humble nursery yet speaks his fame,
Whose hollow ruins echo with his name,
By time decay'd,—while drooping learning slept,
And in the sweating walls the muses wept.
But see restor'd,—again the *Glosses* smile,
And Science hovers o'er the new-raised pile ;
Where *Metaphysic* tomes in cobweb hung,
Sweet sound the shelves with *Virgil's* sacred song :
In dust the pensive poets pine no more,
“ But olives bloom, where ivy crept before. †

See a new tutor, with pacific sway,
To grammar's thorny doctrine smooth the way ;
Inspir'd with sense, and sweetness to impart
To list'ning youths the rudiments of art ;
Severely mild, and cautious of th' extreme,
Can teach with temper, and rebuke with phlegm ;
Best form'd to t' unfold the poet's sacred page,
And mark their charms, who feels himself their
rage.

As the wise husbandman explores with skill,
What soil is best to plant, and what to till ;
The wise preceptor studies ev'ry art,
To know the genius, and to mend the heart.
As well one med'cine each disease will hit,
As the same method all complexions fit.
Fruitless the toil, to wash the negro white,
To polish boors, or make a blockhead bright.
In vain is teaching, time, and terror try'd,
Where genius fails, and nature has deny'd ;
In vain by tutors train'd, by parents nurs'd ;
If warp'd in embryo, and by *Pallas* curs'd.

† See Vol. xvi. p. 100, Col. 2, L. 28.

Yet *Bushy's* pedants tread one beaten track,
Like mills which in one motion always clack,
To ev'ry scholar the same system suit,
And treat a *Bacon*, as they treat a brute ;
Still keep the passive slaves, in one dull round,
With birchen sceptre, and despotick sound.

Severity, for brutes alone design'd,
Enervates half the vigour of the mind :
Confounds the modest—makes the vicious mad,
Destroys good parts—and never mends the bad.

They who correct with anger and chagrin,
Ere they reprove, shou'd with themselves begin.
Some rugged minds, incorrigibly bold,
May be by fear subdu'd, or force controul'd ;
But for one savage, by compulsion tam'd,
Ten are by love, and gentleness reclaim'd.
Disgrace,—or praise,—or pride, will oft prevail,
When slavish fear, and furious ferules fail :
For gen'rous minds, with native freedom born,
Disdain the thralldom, and the tyrant scorn.
Or when releas'd from grammar's servile fetters,
Still learning loath, and dread the smart of letters.
The child, by nurses terrify'd at night,
Always associates darkness, and a sprite :
So boys to rods, and reading, long confin'd,
Still couple books and bondage in their mind.

The verbal knowledge of grammatic art,
Of education is the lowest part.

In *Priscian's* rules, some scrupulously nice,
Correct false concord—and connive at vice.
Clowns may be taught to construe, or translate,
As pies, or parrots, may be taught to prate,
Expound all *Walker*—all *Parnassus* scan,
But in the critic often lose the man :
Exact in prosody, in mood and tense,
Well skill'd in sound, but destitute of sense.

Some list'd are to learn—they know not how,
Constrain'd to plod—whom nature meant to
plough.

Like squirrels, with their bells, to jingle round ;
As some sing notes, without a taste for sound :
Who shade the rostrum, and disgrace the bar,
Might shine behind the counter, or the ear.

To country school, the satchel'd youths are
sent,

O'er barb'rous sounds to pore—and to repent :
To learn tongues spoke two thousand years ago,
Who scarce their own domestic language know ;
As *Marcus* travels to *Marseilles*, or *Rome*,
Mere stranger to his laws, or lands at home.

If youths for no profession are design'd,
All *Syntax* is but found,—and words but wind ;
And if design'd,—without a genius fit,
You spoil a tradesman—to create a wit.
Larus—*history*—*ethics*—*erub*—and *stars* on high,
Each station suit, and shine to ev'ry eye.

Criticks object, such studies are the care
Of higher life, and academic air ;
But few e'er reach that philosophic plain,
Stuck in the mire of grammar and chitane :
Did narrow pedagogues their province know,
Knowledge and *language* would promiscuous grow.
As on one tree beneath indulgent skies,
Blossoms and fruit with blended beauty rise.

Low, reptile minds, on earth still groveling lie,
'Tis Education lifts the soul on high.

While thro' the stormy sea of life we sail,
This smooths the tide, and swells the promis'd
gale

Launce

Launched well at first—in vain the billows roar,
 She eddies the tempest, and secures the shore;
 Taught by this goddess—how to steer, to state;
 Amidst the favours, or the frowns of fate;
 Rowe while we will—that *peace* and *competence*,
 Mock all the strife of courts—the joys of sense;
 That *happinefs* alone in *virtue* lies,
 And to be *truly learn'd*—is to be *wise*. [sings,
 Near *Frome's* romantic vales, the muse thus
 Where pious *Rose* once tun'd her silver tongue.
 Cies'ty those hawls, where the vestal pray'd,
 I oft invoke her venerable shade;
 Lofly, the subject,—and not low the praise,
 If she inspire; and *B—l*: approve the lays.

Bowdell Frome, Sept. 1, 1743.

AUTUMN: An ODE.

A LAS! with swift and silent pace,
 Impatient *Time* rolls on the year;
 The seasons change, and *Nature's* face,
 Now sweetly smiles, now frowns severe.
 'Twas *Spring*, 'twas *Summer*, all was gay,
 Now *Autumn* bends a cloudy brow,
 The *flow'rs* of *Spring* are swept away,
 And *Summer's* fruits desert the bough.
 The verdant leaves that play'd on high,
 And wanton'd in the western breeze,
 Now trod in dust neglected lie,
 As *Boreas* strips the bending trees.
 The fields that wav'd with golden grain,
 As russet heaths are wild and bare,
 Not moist with dew, but drench'd in rain,
 Nor health, nor pleasure, wanders there.
 No more, while, thro' the midnight shade,
 Beneath the moon's pale orb I stray,
 Soft pleasing woes my heart invade,
 As *Progne* pours the melting lay.
 From this capricious clime she soars,
 O! wou'd some god but wings supply!
 To where each morn the spring restores,
 Companion of her flight, I'd fly.
 Vain wish! me fate compels to bear
 The downward season's iron reign,
 Compels to breath polluted air,
 And shiver on a blasted plain.
 What bliss to life can autumn yield,
 If glooms, and show'rs, and storms
 And *Ceres* flies the naked field, [prevail,
 And *flow'rs*, and fruits, and *Phœbus* fail?
 Oh! what remains, what lingers yet,
 To cheer me in the dark'ning hour?
 The grape remains! the friend of wit,
 In love and mirth of mighty pow'r.
 Haste, press the clusters, fill the bowl,—
Apollo! shoot thy parting ray;
 This gives the sunshine of the soul,
 This god of health, and verse, and day.
 Still, still, the jocund strain shall flow,
 The pulse with vig'rous rapture beat;
 My *Stella* with new charms shall glow,
 And every bliss in wine shall meet.

AN EVENING HYMN.

Indulgent God, whose bounteous care—
 O'er all thy world is shown!
 Oh, grateful let my praise and pray'r
 Ascend before thy throne!
 What mercies has this day bestow'd!
 How largely hast thou blest'd!
 My cup with plenty overflow'd,
 And with content my breast.
 Safe, 'midst a thousand latent snares,
 Thy careful hand has led;
 And now, exempt from anxious cares,
 I press the downy bed.
 I fall this night into thy arms,
 Which I have prov'd so kind:
 Oh keep my body from all harms,
 And from all sin my mind!
 Let balmy slumbers close my eyes,
 From pain and sickness free;
 And let my waking fancy rise
 To meditate on thee.
 So bless, each future day and night,
 'Till life's fond scene is o'er;
 And then to realms of endless light
 Oh! aid my soul to soar! L. A.

EPITAPH on a BLIND MAN.

We all must die, alas! and life's a bubble!
 Of those who're dead, death clos'd their
 eyes, 'tis cry'd;
 But here lies one who, saving death that trouble,
 Had clos'd his eyes ten years before he dy'd.
 L.A.

CRAMBO'S Distich p. 375, translated.

THE earth, heav'n, hell, is hunted, lighted,
 aw'd,
 By *Dian's*, *Luxa's*, *Hecate's*, dart, ray, rod. L.A.

S I R,

The three following are translations of some
 Latin verses in your July magazine. Yrs, &c. &c.

Accipere humanum, &c. p. 325, from *Masenius*.

TIS human to receive, and gods bestow,
 Sure never yet were gods so scarce below.

On reading Infinitivo prope, &c. from *Masenius*. ib.

TH' optative and infinitive are one;
 When *Dulia's* present, this is fully shown:
 Our wishes then within no limits move,
 For endless beauty kindles endless love.

RUSTICUS'S O quam docta, &c. p. 328, translated, and address'd to W. P. Esq. of Malton, Yorkshire.

HOW full thy age of wit and merry glee!
 O may thy life the life of *Nesbor* be!
 Be mine th' indulgence of perpetual spring,
 To gather honey, and harmonious song.

P. 375. Col. 1. v. 38, read,
 it is religion still that makes the man.

ELOGE DE LA PIPE.

DOux charme de ma solitude,
 Charmante pipe, ardent fourneau,
 Qui d'humours purge mon cerveau,
 Et mon esprit d'inquiétude.
 Tabac, dont mon ame est ravie,
 Quand je te vois perdre en l'air,
 Aussi vite comme un éclair,
 Je vois l'image de ma vie.
 Tu remets dans mon souvenir
 Ce qu'un jour je dois devenir,
 N'étant qu'un cendre allumée,
 Et tout confus je m'aperçois,
 Que courant après la fumée
 Je passe aussi vite que toi.

ENGLISH'D.

CHarm of the solitude I love,
 My pleasing pipe! my glowing stove!
 My head of rheums is purg'd by thee,
 My heart of vain anxiety:
 Tobacco, fav'rite of my soul!
 When round my head thy vapours roll,
 When lost in air they vanish too,
 An emblem of my life I view!
 I view, and hence instructed learn
 To what myself shall shortly turn;
 Myself, a kindled coal to day,
 That walks in smোক, and fleets away!
 Swiftly, as thou, confusing thought!
 Alas, I vanish into nought.

On the DEATH of the celebrated Mr JAMES THOMPSON, in his manner.

Farewel, now sojourner on earth no more!
 Farewel, immortal denizen of heav'n!
 Dign, as thy flight, unchecked; unbounded now,
 Measures yon blue immense, and passes there
 Heav'n's rolling wonders, worlds round worlds
 revolv'd,
 Round systems, systems, infinite! stupendous!
 Deign, from this point of darkness and of woe,
 To hear the sigh of social love, the praise
 That friendship yields, th' o'erslowing of the
 heart.

Methinks I feel thy influence in my breast,
 And catch the pleasing frenzy of thy song!
 Thy song that shall on earth embalm thy name,
 Fragrant from age to age; thou, nature's friend,
 And nature's boast recorded, lov'd and known,
 Till seasons lose their name, and nature die.
 Generous, sincere, sublimely simple man!
 Thy nervous sense, in music softly breath'd,
 Joins with the sweet, the strong, thy scenes
 With all imagination's colours glow,
 Yet still distinguish truth's unspotted white.
 There Virtue roves, thy Venus she, unblam'd,
 Whose steps each grace attends, and hallow'd love,
 The source, the band, the joy of all below!
 O happy spirit! if to thee 'tis giv'n
 Earth to revisit yet again, and fled,
 Unseen, a secret influence on the soul,
 O! let me share the boon! O! teach thy friend!
 Teach him, like thee, with inward peace to smile
 Amidst the roar of war, and fall of states!

Escaping from the world, to still retreats,
 And pleasing solitude, with happy still
 To touch the Doric reed; to sooth at once
 And harmonize the mind; O tell me where
 Thy willing Muses stray, ne'er woo'd in vain;
 Indulgent to my voice, involoking oft,
 O! let them dwell with me, and give my days
 Perfection, and my life a bliss like thine!

The following Character of Mr. THOMPSON in his Poem of Indolence, there said to be written by a Friend.

A Bard here dwelt, more fat than hard be-
 seems;
 Who void of envy, guile, and lust of gain,
 On virtue still, and nature's pleasing themes,
 Pour'd forth his unpremeditated strain;
 The world forsaking with a calm disdain:
 Here laugh'd he careless in his easy seat,
 Here quaff'd encircled with the joyous train;
 Oft moralizing sage; his ditty sweet
 He loathed much to write, ne cared to repeat.

To Miss ——— at Gloucester Musick Meeting, Sept. 14, 15, 1748.

THEE, lovely *Celos*, matchless fair!
 Forever on my mind I bear,
 I honour and I love.

On thee my eyes with wonder roll,
 My heart thy potent charms controul,
 Ah! wouldst thou but approve!

Happy, thrice happy, should I be,
 Possess'd of ev'ry bliss in thee,
 That here to man is giv'n.
 Distinguish'd then my favour'd lot,
 The cares of anxious life forgot,
 On earth I'd taste of heav'n.

On thee my fate depends, O deign
 To free my breast of doubt and pain:

Pronounce this blest decree,
 "For *Fido* from this hour I live,
 "To him my hand, my heart, I give.
 "Who lives alone for me." *Fido*.

ADDRESS to CUPID.

On the same Occasion.

O Son of *Venus*, pow'rful boy!
 For me a choicest shaft employ,
 And pierce my *Celos*'s breast;
 No more in sweet, and soft repose,
 Permit her radiant eyes to cloic,
 Till she restores my rest.
 Nor, partial to thy fav'rite fair,
 Accuse of cruelty my pray'r,
 From cruelty 'tis free;
 Since the petition I prefer,
 Is only that,—what I for her,
 The nymph may feel for me. *Fido*.

AD CINNAM.

*S'unt qui, Cinna, mecum jurant se condere vestes;
 Me nunc dicat condere, Cinna, tunica.*

MR URBAN, Sept. 24.
IN the Daily Courant of this day I find
some stanzas copy'd from Mr Hervey's
 meditations on the flower garden; though
the thoughts are pretty, yet the poetry is
mean, and the neglect of rhyme in the 1st
and 3d lines is an unpardonable defect in a
piece of this kind, which of all others should
be, according to Mr Addison, polish'd with
the greatest delicacy. I have supply'd at least
this defect in the following stanzas, and
should be glad to see them in your next.

Yours, A. Y.

On the Instability of the brightest human
Perfections.

WHEN winter's gems of frozen dew
 Reflect the golden ray,
 The sun that gilds, destroys them too;
 In tears they melt away.

When spring's gay v'lets bloom at noon,
 And od'rous gales supply,
 Nipt by the ev'ning's froit, how soon
 Their bloom and odours fly!

The summer's rose, in dewy morn
 Full-blown, the garden's plume,
 Noon scatters from the naked thorn,
 And tastes its last perfume.

When ev'ning mists in autumn rise
 We start a glow-worm light,
 The vagrant fire, while yet our eyes
 Peruse, dissolves in night.

Such are the charms that mortals wear,
 Such beauty's vain parade,
 Thus, of the young, the gay, the fair
 The transient graces fade.

We think it may oblige A. Y. and gratify
the curious, to insert the stanzas before
mentioned, as deficient in rhyme.

WHEN snows descend, and robs the
 In winter's bright array; [fields
 Touch'd by the sun, the lustre melts,
 And weeps itself away.

When spring appears, when violets blow
 And shed a rich perfume;
 How soon the fragrance breathes it's last!
 How short liv'd is the bloom!

Fresh in the morn the summer rose,
 Hangs wither'd ere 'tis noon;
 We scarce enjoy the balmy gift,
 But mourn the pleasure gone.

With streaming fire, an ev'ning star
 Streaks the autumnal skies;
 It lights the blaze, then shoots away,
 And in an instant dies.

Such are the charms that flush the cheek,
 And sparkle in the eye;
 So from the face divinely fair,
 The transient graces fly.

The K I S S.

LOve round the painted meadow flies;
 Where flow'rs in vary'd beauty rise;
 Extracts from each her fav'rise sweet;
 And now in Phæbe's lips they meet:
 Those lips excel the fragrant fields;
 Out-rival all that nature yields;
 Exhaustless still their balmy store,
 The more I taste, they give the more.
 So when the Phrygian youth survey'd
 The queen of Jove, the blue-ey'd maid,
 And beauty's goddess, unattir'd,
 The more he saw, he more admir'd.

Take from me, gods! ambition's aim,
 Take from me titles, wealth and fame;
 And let my lot resemble his,
 And give me more in Phæbe's kiss!

• Paris.

S I R,

THE underwritten verses, which were spoken
extempore by a young scholar at Oxford, de-
serve a place in your magazine, for the true histo-
ry which they contain, without the least aggra-
vation: By inserting them, therefore, and do-
ing an act of most unexceptionable justice on a ve-
ry notorious delinquent and malefactor, you'll much
oblige very many worthy persons, and, in particu-
lar, your constant reader, and most humble servant,
 CLERICUS ANGLICANUS.

On a stupid and malicious Epigram, written, or*
procured to be written, by Mr B———, a-
gainst Mr Edw———'s ample confutation of
Dr St———'s Case of Abr-h-m justify'd.

HOW oft did Ed——d, Br——y display a f——l,
 Affecting repartee, a bungling tool!
 But this great troth did some small admit:
 What seem'd one's dulness might be t'other's wit.

But this brute's roar, his wit did once out-do;
 And what he could not fully prove did show.
 (So Bal'am's ass his spur oft made to Br——y)
 Dreadful revenge, once conquer'd him they say)
 Dreading like death, the man e'er more t'engage;
 He fell upon his book in desp'rate rage.
 His mad opinion in vile verse express'd,
 And now stands MONSTROUS VENGEFUL
 DUNCE confest.

• See Vol. xvi. p. 433, 553. V. xvii. p. 96.

— *Fers omnia versat.* VIRG. Ec. 9.

AT will, while fortune turns the wheel,
 That life's a lott'ry, mankind feel.
 All venture; few confess their gain;
 For rich and poor alike complain.
 The lover's mad, the miser's four,
 The coxcomb, all things in an hour.
 The low repine; and for the high
 They're angry too, they know not why.
 This single maxim saves the wife,
 Content makes any lot a prize.

AD MÆVIUM.

*M*Irari nullis, Mævi, me scribere versus;
 Mævi, te versus scribere miror ego. M. B.

Historical Chronicle; September 1748.

THURSDAY Sept. 1.



At **W E E N** eight and nine o'clock, was a short but most violent storm of thunder and lightning at *Ipswich*, which did considerable damage to *St Clement's* church, and to 3 or 4 houses in different parts of the town.

At noon the heralds at arms, with the usual formalities read at the *R. Exchange*, the proclamation for taking off the prohibition of commerce with *Spain*.

† At *Dublin* the 3d, and *Edinburgh* the 5th.

FRIDAY 2.

Edw. Hall and *David Wright* were committed to prison, for coining and uttering bad halfpence, the tools being found at their lodgings, which they had exercis'd above 20 years.

SATURDAY 10.

His Royal Highness the D. of *Cumland* set out for *Harwich* to embark for *Holland*, and sail'd the same evening. G.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Lancaster*, *John Roberts*, *Rich. Goulston*, *John Armeson*, and *Katherine Davidson* for burglaries; *Robert Flamman* and *Thomas Atkins* for the highway; *Tbo. Cheslyn* and *Tbo. Thompson* for horse-stealing; *Wm Jefferson* and *Robert Cunningham* for smuggling; *Fra. Andrews* an outlaw'd smuggler; and *Wm Garner* for a rape on a girl 13 years old, receiv'd sentence of death.

TUESDAY 13.

His Royal Highness the Duke arriv'd at the head quarters of the ally'd army at *Eyndhoven* in good health.

The workmen finish'd the pulling down the scaffolding in *Westminster Hall*, which was sold to a builder for 400*l*.

WEDNESDAY 14.

Was executed at *Odd-Dowen*, near *Bath*, *Rich. Biggs*, for the murder of his wife in a shocking manner, her head, breast, arms, legs and thighs, being cover'd with bruises and wounds, and her lower parts greatly swell'd and black, after which he slung her dead body into the river near *Bath*: he was convicted on the evidence of his own son, 11 years old;—When he was on the ladder he jump'd down, and lay flat on the ground, so that the executioner was put to difficulty to hang him.

THURSDAY 15.

A general court of the bank of *England*, order'd a dividend of 2 and 1 half per Cent. interest and profits, for the half year ending at *Michaelmas*; the dividend warrants to be declared *Off*. 17.

[*Gent. Mag.* SEPT. 1748.]

6

About this time were found the bodies of *Wm Galley* the elder, a custom-house officer of *Soutbampton*, and *Daniel Chater*, shoemaker, of *Fordingbridge*, who was suspected by the smugglers to have given some information concerning the breaking of the king's warehouse at *Pool*, &c. See Vol. xvii. p. 494.

These two men had not been seen since the † 14th of *February*, when they were travelling together, between *Harwant* in *Hants*, and *Eastmarden* in *Suffex*. It appears by the confession of an accomplice, that a gang of 18 smugglers, some of which are already in custody, lay in wait for, and after three days most cruel usage destroy'd, them. Mr *Galley's* body was hid in a fox earth, seven foot deep, near a place call'd † *Rake* in *Suffex*, and so putrify'd as not to be known but by his cloaths, which were particularly described in an advertisement, dated *March* 8. The other's body was found at six miles distance without a head, in an old well in *Harris* wood, near † *La-ybols* park, with three feet of earth and stones thrown on him.

See letter about the smugglers p. 407.

* Not *Charters*.

† Not *April*.

‡ Not *Rake-forest*.

§ Not in *Lady Hoir's*.

as in the news papers.

SUNDAY 18.

An order against all *Swedes* wearing lac'd cloaths (see p. 381) was read at the *Swedish* chapel.

WEDNESDAY 21.

Twelve new pieces of cannon were order'd for *Landgard Fort*, by *Harwich*.

THURSDAY 22.

A waggon load of money, brought in the *Sbeerrejs* from *Lisbon*, was conducted to the bank, by a company of marines, for the use of the *London* merchants.

On searching the Bull-and-Butcher alehouse in *West Smithfield*, whence one *Samuel Davies* had abiconded, were found guineas and *Portugal* pieces to a great value, much diminished, with filings of the same coin, value 32 *l*. and files and other intruments for the purpose. A reward of 100*l*. is offer'd for taking any such offender, besides what is allow'd by parliament.

The duty on malt, mum, perry and cyder last year, amounted to 725,647 *l*. 19*s*. 0*d*. halfpenny.

The distemper among the horned cattle has broke out a'rein about *Burton upon Trent*; in *Luckinghamshire*, and also near *Cammerwell* in *Surrey*.

H h h

The

The black worm has done exceeding damage to the gardens and plantations in *Wiltshire*. This worm appear'd not, till this summer, since the autumn before the last hard winter, which destroy'd it. [See a remedy p. 413.]

After the reform of the army will remain on the establishment of England 20,000 men, on that of Scotland 10,000, and on the Irish establishment 12,000.

The Dutch in the Greenland fishery have taken no less than 248 whales, those of *Hamburg* but 14 and half, and those of *Athena, Bremen*, 16 and half.

The sinking pier of *Westminster Bridge*, is order'd to be taken down to low-water mark, and an arch is to be turned on two abutments raised on each side over it, on which the pier is to be rebuilt.

WEDNESDAY 28.

Alderman *Ironside* and Alderman *Rawlinson* were sworn sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, and began their offices by taking charge of the prisons, &c.

Two boats were overfet passing an arch of *London Bridge*, where lay a sunk lighter, by which a man and six women were drowned.

THURSDAY 29.

Sir *Wm Calvert*, Kt, alderman and brewer, was chosen Lord Mayor of this city for the year ensuing.—Tho' some insinuations were given out, of a design to set him aside, and an advertisement was publish'd for Sir *Sam. Penman* and Alderman *Blackford*, Sir *William* had a very great majority of hands in the hall. After he was declared, and invested with the chain, he address'd the livery of *London* in an elegant speech, in which he glanced at the seditious and seditious machinations of some magistrates in other cities less happy, loyal and peaceable. But lest we should misrepresent it, we shall wait till time shall produce a true copy.

FRIDAY 30.

Since trade has been open'd with *Spain*, above 500 bags of *Spanish* wool have been imported from *Bilboa*.

Eighteen of the crew of the *Old Noll* privateer, having on Oct. 9 last, mutiny'd at sea, seiz'd their Capt. *Peter Easton* in his bed, confin'd him and his officers in irons, and carry'd the ship off *Baltimore* in *Ireland*, where they plunder'd and quitted her. They were secur'd in *Cork* goal, where to clear themselves they made information that the captain had been guilty of several acts of piracy, upon which he was kept close prisoner on board a man of war, from *January* to *July*, when his innocence appearing to the admiralty, he was set at liberty, and his 18 accusers lay'd at a court martial held at *Portf-*

mouth the 30th ult. before Sir *Ed. Hamke*, who sentenc'd 10 of them to receive each 300 lashes from ship to ship, which were inflict'd; the other 8 to be hang'd. On the 31st ult. 7 of them were brought upon the deck of the *Prince Henry*, the halsters about their necks, the death flag let fly, and the signal gun fir'd for their being drawn up, when on a sudden their caps were pulled from over their eyes, and they were inform'd that they were reprieved. On this occasion the articles of war were read on board all the ships.

Ships of War continued in Commission.

Of 90 Guns.	60 Guns.	Portland
Barfleur	Anglois	Proton
Mariborough	Canterbury	Salisbury
Namur	Centurion	Windsor
Neptune	Defiance	Woodwich
Sandwich	Depford	40 Guns.
Duke	Dregon	Adventure
80 Guns.	Dunkirk	Anglesea
Boys	Kingston	Diamond
Cambridge	Lion	Eltham
Chichester	Princess Mary	Enterprise
Corwall	Medway	Feweston
Cumberland	Montague	Folkstone
Devonshire	Nottingham	Gosport
Dorsetshire	Pembroke	Hastings
Erin Amelia	Rupert	Lark
Lancaster	Superbe	Forbes
Shrewsbury	Princess Louisa	40 Guns.
Somerset	Seaford	Tartar
Torbay	Tilbury	Aldborough
70 Guns.	Warwick	Blandford
Burford	50 Guns.	Deal-Castle
Pr. of Orange	Windsor	Durley Galley
Buckingham	Worcester	Experiment
Captain	York	Greyhound
Edinburgh	Advice	Garland
Essex	St Albans	Leostoff
Grafton	Antelope	Phoenix
Hampconcourt	Argyle	Rose
Ipswich	Chester	Rye
Lenox	Colchester	Seahorse
Monmouth	Falmouth	Shoreham
Nassau	Gloucester	Sheerness
Revenge	Greenwich	Winchester
Suffolk	Litchfield	L-vely
	Newcastle	Solebay

Besides Sloops and Tenders.

The crews of above 70 ships will receive only part of their pay, in order to keep them in his majesty's service.

SCOTLAND.

On the 24th ult. happen'd a fire in the town of *Hamilton*, by which 44 families were burnt out of their houses. A day or two after the house of Sir *Ibo. Kirkpatrick*, in *Nitjdale*, was burnt.

The county of *Fife* has lately suffer'd by mad dogs, in their cows and swine. Dr *Mead*'s method has succeeded with a man and girl who were bitten; tho' the

the first had his throat affected before he took the remedy.

Edinburgh. At a late process before the burgh court, upon the instance of the incorporation of taylors of this city, against their journeymen of that craft, who refused to work without an augmentation of the current wages, twenty-one of them were ordained to be imprisoned in the Tolbooth for 48 hours, and thereafter till payment of 6 l. 6 s. Sterl. in the name of damages, and as the expence of the process, and till they severally enact themselves not to be guilty of such practices in time coming, on pain of being confined to the house of correction for three months, and afterwards banished the city for ever. But next day they judged it proper to enact themselves in terms of the sentence; whereupon they were set at liberty.

New England, August 12. Governor *Shirley* of this province, with governor *Clinton* of *New York*, being arrived at *Albany*, appointed commissioners to treat with the six nations of the *Indians*; when above 1300 men of their tribes assembled to attend the interview, which began *July 23*, and the presents sent by his majesty to those people were deliver'd, and the antient league with them renew'd.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

Aug. 31. **L**ady of *Sir Edmund Barker* of *Durham*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

SEPT. *Baroness Kemney*,—of a son.

Counsellor of *Southbury*,—of a son.

Wife of *Luckman*, Esq; near *Gr-f-winner-square*,—of a daughter.

N. S. Empress Queen,—of a Princess, which dy'd soon after baptism.

12. Wife of *Adrianus Inghile*,—of a son.

16. Lady *Caroline Damer*, daughter to the *D. of Dorset*,—of a son.

19. Lady of *Sir James Graham*, in *Little Grosvenor-square*,—of a son and heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748.

Aug. 31. **R**obert Hyde of *Bramfield*, *Suffx.*, Esq; marry'd to Miss Hyde of the same place, with 20,000 l.

SEPT. *Thos. Lister*, Esq; member for *Clithero*,—to Miss *Beatrix Hulton* of *Ilkley Park*, *Lancashire*.

Fanc. of Essex, Esq;—to Miss *Luttrell* of *Miles* near *Oggar* in that county.

8. Charles Kent of *Windsor*, Esq;—to widow *Lambert* of *Datchet*.

Brother of *Ld Byron*,—to the eldest sister of *Wm Trevanion*, Esq;

Wm Barnardiston of *Eaton*, *Bucks*, Esq;—to Miss *Anne Ibbotson* of *Windsor*, 10,000 l.

14. Capt. *Cleap*, shipwreck'd in *Arctic* expedition,—to widow *Brown* of *York*.

Capt. *Gedson*, of a man of war,—to Miss *Lacey* of *Hammer-smith*.

Giles Fludger of *Woodford*, *Essex*, Esq;—to Miss *Symphon*.

Thos. Gere, Esq; member for *Bedford*,—to Mrs *Henrywood*, a coheir of late *Sir Orlando Hambrogs* of *Jenkins*, *Essex*, *Esq.*

16. John Norbury, Esq; of *King's college*, *Cambridge*,—to Miss *Eliz. Gere*, 15,000 l.

Matthew Talbot of *Haverfordshire*, Esq;—to Miss *Maria Forrester*, an heiress.

18. Capt. *Burton*, late of the *Falcon* sloop,—to Miss *Maffey* of *Stepney*.

19. Thos. Reynolds of *Kent*, Esq;—to widow *Hitching* of *Hythe*.

Thos. Hawkins of *Canterbury*, Esq;—to Miss *Beauford* of *Red-lion-street*, *Highburn*.

20. Capt. *Geary*, late of the *Gallades*,—to Miss *Darrahmore* of *Kent*.

Drake of *Richmond*, Esq;—to Miss *Cleffer* of *Grosvenor-square*, 8,000 l.

22. Michael Thompson of *Richmond*, *Yorkshire*, Esq;—to Miss *Ann Arscod* of *Tork-fleet*, *St James's*.

Henry Raiton of *Richmond*, Esq;—to Miss *Jane Phillips* of *Camberwell*.

24. Ambros. Dickins, Esq;—to the eldest daughter of *Sir Wm Ahty*, *Bart.*

Sirberd Ahty, 2d son of *Sir Wm Ahty*,—to Miss *Eliz. Dickins*, 10,000 l.

27. *Ashin*, Esq; near *Winclesfer*,—to Miss *Thacker* of *Camberwell*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

June 26. **C**apt. *Richard Chadwick* of the *Cornwall*, at *Jamaica*.

Aug. 25. *N. S.* *Sir Peter Vandeput*, *Bart.*, at *Mintzin Germany*; he is now succeeded in title and estate by his only son now *Sir George*.

26. *Rob. Brooks*, Esq; many years partner with late *Sir John Salt*.

27. *Christopher Blackwell*, at *Brompton*, Esq; *SEPT. 2.* *Hon. Matthew Aylmer*, eldest son of the *Ld Aylmer*.

3. *Trophilus Greaves* of *Derbyshire*, Esq;

4. *Thos. Dyer* of *Gray's Inn*, Esq; son of the writer of *Dyer's news letters*. He left above 2000 l. to *Christ's hospital*.

Dr Edmund Gibson, *Bp of London*, at *Bath*; aged 79, a prelate of great learning and sincere piety, an able writer, zealous for the constitution of the church of *England*, as appears by his valuable collection of her laws in his *Codex juris ecclesiastici Anglicani*, and a most worthy advocate for the truth of the christian religion in his excellent *Pastoral Letters*, (*see p 412.*) he was 7 years *Bp* of *Lincoln*, and 2 of *London*.

7. Capt. *Sundman*, an *American* trader.

8. Mrs *Anne Stair* in *Fencourt-street*, aged above 60, of the small pox.

Shufio Vaughan, Esq; head of an antient family in *Northumberland*.

9. *Kerret Andrews*, Esq; at *Newington*, 98

10. *Francis Nay*, Esq; librarian to her late majesty, and secretary to five succeeding Bishops of *Ely*, with whom he lived beloved and honour'd. He very early in life gained great reputation, and preserved it unblemish'd to his death. He was religious without shew, and learned without pedantry; was an exact critic, yet without ill-nature; a judge both of himself and others, without partiality. He had a complaisance without flattery; and humanity,

with

without weakness; was condescending, but not abject; generous, but not profuse; was wise without levity, communicative without vanity, and cheerful without levity; benevolent as became a good man, and charitable as became a good christian. These good qualities were accompanied with a singular modesty, that cast a beauty and becomingness over them, and made his, as far as might be, a perfect character. He was just to all the world, and the world was just to him;—for he had not an enemy in it.

11. *Wm Carrwright* of *Marham*, *Norfolk*, Esq; he has left one son, and a daughter marry'd to *Ld Vis. Tyrconnel*.

12. *Urbain Price*, Esq; at his seat in *Wilt.* *Mrs Brackgirdle*, a celebrated actress in the reigns of *Charles* and *James II.* but had since liv'd retir'd on her fortune.

Mr. Ladb. a promising young gentleman of 2000 *l.* per *Ann.* in *Oxford*.

14. *Capt. Burton*, who serv'd in all the campaigns under the *D. of Marlborough*, aged 97.

15. *Sir Wm Corlet*, clerk of the pipe, and member for *Ludlow*; succeeded in honour and estate by the *Rev. Henry Corbet*, rector of *Atherly*, *Shropshire*.

Capt. Rob. Maffey, formerly in the *East India* service, of a mortification in his arm, which was oblig'd to be cut off. He was educated in *Christ's* hospital, to which he gratefully left 500 *l.*

Dr Dry, vicar of *St Sepulchre's*.

Rev. Thomas Maurice, *A. M.* aged 88, a nonjuring clergyman, who formerly belonged to the chairs of *Worcester* and *Litchfield*, and was minister of *Claines*, a gentleman very charitable to the poor, and much esteem'd.

17. *John Shipton*, Esq; an eminent surgeon.

19. *Mr Garrett*, a senior proctor of the court of arches in *Doctors Commons*, aged 74, of the gout in the stomach; he left 1000 *l.* to the fund for clergymen's widows and children.

21. *Theophilus Watkins* of *Bucks*, Esq;

22. *Mrs Adamsen* of *Grange* in *Essex*, widow, aged 104. She had 5 husbands, and left 16 children, and 34 grandchildren; to whom she beque the 2000 *l.*

23. *Sir Theodore Janßen*, *Bart.* aged above 90, at *Wimbledon* in *Surrey*. He marry'd a daughter of *Sir Rob. Henley*, of the *Grange* in *Hampshire*, by whom he has left issue, now living, 5 sons and 3 daughters, and is succeeded in his title by his eldest son *Abraham*. He left *France* several years before the persecution of the protestants; and settling here as a merchant, improv'd a fortune of 20,000 *l.* given him by his father to above 300,000 *l.* which he possess'd till the year 1720; when so far from being in any secret, that he lost above 50,000 *l.* by that year's transactions: Yet as he was unfortunately a director of the *South Sea* company, the parliament was pleas'd to take from him above 220,000 *l.* near one half real estate; by a law made *ex post facto*, which was given for the relief of the proprietors of that company, though they had gained several millions by the scheme, and tho' it appear'd, when his allowance came to be settled in the house of

commons, that he had done many signal services to this nation.

23. *The Marden*, Esq; in *Holbourn*, rich in the publick funds.

26. *Wm Barnes* of *Cole Cleeve*, *Staffordshire*, Esq;

A List of Promotions for the Year 1748.

of Ann Hamilton, Esq; appointed Governor of *J. Pennsylvania*.

Capt. Hatchingford, detached master of the *Badger* sloop of war.

Capt. Price, of the *Newcastle* sloop.

Wm Mason, Esq; collector of the customs for *Jersey*.

Mr Holden, of *Weymouth*.
Mr Read, collector of the taxes for *Yorkshire* west riding.

Mr Stevens, general surveyor of the *London* distillery, in room of

Mr Boudley, who purchas'd the place of city gauger.

Mr Francis Plumptre of the *Middle Temple*, solicitor to the *Foundling* hospital, in room of *Mr Arkinson*, dec.

Col. James Pelham, collector of his majesty's Exchequer.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS confer'd on the following *Rev. Gentlemen*.

REv. *Dr Wauky*, and *Mr Thomas*, chaplains to the Archbishop of *Tork*, appointed by his grace, the first prebendary of the collegiate church of *Southwell*, and the other archdeacon of *Nottingham*, both in the room of the *Rev. Mr Marsden*, dec.

Mr Hare, presented rector of *Hilton*, *Somersetshire*, 300 *l.* per *Ann.*

Mr Smith, rector of *Hole*, *Norfolk*.

Mr Newton, of *Hardworth* in *Litchfield* diocese.

Mr Bennet, of *Theberton*, *Suffolk*.

Mr Johnson, of *Bradfordbury*, *Kent*.

Joseph Hale, of *Hale*, *Kent*, 180 *l.* p. *Ann.*

John Thomas (*Mr Edw. Dicy*, resign'd)—of *Natgrove*, *Gloucestershire*.

Rich. Thomas, vicar of *St Clements*, *Cornew.*

Mr Fry, of *Stratfield*, *Surrey*.

James Parker, of *Exwell*, *Surrey*.

Charles Shackerly, brother to the lady of *Sir Watkin Williams Wynne*, to the living of *Hindon*, *Wils.* 300 *l.* per *Ann.*

Mr Mitchell, chaplain of the *Forgueux*.

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

The Beaven of *Melkham*, *Wilt.* clothier.

Ben. Legood, the elder, of *Bodney*, *Norfolk*, warrenor.

The Do'en of *Taunton*, Somersetshire, cabinetmaker.

Charles Yates of *Southwark*, feldmaker.

Dan. Mulgrave of *Briskol*, tanner.

Tho. Vanden of *Vauxhall*, *Surrey* potter.

Rich. Fisher of *Southwark* distiller.

Rob. Armstrong of *Swallow*, *Durham*, merchant.

Tho. Davis of *St Botolph*, *Aldrate*, chapman.

Rob. Bolton of *St Mary Magd.* *Bermondsey* *Surrey*, feldmonger.

Jn. Amery, jun. of *Wybunbury*, *Chesh.* cheese-factor.

Henry Turner of *Worcester*, baker.

John Perre of *Stoney*, *Wilt.* merchant.

Wm Kell of *Southwark*, distiller.

John Bayley of *Widewater*, *Somersetshire*, broker.

Wm Hall of *St Paul* *Cornew* Garden, cheesemonger.

*W. Scandalous treatment
is this?*

RUSSIA.

AFTER many contradictory reports, it seems now confirmed, that the Russian troops are to winter in *Bohemia*, as their marching back to their own country so late in the year, would be the ruin of that corps; and, indeed, is contrary to the stipulation with the Empress their mistress. The Russian fleet is returned to their harbour.—The iron-works prosper in *Siberia*, where they find also mines of almost all kinds of metals, and they talk of establishing a port in one of the rivers that fall into the northern sea, for opening a communication with *Archangel*, for the benefit of trade.

ITALY.

The K. of *Sardinia*, having renounced, by his accession to the preliminaries, the execution of the treaty of *Worms*, as far as regarded the republic of *Genoa*, and cession of *Final*, has charged his plenipotentiaries at *Aix* to demand that such articles of the said treaty as remain in force, and regard the Empress Queen's cession of part of the *Milanese*, be confirmed, and solemnly guaranteed in the definitive treaty of peace. His majesty is intent also on a treaty of another kind, with the dutchess dowager of *Guastalla*, who is to be his 4th wife, tho' her estate makes part of the settlement intended for Don *Philip*.—The suspension of arms is published in *Corsica*, and the republic of *Genoa* is in a state of tranquillity, tho' somewhat uneasy at the withdrawing the monthly subsidy of 250,000 livres paid her by *France*.

The Pope has made a nomination of as many ecclesiastical benefices in favour of the Cardinal of *York*, as will bring him in a revenue of 50,000 crowns.

On the 15th Inst. died the Dutchesse dowager of *Parma*, mother to the Q. dowager of *Spain*.

FRANCE.

The reform of the troops is begun here; 10 men of each company of the *French* and *Swiss* guards are disbanded, as is also a battalion of each of 5 other regiments; the *Grassins* are reduced from 2500 to 970, and considerable reductions are made in other corps. They say here that the *English* will not restore *Cape Breton*, till the places in *Flanders* are evacuated, and that this court demands 20 millions for damages done by the *English* at *Pondicherry*. The marriage of the prince of *Piedmont* with the third *Madame* of *France* will soon be declared, and the D. *D'Angoult* is pre-

paring to go ambassador to *London*.—

The king, intent on procuring peace to the church as well as state, has demanded his Holiness's consent to a national council, for terminating some religious disputes which have long disturbed the *Gallican* church.

The subjects for the two prizes, given by the academy at *Bordeaux* in 1750, are, 1. *The ductility of metals, and the means of explaining it?* 2. *Whether there be any similitude between the phenomena of thunder, and of electricity?*

HOLLAND.

Amsterdam, Sept. 10. N.S. The Pr. of *Orange* deposed the four reigning burgomasters, and appointed 4 others; the next day he dismissed the whole body of the vroedschap, or town council, and appointed another, composed of 19 members of the old vroedschap, and 17 new ones. (*Land. Gaz.*) In these proceedings he acted by no other authority, as he sets forth in a declaration, than what was granted him by the High and Noble States of the province of *Holland*, in their resolution of *August* 31 last, added to the offer of voluntary resignation of the burgomasters and counsellors.

Hague, Sept. 17. N.S. The Prince of *Orange* return'd hither the 15th with Count *Bentinck*, and the Greffier *Fagel*. Before he left *Amsterdam*, (at the repeated instances of the burghers) he depos'd the 9 reigning echevins, 5 of which were however restored to their offices, and 4 new ones appointed. He also reform'd the Oud Raad, or town council, by striking off the list 48 members, out of near 90, of which that body consisted. As to the independent council of war, the Prince had proposed in his proclamation of the 10th, that they themselves should either elect, by majority of votes, five colonels, and fill up in the same manner the other vacant commissions; or else that a list should be made of double the number of persons required, out of which his highness should nominate five; but the burghers chose the first of these methods, and accordingly elected their five colonels, and all the officers of the militia.—The States General have granted to their *East India* company the renewal of their charter for 20 years. *Land. Gaz.*

Hague, Sept. 24. The disturbances at *Harlem* ended in a resolution of the regency to desire the States of *Holland* to empower the P. of *Orange* to accept of their resignation, and to change the magistracy of their town, as he had done at *Amsterdam*. When this propo-

fall was made to the States on the 21st ult. the deputies of *Dort*, seeing that the burghers of several other towns would at last be oblig'd to come into the same measures, moved the assembly, that a resolution should be taken to change the regency, not only of *Harlem*, but of all other towns as should desire it; and a resolution was accordingly taken to give his highness the power proposed.—Major Gen. *Rout*, with five battalions, surpris'd one of the gates of *Groningen*, and disarm'd the burghers, (who had ill-treated their magistrates) and thus ended all their disturbances there. *Lord Gaz.*

Several curious medals have been struck at *Amsterdam*, to eternize the memory of the happy effects resulting from the Stadtholder's sojourn in that city; amongst which, on one of them is the bust of the Prince, with this inscription round it, *W. C. H. Friso, Dei gratia Pr. Araus. & Nass. Esharcha, Belli Dux benefactoris. ASSERTOR LIBERTATIS*. On the reverse is a civil crown, with the arms of his serene highness above, and those of the city below, with these words: *Civibus amentis & vigilantis Principis fectatis, d. II. Septembris, MDCCXLVIII.*

A convention is signed at *Aix la Chapelle* for immediately withdrawing 30,000 troops on each side from the armies; and the peace is nearly regulated.

DECLARATION published at Amsterdam, relating to the Charge in the Regency of that City.

HIS Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, hereditary Stadtholder of this province, having been pleas'd to remit to the lords burgomasters and regents of this city of *Amsterdam* his most honourable letter, wrote here the 6th instant, by which his said Serene Highness inform'd them, that he had made all his efforts for removing in the best manner, with all the discretion possible, and by the most proper methods he could invent, the dislike and murmurs of the good burghers and inhabitants against the Lords regents, and for re-uniting and reconciling the minds of the Lords-regents with those of the burghers and inhabitants; but his Serene Highness finding, to his great regret, that all those efforts had been fruitless, there remained no other step, in the present perplexed situation of affairs, and in order to prevent still much greater calamities, than to make use of the authority granted him by the resolution of the high and noble States of this province of the 31st of *August* of the present year, as likewise of the offer of voluntary resignation made by the Lords Burgomasters and counsellors, more amply set forth in the said resolution; in consequence of which

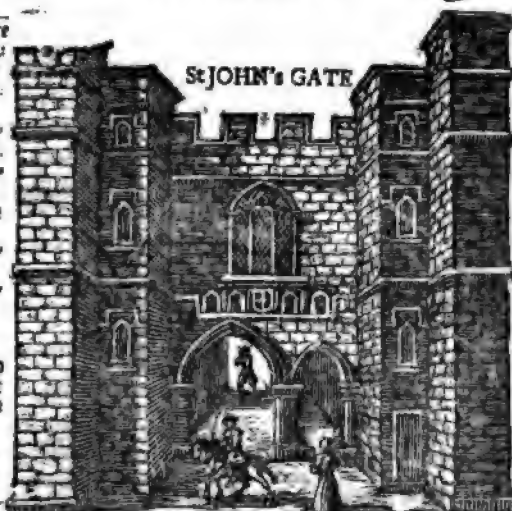
his Serene Highness has judg'd proper, that the four reigning burgomasters, and thirty-five counsellors (one of the 36 being dead) shall be discharged from the regency and their oath, without however any prejudice to their honour and reputation, which his Serene Highness takes upon himself to defend; moreover declaring, that he shall be ever ready, if, against his hopes, necessity should require it, to afford the said discharged regents all the protection and security they can desire, for their persons, their families, and their effects. And, at the same time, it has pleas'd his Serene Highness, by virtue of the resolution above-mentioned, to nominate for burgomasters and counsellors, &c. [Here were express'd the names of the new regents] all conformable to the list sent by his Serene Highness to the grand bailiff of this city, with orders to receive the oaths of the said Lords Burgomasters and Counsellors, and install them in their respective employ: all which has been executed, in exact conformity to the most respectable orders of his Serene Highness.

Done at *Amsterdam*, 7 Sept. 1748.
By order of the Noble and Venerable Lords.
Sign'd, JACQUES VAN DE POLL.

In another Placard, the Stadtholder declares, that many of the demands of the burghers were unjust and absurd, and that, notwithstanding the pains he had taken to bring them to think coolly and impartially, they had proceeded so irregularly as to raise in him the utmost concern and indignation; yet, in order to give them the strongest proof of his sincere and paternal affection and condescension, he confirms the choice they had made of officers: but adds some regulations with respect to the meetings of the council of war, future elections of officers, &c. and then concludes:—“As we desire to preserve invariably the paternal affection which we have for the good burghers and inhabitants of this city, we have thought proper, for this once, to pardon and forgive all the disorders that have been committed, which have come to our knowledge, and all such others as may have happen'd.—We also expect from them, that they should all and every one of them behave for the future like good and obedient burghers and inhabitants, in every thing that is required of them by the respect and submission which they owe their lawful magistrates. Lastly, we exhort and require, in the most earnest and cordial manner, all and every one of them, without distinction, to separate immediately, and not to form any public assemblies upon any pretence whatsoever; and that all deputations of the burghers whatsoever be at an end.”

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
Grub's Town
Craftsmen
Daily Advertiser
St James's
Evening Post
London Evening Post
Gen. Evening Post
Daily Gazette
Gen. Advertiser
Westminster Journal
Old England
Kon. Courant
Whitehall
Post
Jacobine To
Memorandum



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Birmingham
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For OCTOBER 1748.

CONTAINING,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- I. Plan of M. Voltaire's new tragedy of *Semiramis*.
- II. Memoirs of the *Swedish* academy.
- III. Life of vice-adm. *Ruyter* continued.
- IV. Enquiries about *Birds of Passage*.
- V. The *Cheshire* doctress detected.
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- VII. Three optical paradoxes.
- VIII. Thermometers compared.
- IX. The *Swan-pan* further improv'd.
- X. Cows diltemper'd cured by the bark.
- XI. On giving presents to servants.
- XII. A new alarm; with a cut
- XIII. *Henry's* censure of *Pope's* ethics.
- XIV. To measure the atmosphere; explained by a diagram.
- XV. Of space and darkness.
- XVI. Articles of the definitive treaty.
- XVII. Essay on the garter.
- XVIII. Letters of the *French* and *English* ministers concerning the young pretender.
- XIX. On bad and selfish ministers.
- XX. Some remarkable steps towards the definitive treaty.
- XXI. Secret article between 3 powers.
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- XXV. Reduction of the army.
- XXVI. Letters to the author, &c.
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- XXVIII. Historical chronicle.
- XXIX. Births, marriages, deaths, &c.
- XXX. Table of flocks, grain, winds.
- XXXI. Foreign history.
- XXXII. Register of books.

With a Chart of the *Baltic Sea*, gulf of *Bathnia*, coast of *Finland*, *Livonia*, *Prussia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Lapland*, &c. and 35 Arms of peers nearly engraved on copper.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAGE, jun. at *St John's Gate*, and sold by the booksellers in town and country; of whom may be had any other march, also compleat sets in 17 Vols on royal or common paper, beginning with 1731.

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P. S. Off. 31. The justices for *Middlesex*, advertised against giving the Bark (see p. 455) to infected Cattle, because it had not cured any, and that such infected Cattle should be immediately killed, according to an Order of Council, on Penalty of Disobedience.

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* * It is undeniable that *Poplicola* has committed some mistakes in his intricate affair of the nostrums; but he has made the proprietors ample amends, by sending a large display of the virtues of each; so large as to require a separate pamphlet, to the expense of which these gentry ought to contribute, besides showing their gratitude to him for his great trouble.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For OCTOBER 1748.



The Plan of SEMIRAMIS, M. Voltaire's last Tragedy, with Remarks. Translated from the French of a critical Epistle to a Friend; containing 30 Pages of Praise.*



To understand the fable, and to judge of the merit of this piece, it is necessary to state some facts that are supposed to have happened antecedent to those comprized in the limits of the drama; these are insinuated by the author, in some of his dialogues, and in soliloquies introduced for that purpose, which was the more necessary, as there are no traces of them in history. All that we there learn of this

Note. **This tragedy was brought upon the stage, the first time, on the 29th of August last; and so much were the expectations of the public raised for the sight of a work, on which the reputation of M. Voltaire was in some measure to depend, that places were taken six weeks before. The house was filled in a quarter of an hour after the doors were opened, and a vast number excluded, though they offered almost any money to be crowded any where; and, which is strangest of all, most of those that could not get in, remained at the doors, in order to gain intelligence how every act went off, from such of the spectators as were forced to come out in order to get a little fresh air.--It was acted many nights with applause, notwithstanding great opposition of the critics, till the author himself withdrew it to make, as it is said, some alterations.*

celebrated queen is, that she destroyed her husband to reign in his stead, that she governed a vast empire for many years with wisdom and magnanimity, and that *Ninus*, her son, at length put a period to her life, and avenged the murder of his father.

Voltaire, by the privilege of a poet, supposes the story thus:—*Assur*, a nobleman, descended from the kings of *Babylon*, acted as an accomplice with *Semiramis* in the murder of *Ninus*; and having at the same time conceived a design of one day mounting the throne himself, and deeming *Ninias*, tho' as yet an infant, an obstacle to his ambition, he had, without the knowledge of *Semiramis*, given him part of the poison which dismissed his father from the world. But *Ninus* having, before the poison had its utmost effect, discovered the machinations of *Assur*, found means to recommend his son to the protection of *Phradates*, one of his principal officers, committing also to his care a casket, containing his sword and diadem, and a letter importing who were the authors of his death.

In consequence of this trust, *Phradates* conveyed *Ninias*, almost in the agonies of death, from the palace; by proper antidotes rendered the poison ineffectual, conducted him to *Sarmatin*, a distant province, and there educated him as his own son, under the name of *Arfacet*.

The young prince, under this borrowed name, had signalized himself in many military exploits, and recommended himself to the notice of *Semiramis* in so distinguished a character, that, after the death of *Phradates*, his

required

deceased father, she appointed him general in chief of her armies.

Soon after this, the remembrance of her crime, disturbing *Semiramis* with perpetual terror and remorse, frightful dreams interrupting her slumbers, and the spectre of *Ninus* continually haunting her, she consults the oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, how the manes of her husband might be appeased, and ordered *Arfaces* to court, to execute a project which was then ripening in her mind. At this crisis the action commences, tho' the scheme which she meditated is not opened till the third act.

ACT I. *Ninus*, under the name of *Arfaces*, opens the first scene with *Mitrane*, who had been his father's friend; in this scene the facts previous to the action are suggested as related above; *Mitrane* complains of the pride and ambition of *Assur*, who was become despotic by his influence over the queen. Ending with this line—

Ailleurs on nous croit, ici nous gémissons.

Aboard we're envy'd, but we groan at home.

Arfaces relates the occasion of his journey, hints that he has some secrets of importance to communicate to *Osroes*, the chief pontiff, and makes a declaration of his love for *Azema*, a young princess of the blood of *Belus*. The scene ends with a promise of *Mitrane* to speak to *Osroes* without delay. *Osroes* enters, and *Arfaces*, after the first compliments, produces the casket; on sight of the sword and diadem that appear therein, the priest breaks out into mysterious exclamations, in which the prince is able to perceive only some glimmerings of momentous truths, for the full discovery of which he is told the fittest time is at hand, and counselled to wait with patience till it shall arrive. While *Arfaces* is indulging such reflexions as his circumstances suggest, his soliloquy is interrupted by *Assur*, who demands his business at court, with the insolence of a minister, conscious of monopolized power, and jealous of all who approach his sovereign otherwise than by his mediation. *Arfaces* replies with the dignity and courage of conscious merit, and retires: *Assur* complains to his *Confident*, of the insult, but at the same time intimates that public affairs would soon put on a different appearance; that *Babylon* was weary of a yoke imposed by a weak and credulous woman, and that he was on the point of sharing the throne with *Azema*; for

whom, however, he had not the tenderest affection, but whose alliance, her interest being involved with his own, would give strength to his pretensions, and obviate those of his competitors. He gives place to *Semiramis*, who enters only to express the anxiety of her mind, and inform the spectators that she has sent to consult the oracle. A messenger comes to acquaint her that the priest of *Jupiter* is arrived, and she goes out to give him audience.

ACT II. *Arfaces* and *Azema*, entering together, interchange mutual vows of unalterable affection. They are interrupted by *Assur*, who treats *Arfaces* with yet greater indignities than in the last interview, and *Arfaces*, being informed by *Azema* that *Assur* is his rival, repeats his insolence in terms of equal disdain and contempt; and to insult him with the most mortifying proof that he regarded him as a person of no consequence, leaves him with the principals. *Assur* communicates the designs which he had formed in soliciting her alliance, and adds, that he is persuaded she will not hesitate in her choice between *Semiramis* and himself, nor sally the glory of her ancestors by an alliance unworthy of her blood. *Azema* receives his proposition with much coldness, and sends him to the queen for her decision with this reply—

Ma gloire est d'obéir; obéissez vous-même,

Obedience is my glory, be it thine—

Semiramis, in the next scene, prevents his intended proposal, and diverts his regard from the princess, by entering into a serious expostulation with him on all that had passed since the murder of *Ninus*, exhorting him to reform his life in these elegant verses.

*Croyez-moi, les remords à vos yeux méprisables
Sont la seule vertu qui reste à des coupables.*

*Je vous apprendrai qu'en peut, sans s'avilir,
S'abaisser sous les dieux, les craindre & les servir.*

Trust me, remorse, which you despise as abject,
Is the sole virtue that remains for guilt;

Know, that, without dishonour, thou may'st kneel,

And supplicate the gods, and fear, & serve them.

These admonitions had little effect on the mind of *Assur*, who, to a long harangue of spectres and visions, by which she endeavoured to awaken his fears, replies in the following verses of *Eriopilus*,

*Cessez de me effrayer avec ces vains prestiges;
Pour qui ne huront pas, il n'est point de prodiges.*

*Ils font l'appas grossier des peuples ignorans,
L'invention du fourbe, & le mépris de grands.*

Seek not to move me with these vain illusions!
Faith makes herself the prodigies she fears;
Those gross deceptions, which impose on fools,
By fraud invented, and disdain'd by wisdom.

This scene terminates with a declaration of *Semiramis*, that she intends to take a second husband, and whether her choice should fall on himself or any other, she commands him to think no more of *Azema*. *Semiramis* expresses herself in this scene with a dignity and firmness, that astonishes *Assur*, and leaves him undetermined how to act; her injunction to quit his pretensions to *Azema*, and the uncertainty with which she mentioned her choice of another consort, suggested hopes of his being himself designed for the partner of her throne; he could not, however, reconcile so sudden a change in his favour with fifteen years coldness and neglect; in this state of uncertainty he goes off with this reflection

*Et qui change aisément, est faible ou veut tromper.
▲ Folly or fraud such sudden change betrays.*

ACT III. contains nothing worthy notice except the scene of the council, in which *Semiramis* has convened all the different orders of the state, to receive the declaration of her sovereign will. She causes the whole assembly to swear an inviolable fidelity to whomsoever she should chuse for their lord, and, after a pause of some minutes managed with all possible art, declares herself in favour of *Arfaces*; it is easy to infer from the different interests of the parties composing this council, that so sudden and unexpected an event ought apparently to raise the greatest astonishment and most sensible disappointment. Their passions are indeed expressed by *Assur*, *Azema*, and even *Arfaces* himself, but not so as to be sufficiently discover'd, since *Semiramis* does not seem to perceive either that *Azema* is her rival, that *Arfaces* is insensible of his good fortune, or that *Assur* is enraged at the disappointment of his hopes; she appears to have nothing in view but to finish the great work of the day by the celebration of her marriage, and she calls the high priest to perform the ceremony; but at that instant it thunders, the tomb of *Ninus* opens, his ghost rises and demands vengeance on his murderers, pointing out *Arfaces* for the avenger. *Semiramis* attempts to enter the tomb, but is prevented by the ghost, who stops her, saying,

Quand il en sera tems, je t'y serai descendre.

When thy time comes, I'll cause thee to descend.

Every one departs with awe and horror.

ACT IV. *Arfaces*, expressly appointed to avenge the death of *Ninus*, yet ignorant of the means by which it was to be effected, applies to the high priest for information, who, directed by a sudden inspiration from above, discovers the mysteries of iniquity, which he did not dare to reveal in the first act. He tells *Arfaces*, that he is the son of *Ninus* and *Semiramis*, that his father sell a victim to the ambition of the queen, that *Assur* was an accomplice of her guilt, and to fulfil the command of the gods, delivered by his father's spirit, orders him to seek in his tomb the victim devoted to vengeance. As incitements to this worthy but bloody exploit, he restores to him the sword, the diadem, and the letter. *Arfaces*, whom we shall henceforth call *Ninias*, struck with horror at the dreadful sacrifice which he is enjoined to offer, proposes several expedients which are rejected; this very priest, who but just before had declared to *Semiramis*, that it was his duty to obey princes, and not to judge them, now urges the commission of murder and parricide, and all *Ninias*'s objections, however just, are overborne, and all reply anticipated, the high priest leaving him with this sentence,

Adorez, & ne murmurez pas.

Adore, and murmur not.

Ninias is interrupted in his reflections upon this scene by his mother, who discovers his emotion, and tenderly presses him to relate the cause. *Ninias* makes no reply, but by looks of resentment, confusion and horror. The queen is startled at his behaviour, but accidentally perceiving the letter, desires to read it, is refused, and at length snatches it from him. This discovery concludes the fourth act.

ACT V. *Ninias*, tho' determined not to attempt the life of his mother, yet resolves to repair to his father's tomb, to execute at least in part the high priest's orders. *Azema*, who comes to him unexpectedly, uses her utmost efforts to dissuade him from entering the tomb, telling him that *Assur* has profaned that *Assur*, and was there meditating some mischievous enterprize against him. *Ninias*, insensible of fear, and confiding in the promises of the gods, is about to enter the tomb. At these indications of his

his birth, too evident to be doubted, is overlooked, *Azema* cries out,

Ninus is thy father——

Thou art *Ninus*—the queen's thy mother.

and intreats him again not to trust himself in the tomb with *Affur*; but his piety renders him inexorable. *Azema* continues alone upon the stage to deplore her misfortune, which she esteems inevitable; but *Ninus* returns in a few minutes to calm her kind anxieties, declaring that he had avenged *Ninus*, and punished the traitor *Affur*, whom trembling he had deprived of life, and laid along in the dust. Yet he feels a kind of secret grief and anguish of mind, which he attributes to pity,

Deux le vols,

Surpren l'un de vengeance, fait entendre sa haine.

Whole voice,

Start vengeance past, catches sister love.

His doubt is soon cleared up. *Affur* hastily enters (not from the tomb) and attempts to stab *Ninus*, who avoids the blow, disarms and kills him. Here his anxiety immediately returns, but is changed into a dreadful certainty at the sight of *Semiramis*, who comes dying out of the tomb into which she had entered to frustrate the fatal designs of *Affur*, of which she had been informed by *Azema*, and to preserve the life of her son, who, mistaking her for *Affur*, had blindly fulfilled the decrees of heaven; and, without knowing it, avenged his father's murder.

[Such is the plan of the new tragedy of *Semiramis*. It is followed by several judicious remarks, on M. *Voltaire's* conduct of it, which the letter-writer supposes his friend will anticipate in his own mind.—That we may not deprive our readers of that pleasure, we shall defer them till the next month.]

N.B. An *English* gentleman who saw the play says, that the part of *Semiramis* was performed to great advantage; by mad, *Demigny*, a lady of small stature, but remarkable for the majesty and gracefulness of her action. She excels equally in the transports of rage, but fails in tender parts, and seems to have no talent for comedy; so that Mrs *Cibber* may still be considered as the most finished actress that ever yet appeared. The men upon the *French* stage are scarcely worth notice. The best among them is he who played *Ninus*, but he will not suffer a comparison with our own *Garrick*. The disposition of their theatre is bad. Instead of galleries, they have a double row of boxes, which go

round the house. The pit has no seats; and, which is more inconvenient, is quite level. It forms an exact square from the stage, and has still a space behind it, made by the curving of the boxes, which is called the amphitheatre, which is the dearest place of all; so that the front boxes are at too great a distance from the stage, to hear and see with advantage. In short, in our theatre, scenes, and actors, we as much excel the *French* as we do in our dramatic writings.

From the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden*, Vol. VII. for the Year 1745, and Vol. VIII. 1747, continued from p. 166.

M. *Nicholas Wallerius* relates many curious and accurate experiments concerning the evaporation of liquids. He made use of the *English* Troy weights, with very nice scales. A learned naturalist had taken it for granted, that water evaporated according to its depth. M. *Wallerius*, has proved, from no less than seven experiments, that the evaporations of water are exactly in proportion to the surface; and that different depths occasion not the least variation. This bears hard upon Mr *Cutler*, who, in order to explode *Boyle's* intricate computations, and invalidate the proportion he assigns between rains and rivers, has asserted that water exhales in an inverse ratio of its depths. These same experiments demonstrate, that the winds contribute greatly to the raising of the vapours, and that the exhalations from water are much more copious, when these currents of air sweep along its surface. M. *Wallerius* has not limited himself to the evaporation of water, but has also, with the greatest exactness, measured that of several other liquors, and has determined the different velocities of their evaporations. Seventeen other experiments have enabled him to form tables. It is found that brandy, of all liquids, evaporates with the greatest velocity, that the exhalations of beer are something slower, that of lime water, the dissolutions of vitriol, and of alum still slower.—Next to the dissolution of alum is common water, after which come milk, salt-water, nitre dissolved, but the slowest of all is oil. Evaporations then are not in quantities, according to the inverse ratio of the specific weight; neither is the tenacity of the liquids the rule of them, since

the solutions of salts evaporate faster than common water, which is more fluid.

Nature has not given us an innate insight into its laws, such an indulgence would have made us conceited and lazy, whereas knowledge being attainable chiefly by experience, it keeps us humble, and quickens our application. M. *Wallerius* has also bestowed three other experiments upon the evaporations of ice, which is the greatest of all when the water begins to freeze, but diminishes when it is quite frozen. It is very remarkable in this affair, that the water, in the time of the congelation of its surface, exhales more copiously than in a degree of heat much greater than that at the congelation. Upon its being harden'd into ice, it exhales most in a greater warmth, and less when the cold takes place again. The great expansion of water when it is freezing, is a demonstration that congelation is so far from being the effect of rest in the elements of water, that it is rather produced by a strong motion in them. Not even the evaporation of an egg in its shell has escaped this curious philosopher, and it is so considerable, that an egg at the end of 10 months loses the 9th part of its weight. In another letter, he recapitulates all his experiments, and draws these inferences from them, 1. That a vapour exhaled from water is elastic, whilst it preserves its heat: this is not an universal quality in all liquids. The smoke of gunpowder, brimstone, yellow amber, pit-coal, oil of annis-seed is elastic; whereas the smoke of oil of turpentine, oil of cloves, oil of spirit of wine, spirit of nitre, and many more liquors is not so. Who could imagine such opposite qualities to reside in bodies so similar as distilled oyls? M. *Wallerius* is of opinion with M. *Muschenbrock*, against Dr *Hales*, that vapours, though elastic, are not real air. 3. The sole cause of exhalations is an inward motion in the bodies which emit them. This motion drives the elements of these bodies without their sphere of attraction, and the repulsive force of other corpuscles dissipates them till they become separate from each other. 4. The elevation of vapours can be ascertained only from their specific lightness, with regard to the air in which they ascend; otherwise they would invariably follow the directions of their repulsive forces. Consequently they ascend in an air which is heavier than themselves, and drop down as soon as they reach an air which

is lighter. 5. They are not therefore air confined in a shell of water, which is a groundless notion, since vapours rise in *vacuo*, and even in the air-pump.

M. *Stens Charles de Bick* has presented several memoirs concerning a new kind of buck-wheat (*Fagopyrum*). He had some sown, that proved more forward than the common sort, which is no slight advantage in a country where the summers are so short, and frequently interrupted by nipping colds. Besides, its grain is weightier, and consequently yields more nourishment.

Mr *Rinman* has given a description of a kind of *Serpentine stone*, found near *Sabberg*; some of these stones are yellow and diaphanous. He describes also a kind of *Selenitis phosphorica*, which comes very near the *Born-stone* of the French academicians. It is of different colours, and when heated to such a degree as to be scarce suffer'd in the hand emits in the dark a bluish light, lucid enough to see by, but which dies away with the heat of the stone.

M. *De Geer* prosecutes his inquiries into insects. He has gratified the academy with the natural history of a species of caterpillars, very noxious to the corn, and mentioned by M. *Reaumur* in the 8th relation of vol. III. of the *History of insects*, to which he subjoins a remedy for this evil. These mischievous creatures must be stifled with the smoke of burning brimstone, or of tobacco, which latter he found most speedy and effectual. The same gentleman and M. *Linnaeus* have described a glow-grahopper. Its luminary is long and narrow, and quite differing from that of *Surinam de Melle Marjan*.

Baron *Palmquist* presented the solution of a problem, how to find the length of the fall of two balls, falling in different times, and with a given distance betwixt each other.

Mr *Berch* has made very elaborate searches concerning the specific weights of Milks and white-meats, and found them very variable. Milk is to water from 1.042 to 4.017 to 1.000. He presented also several other curious and elaborate memoirs. He has made a most exact comparison of the several weights in *Europe*. The *Swedish pound* consists of 8849 grains of the *English Troy weight*; the *Paris pound* of 9697½; the *London pound, Troy weight*, of 7766½, *averdupois* 9443½; that of *Copenhagen*, the heaviest of all, of 10,397½; the *Lisbon pound* of 9572½; the *Russian*, 8501, and the *Amsterdam*

of 10,154 $\frac{1}{2}$. He has also compared the dry and liquid measures of the different nations. In another piece, Mr *Berch* has calculated the waste of corn, from its being reaped, till its being sent to the mill. The same industrious gentleman, after many trials, has settled the product of a *Swedish* acre, equal to 49,220 square feet, at 66,619,270 grains of barley; and the loss at least 39 per cent. But the remedies to prevent the several losses may perhaps be too slow as well as chargeable for the farmer, who can as ill spare the time, as purchase the necessary instruments.

The senator *Ebrentreuf's* has seen a parrot, which had been barren a long time, lay an egg without the coition of a male, merely from the sensation of a male of her own kind brought to some place near her: Such uncommon productions have been mentioned in natural history.

[To be continued.]

MR URBAN,

IF you will oblige us in this request, it is in our power to serve you as much. We were sitting in a seat made upon an oak tree, with a young gentleman of Cambridge, who is the prettiest man, and the most clever. We asked him to repeat some verses to us; and he immediately spoke these pretty ones:

Had I been *Charles*, when of the oak possess,
And there with your dear chains and converse blest,

Cromwell! unenvied thou'd have kept the crown,
I'd not descend from you to mount a throne.

Then we asked the dear man to turn 'em into *Latin*, as we knew he was a *Latin* poet, and we understood a little, without hesitation he said these:

Tom pulcherris, pulchræ, si habuisset regia quercus,

Exul quam Carolus, fronde miser, latuit,
Me Caroli, late regnum, Cromwelle, teneris;
Semotis pulcherris, baud diadema placuit.

God bless you! for our sakes put 'em in, and we will serve you.

We are yours

Maria and Charlotte.

[The charitable gentleman who sent the moving letter about the miserable English slaves in Morocco, p. 413. has, as we foresaw, raised the compassion of a considerable number of good people; we are informed by our country correspondents, that contributions have been made in divers parts, and five guineas have been sent by a gentlewoman of *Exeter* in *Exeter*, to *St John's-Gate*; a

general inclination appears to promote this charitable design, when a treasurer and managers shall be chosen.—In the mean time, people want to be informed how long these prisoners have been in slavery; whether the crews of the ships lately taken are of the number; about what sum will be necessary for redeeming and bringing them home; and where are the poor families that want relief. Thus, as by our insertion of the unknown gentleman's letter, some small progress is made towards the execution of his scheme, he is desired to open it farther, and if he pleases to let us know where to write to him, a farther progress may soon be made, by calling together such gentlemen as are willing to assist in it.]

Explanation of the Asiento Contract for supplying the Spanish Indies with Negroes, in Reference to the 10th Article of the Preliminaries.

IN May 1712, the French Guinea company, not having found the advantages they expected from the asiento contract with Spain, thought proper to discontinue it, and the English company offering to undertake it on the same conditions, the treaty was concluded on the 26th of March 1713, between the late Q. Anne and K. Philip V. of Spain, for the term of 30 years, from May 1, 1713, to the same day of the year 1743; the conditions and advantages of the treaty were drawn up in 42 articles, besides an additional article, by which the R. of Spain granted to the English company the permission of sending every year, during the term of 30 years, a ship of 500 tons with merchandize to dispose of at the fairs in New Spain, on condition that his catholic majesty should enjoy a 4th part of the profit arising from that annual ship, as also from the Negro treaty, and receive 5 per Cent. besides, of the other three parts belonging to England. Now, as the war with Spain, which began in 1739 continued to 1748, there appears nine years non-enjoyment of traffick, tho' but four of the treaty, and therefore an indemnification to the term of its expiration only has been agreed to, till the respective powers shall renew it.

* * We are favoured with a remonstrance against the dissent of Bristol's proposed confession of faith in Bp Gibson's terms;—a defence of Portsmouth harbour against admiral Vernon's objections;—one solution of Corinna's cypher;—Mr Owen's reply to Dr Deacon, and several other papers.

LIFE of Vice-Admiral RUYTER.

Continued from p. 390.

WHILST *Ruyter* was sailing for the *Sound*, the ambassadors of *France* and *England*, together with some deputies of the States, negotiated a truce at the *Hague* for three weeks, during which interval the fleet which the Protector had sent into the *Baltic*, and that of *Holland* were to remain neuter, without assisting either *Sweden* or *Denmark*. Ambassadors were sent on both sides to the two kings, who twice lengthen'd the truce for three weeks, then for a fortnight, using all their endeavours during those intervals to bring about peace, but without effect.

These two princes, tho' inveterate enemies, agreed in their hatred against the two commonwealths, upon a supposition that, under colour of a mediation, they were prescribing laws to them. The K. of *Sweden* went so far as to threaten the ambassadors of *Holland* with an arrest, and tho' he afterwards used many softening excuses, and invited them to dinner, yet is it very probable that this circumstance contributed not a little to make the *Dutch* take part with the *Danes*, when the *English* fleet was withdrawn. As it was the States land forces which had the principal share in the defeat of the *Swedes* in the *isle of Funen*, so *Ruyter's* fleet obliged them to surrender at discretion in *Nylburg*, where they had sheltered themselves; and this victory was so complete, that of the whole body of *Swedes*, amounting to 7000 men, only the prince of *Saltzbach*, a major-general, and a few runaways escaped. King *Charles Gustavus* was so affected with this stroke, that his grief and vexation soon removed him to the grave.

In the mean time *Ruyter* kept the *Swedish* fleet block'd up in *Landscroon* harbour, nor could the angry remonstrances of the *English* and *French* ambassadors on that head, prevail on him to allow them sea-room, till the peace was concluded, in the year 1660. *Ruyter* then returned to *Holland*, having been presented with a gold chain and medal, and a patent of nobility by the K. of *Denmark*, for his great services. Having thus secured a free navigation in the *Baltic*, and disappointed the ambition of a mighty prince, *Ruyter* was employ'd during the two following years, in scouring the *Mediterranean* of pirates. On this expedition he failed for *Cadix* in the year 1661, with a

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fleet of 17 ships of war; and notwithstanding the *Algerines* were soon apprised of his being on their coasts, by several of their own vessels which he had chased, yet he took and sunk some of their largest ships, made many prisoners, delivered some hundreds of christian captives from slavery, and spread consternation not only among the rovers of *Algiers*, but those of *Tunis* and *Tripoli*. A treaty was soon entered into with the *Moors*, and a six months armistice agreed to with the *Tunisians*.—

Whilst *Ruyter* lay in the road of *Tunis*, the following incident occasioned much diversion: the rear-admiral of *Algiers* wrote to *Ruyter*, intimating that his having sometime given chase to him in a small bark, was not a just occasion of triumph; and, to shew he had not avoided an engagement thro' want of courage, challenged him to a single combat. *Ruyter* accepted the challenge, gave the *Moor* the choice of time and place, and named the admiral of *Tunis* for umpire. The hour being come, infinite multitude flock'd to be spectators of the combat. The *Dutch* rear-admiral kept the appointment, but there was no *Algerine* to be found.

Ruyter was so much respected by the pirates, as a generous enemy, that even the *Tripolines*, though they would not enter into any pacific negotiations, yet supplied him with fresh water, and all kinds of refreshments. The other *Moors* agreed to all the conditions offered them, except that they should not search the *Dutch* ships for goods belonging to their enemies, the *Spaniards*, *Genoese*, &c. and confiscate such as they found, upon paying the freight. *Ruyter's* orders, however, were to insist upon their compliance with this article, as such a troublesome search would have delayed the ships, and ruined the *Dutch* traffic. Nor would the *Algerines* have been sufficiently arrogant to insist on taking this liberty with the *Dutch*, if they had not, by defeating an *English* squadron, contrained them to accept a peace on the same terms. He therefore prolonged the six months truce to ten months, and the *Tunisians*, having in that time acceded to a peace, upon his own conditions, the *Algerines* soon after followed their example.

But *Ruyter* had no sooner lost sight of their coast, than these infidels returned to their piracies. *Van Trump*, then Rear-admiral of *Holland*, chastised them for this perfidy, and made his country full amends by taking two of

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their ships. The States at the same time were very urgent with *France*, *Spain*, and *England*, to assist them in totally extirpating these naval banditti.— But these three crowns had quite other schemes in view, and two of them at least were machinating the ruin of the *United Provinces*, rather than *Algeria*; so that this work fell wholly upon the *Dutch*, who accordingly fitted out a fleet of 11 men of war and tenders, which sailed to the southward in 1664.

The *English*, however, at length engaged to send a naval force against the pirates, and indeed did send a squadron to sea; but it was only to molest the *Dutch*, by not returning the salute of the flag, and, in the midst of peace and security, seizing upon several forts and settlements on the coast of *Guinea*, belonging to their *West India* company. The *Spaniards* likewise, who had made a tender of their ports for the convenience of the *Dutch* fleet acting against the *Algerians*, refused them entrance, and would not permit them so much as to anchor to water or rest, except once at *Alcant*, where these treacherous orders had not reached. The States General, being solicitous to avoid an *English* war, *Ruyter* had orders to strike to their admiral, tho' he should not answer the salute, and to attack such places only as the *English* had taken from the *Dutch West India* company. Before this expedition, which was kept so secret as not to be known till *Ruyter* himself appear'd on the coast of *Guinea*, he had attempted to check the lawless *Algerians*, but without effect, being obliged to release all his *Moorish* prisoners, to redeem the *Dutch* consul, whom these barbarians detained as a slave, contrary to all law and custom. He had, however, better success against the *English*, retaking the isle of *Goeree*, *Fort Wier*, which he blew up, and afterwards *Nassau* fort and harbour. The *corsairs* of *Sets*, taking part with the *English*, hindered his recovering *Cabo Cor*; but he deprived them of *Cormantin*, dislodged them from *fort Aubiang*, and plunder'd a colony belonging to 'em in *Sierra Leone*, because the inhabitants had made *Dutchmen* prisoners; but he returned a considerable share of the booty to the enemy, and particularly provisions, tho' his own fell short at the same time; an instance of humanity which ought not to be pass'd over.

Whilst *Ruyter* lay off *Goeree*, he renew'd an acquaintance, in a manner not

unworthy of notice: A *Negro*, aged about 60, who understood *Dutch*, enquired the name of the admiral of the fleet, and being told it was *Michael de Ruyter*, the old man answered that 40 years ago, when he was at *Flushing*, he knew a lad of that name on board of a ship to which he belonged. He was assured that the admiral was the very same person, and, to convince him, he was carried on board his ship. *Ruyter* gave him several tokens of his friendship, and the *Negro*, in return, entertained him with a recital of his adventures, and informed him by what steps he had rose from a state of slavery to the dignity of Viceroy of the *Negros* in those parts. *Ruyter*, who was a very devout man, asked him if he was still a christian, and if he had not endeavoured to convert his countrymen, or at least his family. The *Black* replied, that, like a good Christian, he still retained his *Fater* and his *Credo*; but that, whenever he began to talk of christianity to his people, his very sons laughed at him. *Ruyter* was very earnest with him to return to *Holland*, where he promised to settle a decent competency upon him; but the *Negro*, with many thanks, told him he had rather die poor in *Guinea*. However, this good old man was very kind to the *Dutch*, befriending them, and assisting them on all occasions, and it was purely the love of his country which prevented his return with *Ruyter*. An event, which happened about the same time, is a further proof of *Ruyter's* humanity: Whilst the fleet lay off *Fort St George*, three sailors having drank themselves drunk in a house where strong liquors were sold, put out the lights, and began to fight with their knives: the landlord, rushing in to part them, was mortally wounded. Which of the three was the murderer could not be known, and each stiffly denied the fact. But complaint being made to *Valkenbourg*, the general, they were all secured, and soon after ordered to prepare for death, lots being to be cast on the day appointed for the execution.— He whose lot it proved was hang'd, and being cut down as dead, and about to be bury'd, some signs of life were perceived; and, proper means being used, he recovered. Upon this, *Valkenbourg* being asked what was to be done with him, answered that his sentence ought to be fully executed; but *Ruyter* was of another mind, alleging that it was not certain this unhappy creature was the

murderer; that the preservation of his life, by a kind of miracle, was a stronger presumption of his innocence, than the lot of his guilt; and that, as the punishment he had already undergone, was sufficient to deter others, it was but equitable that he should be suffered to enjoy what God had given him. *Valckenbourg* yielded to these reasons, and the man was spared. Being afterwards ask'd how he felt himself whilst he was hanging, he protested that he scarce remember'd any thing of what beset him that day; and that, after his sentence was pronounced, he lost all manner of sense, only when he was turned off the ladder, that he seemed to fall into a vast pit. Whilst *Ruyter* was driving the *English* out of *Africa*, and pursuing them as far as the New World, they severely revented themselves in *Europe*, where they took a great many *Dutch* ships, without the formality of declaring war. The States General were as much inclined to continue the peace with *England* as *Charles II.* was to break it, publicly and frequently declaring, that if any *Englishman* had matter of complaint against any of their subjects, he should have an ample and speedy redress. The king, seeking occasion to quarrel with them about the capture of two ships, they offer'd to refer it to the arbitrage of the parliament of *Paris*, or other such uninfluenced judge, as he himself should chuse: they also left it to his choice either mutually to restore or hold what had been taken on both sides.— But as the *English* were deaf to these equitable propositions, the *Dutch* were obliged to prepare themselves for a war. *Wassenaer* of *Opdam* had the command, with the title of Lieutenant-adm. that of admiral being never conferred on any, because the generalissimo of the States is termed Captain General, both by sea and land. This remark may serve to let foreigners into the meaning of *Ruyter's* titles, in the beginning of this history. The first engagement betwixt these brave and expert nations was near the coast of *England*, about 10 leagues to the North East of *Leafluff*, in the county of *Sussex*. The *Dutch*, though their fleet consisted of 100 sail, were defeated, the *English* having the weather gage in the day of action, an advantage which the *Dutch* had neglected to secure, when it was in their power, two days before. Their chief flag-ship, of 80 guns and 500 men, took fire, and blew up. The lieutenant, or vice-admiral of the *Flag*, was mortally wound-

ed, his ship crippled, and many more sunk or taken. Great were the rejoicings in *England* for this victory, however dear. Several medals were struck at *London*, with inscriptions, to perpetuate a glorious remembrance of it. Among others there were two, which had on one side *Charles II.* in bust, and the reverse of one exhibited *Britannia*, with these words: *Quatuor maria vindico*: I am queen of the four seas; and on the other was a ship under sail, with this inscription: *Paceis nos imperium*: The dominion of the sea belongs to us.

Ruyter, in the mean time, returned from *Africa*, with a vast quantity of gold, ivory, and sugar, being the produce of the *English* prizes, which he had exchanged. He had been nominated lieutenant-admiral-general in his absence, and there was such a willingness to serve under this worthy commander, that volunteers crowded aboard the new fleet, which was fitted out with such expedition, as to be ready for sea within two months after the unfortunate action off *Leafluff*. But notwithstanding all this dispatch and alacrity, the ships in all probability would not have got clear of the *Texel* so soon, but for the skill and boldness of *John de Wit*, pensionary of *Holland*, one of the three superintendants of the fleet. The wind was so contrary, that, in the opinion of all the pilots, it was impracticable to get out: but the pensionary, who was a consummate mathematician, found, upon examination, that 28 of the 32 points of the compass would help them more or less; and going himself with a lead to sound those places which were thought most dangerous, he found 22 or 23 foot water, where it was shallowest; and, having obtained this knowledge, he conducted the fleet through with safety. But this laudable experiment, which had raised mighty expectations, ended very unhappily; for this fleet, consisting of 93 ships, and 10933 men, was shattered by a storm, that many were lost, and the rest obliged to put back for *Holland*.

Before the fleet sailed, the States General, who had been competitors in this war, and who disliked its continuance, had set forth a proclamation for public prayers. Some ministers, and among the rest, *Francis Ridder*, noted for his polemical writings, turned this devout solemnity into an invective against their High Mightinesses, with view to make way for a form of government, at which the States had laboured.

ly conceived great offence. But this licentious humour was curbed by silencing the preachers, and putting to death two or three sailors, for some treasonable insinuations of which they had been guilty.

Ruyter, who appeared no less sedate and prudent in disappointment, than mild and moderate in success, was, at his return, honoured with the presidency of all the admiralties of the United Provinces. It may truly be said that the advantages gained in this war were chiefly the result of his assiduous impartiality, in punishing cowards, and rewarding the brave.

The beginning of the year 1666 had a very promising aspect for the Dutch, as the King of France had declared war against Great Britain, and promised to fit out a fleet to act in conjunction with that of the States against the English. — But the Dutch, who had no great dependence on these auxiliaries, without staying for them, fitted out a fleet of above 100 sail, and 21,900 sailors and soldiers. It left the Texel in the beginning of June, and met that of England off Dunkirk: The engagement lasted four days, tho' admiral Monk, on the third, had begun to make a running fight of it; but being reinforced with 25 ships, under the command of Pr. Rupert, he tack'd about upon the Dutch, who again forced him to retreat, and in more confusion than before. A sudden fog hinder'd Ruyter from continuing the chase. The English, whose fleet, exclusive of Pr. Rupert's squadron, consisted of 18 sail, besides fireships and frigates, lost 5000 men, and above 20 ships. The largest of their ships, call'd the *Royal Prince*, was burnt, and ten more taken, among which was admiral *Myndertsz*, who was himself made prisoner, and vice-admiral *Berkely's*, who was kill'd. The Dutch had only 5 or 6 ships burnt and sunk; their greatest loss was of *Barthelemy*, Adm. of *Orkney*, with some officers, and about 800 sailors. — However, the business blazed at London no less than at Amsterdam, a policy common in all nations.

In August the Dutch showed themselves again in the North Sea, with 88 ships of war, 19 fire-ships, and 10 frigates; but were not so fortunate as in the former action. Owing to a misunderstanding between Ruyter and Trump, Lieut. Admiral of Amsterdam, who, instead of following his commander in chief, spitefully left him, and lost his time in getting on to the English blue squadron,

for near two days. The main body of the fleet fell upon Ruyter, who that day out-did even himself, and made a retreat, which redounded not less to his honour than all his many victories.

A The English, leaving Ruyter, went in quest of Trump, and chased him to the very entrance of the Texel, but without so much as firing one single gun, that it might be believed they understood each other. The Lieutenant-admiral general could not forbear complaining against the Amsterdammer, who was hereupon handsomely dismiss'd, and his post given to Van Ghent. On the other hand, the K. of France honoured Ruyter with the order of St. Michael, being invested with the collar, and a gold chain, and other ensigns of it by the French ambassador; besides which, his majesty sent him his picture set in diamonds, signifying how acceptable that of the admiral would be to him.

At this time, the junction of the French and Dutch confederate fleets made a great noise, but without any effect. The States alone fitted out 79 ships of war, and above 20 fire-ships. D The two hostile fleets met near Dover Straights, but upon Ruyter's hoisting a red flag at the mizzen, which was the signal for boarding, the English fleet'd off, to the disappointment of an infinite multitude of French, who cover'd their coasts to see a bloody sea-fight. These repeated advantages spirited up the Dutch to attack the enemy in his own country, and Adm. Van Ghent sailed up the river Medway, and took and demolished the fort of Sheerness; afterwards, being joined by Ruyter, they sailed up the river near to Chatham, and burnt 6 of the largest English ships, among which were the Admiral of the blue, and Vice-admiral of the white. They also took the *Royal Charles*, and a frigate, both which were carried to Holland. Capt. Brakell, of the *Muscle* squadron, had the greatest share in this enterprize, which proved as successful as it was daring.

G An attempt so sudden and unexpected struck London itself with fearful apprehensions, so that several ships were sunk to obstruct the passage of the river Thames, and both shores planted with cannon. Ruyter, during the summer, kept the enemy's coasts in continual alarms, burnt many of their vessels, beat them in three engagements, once in Torbay, once near Harwich, and again at the mouth of the Thames, chasing their brave Admiral Spragg; and by such a series of success, brought them to cer-

minate this unjust war by a peace, which was concluded at *Breda*, to the advantage of the *United Provinces*, since all pretensions to the honour of the flag were given up, likewise all rights and claims, which the *English* assumed to themselves, about the herring-fishery within the Four Seas. Afterwards, a contest arising betwixt Vice-admiral *Thomas Allen* and Vice-admiral *Sweers*, regulations were made about the salute and return of the salute, relating to *English* and *Dutch* ships which should meet in the Channel, or elsewhere.

About this time, the assembly of the States pass'd that remarkable resolution, which was filed *the perpetual edict*, and irrevocable law for the maintenance of liberty, and the preservation of the union and tranquillity of the provinces of *Holland* and *West Friesland*. It was signed and sworn to by all in employments, as an engagement never to set up a Governor or Captain-General of the *United Provinces*, nor to alter the then standing form of government.—This decree was followed by the triple alliance betwixt *England*, *Holland*, and *Sweden*, for the defence of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and by a defensive alliance, and a treaty of commerce betwixt *England* and *Holland*.

Ruyter, during this calm, resided at *Amsterdam*, where his retired, quiet and moderate way of living, gained him no less esteem and admiration, than his vigilance, activity and bravery, when at the head of a fleet. The King of *England* conferred the honour of knighthood on his son; the King of *Denmark* desired the Admiral's picture, to place it among his collection of illustrious persons; at the same time ennobling his son and son-in-law: Ambassadors, and even princes frequently visited him, and all nations consulted him on the most weighty points of navigation, particularly on the most effectual means to put a stop to the *Algerine* depredations.

[To be continued.]

Some REMARKS on a Printed Paper concerning Birds of Passage.

IT is very well known that the *Swallow*, *Marten* and *Stork* leave us in the autumn, and return again in the spring; but the place of their retreat remains a secret, and there is variety of conjectures about it. Those of an author of a printed paper, on this subject, seem to me to carry with them little appearance of probability; the reasons I shall offer I hope will be more satis-

factory, and less liable to exception, but it must be remembered they are only conjectures.

It is very reasonable (as the author well observes) that the motives that induce these birds to leave us, arise from a sense of the approaching cold, and a scarcity of food.—But why the author should send them, in their flight from us, above the atmosphere, is above my comprehension; neither is it founded on the nature and reason of things: for it is unreasonable, as well as unnatural, to suppose that these birds can exchange the common air they have lived in, to subsist in their passage thro' what he calls a prodigious thin air above the atmosphere.* If there was any particular provision, or contrivance, in their internal structure, to enable them to endure so great a change, what he advances might have some weight.—But we know the effect that fine thin air has on human bodies, in passing over prodigious high mountains; then, doubtless, passing beyond the atmosphere must be impracticable to any living creature.

The conjecture I would offer seems to me more probable, and attended with less difficulty, which is, that whilst these three sorts of birds of passage are strong and vigorous, and full fed, their first attempt is to perform the hardest part of their journey, and which requires most pains. This they do by their perpendicular flight, higher and higher, until they gain such an ascent as gives them a distant prospect of those countries which they intend for their next abode, to which they direct their course on a declining plain. This is performed with more ease and dispatch than any other direction. And as the countries are presumed to lie on this side the line, it may be possible they may soar so high as to get a view of them, without the risque of twice passing the atmosphere to go to *America*, as the author supposes, but without any probability, the distance being too great, and his machinery above the atmosphere too difficult.

* Birds, or other animals, above or without the atmosphere, would die in an instant, all circulation of the fluids ceasing, for want of that pressure which is the spring of internal motion in the animal machine. Take away all weight of the incumbent atmosphere, and the lungs would immediately subside, like balloons void of air, the pulse cease, and life vanish in a moment. This is demonstrable from reason, and also from experiments on animals in the exhausted vacuum.

difficult and intricate to be endured in so long a journey, by any living animal.

But, to prove this, he says that, in *America*, and those countries whose climates change against ours, they have the same birds of passage, Storks, Swallows, and Nightingales, as we have.

If he could prove this assertion, it would be an acceptable piece of knowledge, and clear the point in dispute.—I have read and heard much of the animals of *America*, but I never yet met with any account that they have Storks, Swallows, or Martens, or Nightingales, specifically the same as ours. They have variety of species of these birds, but very remarkably distinct from the *European*.

I had lately sent me from *America* two Swallows, or Martens, and their nests, but both birds and nests are very different from ours. The Red Bird is called a *Virginia* Nightingale; but this proves nothing for the author: for, to support his system, the birds found there, in the contrary seasons, must be exactly the same that are seen here.

As it is not probable these birds can reach *America*, for the great distance, which is attended with many unsurmountable difficulties, it is, I presume, more reasonable to conclude these birds of passage find a retreat nearer us, within the reach of their ken, and compass of their flight, which may be to the inland parts of *Africa*, to the sources of the Nile, or to the *Upper Egypt*: This seems a likely conjecture, and deserves consideration; for at the time they leave us, the inundation is over, the waters are daily subsiding, the shallow fens and marshes abound with plenty of aquatic animals, proper food for the Stork; and it is well known that stagnating waters are wonderfully productive of great swarms of various species of flies, which prove acceptable food to the Swallow and Marten, and they may continue in this fine country during our winter, until the long droughts and scorching heats come on, which oblige them to shift their quarters to our milder climate, and fly from *Africa* to *Europe*, and so through *Spain* and *France* to *England*.

I have read in a book of voyages, that some missionaries that were travelling in *Ethiopia*, observed plenty of Storks in that country, through which the Nile takes its course, overlooking vast tracts in its way to *Egypt*.

In *Egypt* they sow in October and November, and reap in March and April.

Pue Rott

Our author thinks he has found out in *America*, a place for the reception of all our other summer birds, that leave us in the autumn. It is evident the Swallow, Marten and Cuckow, by the length of their wings, and continual exercise of them, are fitted, for long flights: but how must the Nightingale, Red-start, and many other summer birds, with short wings, and little use of them, get thither? The great character of birds of passage is their flocking together, before they go away, which these kinds are never observed to do. They come and go, insensibly, at a season that they can screen themselves, by the green trees and hedges, from common observation.

At this time birds of short flight exert themselves, and probably fly from hedge to hedge, and from field to field, feeding as they go along, till they come to the nearest sea coast. If they have strength to fly over, it is sufficient for their preservation; they can then easily make their way on, feeding as they go, to the south parts of *Europe*, and most likely to the south parts of *France*, *Portugal* and *Spain*, or *Italy*; and when food grows scanty; return by the same way in the spring. Nightingales abound most in the south counties of *England*; in the west, in *Cornwall* and *Devonshire*, rarely found. Perhaps the neighbouring sea may be too broad for them to reach over.

The Fieldfare and red-wing Thrush are also birds of passage, but not to *America*; they are inhabitants of the great forests of *Germany*, and the neighbouring countries. There they breed, but at the approach of winter, which is much severer than here, and deprives them of their food, they are obliged to seek our milder climate; but if our winter proves very severe, as it did in 1739-40, then away they take their flight to the southward, as most other birds do, multitudes in their journey spent and starved with hunger and cold, some drown'd, others settling to rest themselves on the ships coming into the Channel.

The Woodcocks, for the same reason, leave the springs, lakes and swamps of *Norwary* and *Sweden*, where, in the summer months, they retire undisturbed.

Swallows take the advantage of calm weather, and moon-light nights to go away.

Quails have a short flight, yet are birds of passage. (See the following Extract.)

ed to breed their young; but, when the cold comes on, direct their course hither, and to the southward, for their winter support, from an innate principle of self-preservation.

The author endeavours to prove that *birds of passage* go beyond the atmosphere, in their way to *America*, by a text of scripture, which is an *Hebraism*, and conveys no certain ideas: so proves no more but that he is greatly put to his shifts to support an hypothesis, which has no foundation in reason or probability.

A. B.

P. S. On the 2d Inst. which was extremely bright, calm and serene, about noon, as I looked up into the air, to my delight and surprize, I saw, as high as the eye could well discern, large flights of swallows fleecing away to the southward.

Extract from a Paper on the same Subject, written by MARK CATESBY, F. R. S. in Phil. Trans. N° 483.

THE various conjectures concerning the places to which *birds of passage* retire, are occasion'd for want of ocular testimony to bring the matter to some certainty. The reports of their lying torpid in caverns and hollow trees are ill attested, and absurd; as is a late-broach'd hypothesis, which sends them above our atmosphere for a passage to their retreat. I cannot but agree to the general opinion of their palling to other countries by the natural way of flying, with this additional conjecture, that the places to which they retire lie probably in the same latitude, in the southern hemisphere, with the places from which they depart, where the seasons reverting, they may enjoy the like temperature of air. — The manner of their journeying to their southern abode may vary, as the different structure of their bodies enables them to support themselves in the air. Birds with short wings, as the Red-start, Black-cap, &c. tho' incapable of long and swift flights, may pass by gradual and slower movements; and there seems no necessity for a precipitate passage, because every day affords an increase of warmth, and a continuance of food. — It is probable these itinerant birds may perform their journey in the night-time, to avoid ravenous birds, and other dangers which daylight exposes them to, which I have reason to believe from the following instance: Lying on the deck of a sloop, on the north side of *Cuba*, I, and the

company with me, heard three nights successively flights of Rice-birds, palling over our heads northerly, in their direct way from *Cuba*, and the southern continent of *America*, from whence they go annually to *Carolina*, at the time rice begins to open, and after growing fat with it return south again. Thus our summer birds, when, by the approach of winter, they had a want of food, resort to some other parts of the globe, where they find a fresh supply.

The flight of *birds of passage* over the seas, has, by some, been considered as a circumstance equally wonderful with other stories concerning them; and especially in regard to those with short wings, among which Quails seem, by their structure, little adapted for long flights; nor are they ever seen to continue on the wing for any length of time; and yet their ability for such flights cannot be doubted, from the testimony of many. *Belton* in particular reports, that he saw them in great flights palling over and re-passing the *Mediterranean* sea, at the seasons, and times they visit and retire from us.

As for winter *birds of passage*, these are but few, there being but four that I know of, viz. the Fieldfare, Redwing, Woodcock and Snipe, which two last I have frequently known to continue the summer here, and breed; so that the Fieldfare and Redwing seem to be the only *birds of passage* that leave us at the approach of summer, and retire to the northern parts of the continent; there breeding and remaining during summer, and at the return of winter are driven southward in search of food, which the ice and snow, in those frigid regions, deprives them of. There are many others, particularly of the Duck and wading kind, that breed, and make their summer abode in desolate fenny parts of our island. When the severity of winter deprives them of their liquid sustenance, necessity obliges them to retire towards the sea in numerous flights, where in open brackish waters they find relief, and at approach of the spring return to their summer recesses.

The retirement of winter *birds of passage* is known to be *Sweden*, and other countries in that latitude; but as they would find them too cold and destitute of provisions, they journey gradually through the more moderate countries of *Germany* and *Poland*, and arrive not at these northern regions, adapted by providence for their summer abode, and breeding of their young, till the severe

ty of the cold is abated; when they revisit us in winter, they return back in the same manner.

The coming of these birds is then pretty well accounted for, but the cause of their departure is yet a secret in nature. In short, all we know of the matter ends in this observation: That Providence has created a great variety of birds and other animals, with constitutions and inclinations adapted to the different degrees of heat and cold, in the several climates of the world, whereby no country is destitute of inhabitants, and has given them appetites for the productions of those countries, whose temperature is suited to their nature, as well as knowledge and abilities to seek and find them out. From which we may infer that the birds we have mention'd could no more subsist in the sultry climes of the *Molucca* isles, than birds of *Paradise* in the frigid regions of *Sweden* or *Lapland*.

Besides the migratory birds, already mentioned, which breed and remain the whole summer, there are other birds that arrive periodically at certain places, for the sake of grain, and after no long continuance depart, and are no more seen till that time twelvemonth, as is observ'd of the *Rice-bird*, and *Blue-wing of Carolina*.

MR URBAN,

In your Magazine for October, you are desired to insert the following, in

Your constant Reader,

OVER PEPPER, Sept. 26.

G. R.

*Disce: sed ira cadit naso, rugosaq; senex,
Dum veteres vivit tibi de pulmone revellit.*

P. 22.

IT has been made a question by some, whether the extraordinary cures, ascribed to the famous *Bridget Bosack*, of *Coppenhall*, be natural or supernatural effects. I propose here to inquire, and hope to give such a resolution of the matter, as may satisfy reasonable and considering people.

The means the ordinarily makes use of, are to rub the parts affected with her fasting spitte, and to bless or pray for every one that attends her.

Now, whatever natural efficiency or sanative virtue any person may suppose to be in her hand, or her spitte, yet, that these are not the means by which any cure is effected, nor even necessary to be applied, I think is undeniably evident from this plain matter of fact. Before she practised this way, she used

only to take the names of her patients, and to make a short prayer for every one in particular: and I have been assured by a near neighbour, and one who has constantly attended her, that she cured with as much certainty and success then, without ever so much as seeing the person, as she has done since. He likewise told me, that of late, when she has been attended by such crowds of people, that she could not possibly administer to all, some were sent away with her blessing only, it being all she was able to give them; and he believed it entirely sufficient. Nay, in several cases, such as convulsions, hystericks, and falling fits, she never requires more than the patient's name, and her prayer does the business. The only reason given for altering her first method is, because her patients presently became so numerous, that she could not, in her own phrase, think of them all. From hence it appears, that the application of her hand, and her fasting spitte, is a mere intellectual ceremony, and that all the supposed efficacy lies in her blessing and her prayer, or words, whatever the form may be, which she makes use of. There is then no natural power in the means she uses to produce the effects pretended: For, that there can be such virtue in any form of words, I think, no sensible person will undertake to prove.

Her cures then, if any be performed, must be supernatural or miraculous effects. Now, besides the improbability that God should give any person a power of working miracles, upon common and ordinary occasions, without some very great and important end in view; that her pretended cures have really nothing of one in them, will appear from considering something of the nature and properties of a miracle. A miracle is a conspicuous, instantaneous, a complex and perfect work. It is conspicuous, and obvious to the senses of every spectator; her pretended cures are not so: It is instantaneous, and as soon as the fiat is given, the effect is evident; most of her pretended cures advance by time and slow degrees: It is perfect, and needs not a second hand; her pretended cures are so far different, that, to my certain knowledge, several persons have relapsed; and this is so inconceivable, that for these ten days past she has admitted but few, except her old patients.

Besides, there is no instance upon record, and it is indeed absurd to suppose, that any person should be favoured with

is power of working miracles, and not know that he is possessed of such a power, nor from whence it is derived, nor for what end it was given: But this however is the case of our *Copnall* doctress. Her wonder-working power she ascribes to the stars, and thinks she can effect any cure, only because she fancies herself born under a lucky planet. So gross is her ignorance.

But some people make Ignorance the mother of Devotion. And why should we not suppose, that God may have conferred a peculiar grace upon her, in reward of her devotion, her piety, and her prayers? *St James* seems to give us reason to expect something like this. *Is any sick among you? Let him call for the elders of the church, &c.* He prescribes prayer, and anointing with oil in this case, and the *papists* have made a sacrament of it; but, I believe, they allow not a woman to administer it. However, I must observe, that it happens a little unluckily for *them*, as well as *St Bridget*, that the sickness, here mentioned, was some extraordinary disease, inflicted as a punishment, in those days, upon particular people, for some notorious crimes; and that the recovery was likewise extraordinary and miraculous, and peculiar to that age of miracles, in which the Apostles lived; as manifestly appears from the instance of *Elas* immediately subjoined. This then will not serve the turn; because her cures, as we have seen before, are nothing miraculous. Tho' I must say, from what I have observed in this affair, that I am apt to think, *miracles will never cease*.

There is a famous instance recorded of *Mr Gretrakes*, which perhaps some may allege in favour of *B. B.* He is said to have cured pains and diseases only by *touching*; and the excellent *Dr H. More*, who gives a particular account of him, and commends him highly for his piety, virtue, and good qualities, attributes his great success to a certain sanative virtue in his hand; and supposes it might be conferred upon him, as a distinguishing grace, on account of the regenerate and confirm'd state of piety, which he seem'd to be in. But, however that matter might be, it can be of no service in the present case, because his cures were supposed to be performed by the *touch*, and I have proved before that hers are not so.

But, after all, why may we not suppose her endowed with this gift of healing, upon account of preserving her virginity to an advanced age? There (*Gen. Mag. OCTOBER 1748.*)

are some persons weak enough to think so. And I remember a pretty curious receipt for the king's evil in *Mr Good's Discovery of witchcraft*, which seems to favour such an opinion. The receipt is this: "Let a virgin fasting lay her hands upon the fore, and say, *Apollo demitit, that the best of the plague can increase, where a rick'd virgin quenches it, and spet three times upon it.*" But it is observable here, that the virgin is to be naked, and probably younger than our doctress. And yet I can hardly think that virginity has any such virtue annex'd to it: for if that were so, what a rare number of doctresses, both old and young, should we have in every town!

It is now, I hope, sufficiently proved, that the cures, said to be wrought by this old woman, are neither natural nor supernatural effects. The consequence, I am afraid, will be, that then they are none at all. And I cannot help it: for I never heard of a third sort, really distinct from those mentioned. That this, in short, is the truth of the case, I am fully convinced, upon good ground; and a careful enquiry; inasmuch that I dare challenge her warmest advocates, to produce a single instance of a cure, that can be fairly proved to be wrought by her means.

But yet I will not deny, that several persons may have received a good deal of benefit, by going to her, and attending her. A gentle walk, or an easy ride, at a fine season of the year, might greatly relieve some, who perhaps, for a long time before, had used no such exercise. She requires a great degree of *Faith* in her patients; which, by the bye, shews what a daring, presumptuous, and impious mockery is here carried on. Now, in many cases, where the imagination has any power to assist, this *faith*, one may conceive, together with that air of confidence and assurance, which she and the people about her put on, will strangely heighten and invigorate it, and very much promote the cure, if not entirely effect it. Nor is it to be told, how much good hopes, and a cheerful mind (which her method tends to produce) contribute to our health and ease.—In other cases, nothing could happen to any of her patients, but what would as certainly have happen'd, if they had staid at home.

Credo, quia impossibile est, was one of *Terrallian's* rants; and it would be difficult to account for this general insatiation, if we did not consider that a

great part of mankind believe and act upon no better reasons. They are always gaping after wonders and prodigies, and swallow nothing more greedily than what seems strange and marvelous; no matter how improbable, or even impossible it may be. The very reasons which make wise men cautious and backward in giving their assent to any matter, make them more hasty and eager to embrace it.

But here, I fancy, some body may be ready to say; Why is this sensible so warm and zealous in the cause? If he does not like to be spit upon by the old woman, why should he thus spit at her? I warrant you he is some doctor.

My answer is, whatever the writer be, he can see no reason for the doctors being so much against her, as has been insinuated; for 'tis likely, if the proceeds in the same way she has lately done, that she will create them more business, than twenty quacks, attended by all their train of tumblers, repeaters, and merry-andrews could do.

I have no interests in view, but what ought to be common to all; the interests of truth and reason, which are so shamefully prostituted and abused. It gives me a real concern to observe such a spirit of delusion and credulity prevail amongst us, as has appeared on this occasion. What a plentiful harvest might it bring to those that continually lie in wait to deceive, should we ever be so unfortunate as to fall again under their management!

From the General Evening Post, Oct. 18.
On the same Subject.

S I R,

B w. 7, Oct. 14.

NOTWITHSTANDING what is asserted in letters from Cheshire (particularly one from Nantwich (See p. 413 H.)) of the famous *Bridget Biscock*, who, they say, cures all diseases, I can assure you 'tis an imposition, and downright falsehood; and tho' most in the neighbourhood may be willing to abet the cheat, for the sake of the advantage they may receive from such numbers continually flocking thither, yet many of them are so honest as to confess the truth, and own they believe her to have no just claim to any extraordinary healing power.

About a week since, I had the curiosity to go with a friend, about a mile out of our way, to see this miraculous woman. When we came to the house, we were informed by a young fellow who kept the door, that she would see no

more that day; but being admitted after a little parley, we saw an old mangled creature seated in an elbow-chair, in a most dirty attire, and her person not reaching above half-way down her legs. — At sight of us she looked very much discomposed, and said she would meddle with no body more that day (imagining, I suppose, we wanted to have the blessing of her *gums*); we told her we had no complaint, but came purely to have the satisfaction of seeing and conversing with so extraordinary a woman. At first she was somewhat reserved, but, after a little time, she conversed with us pretty freely for above half an hour.

There were great numbers of scraps of paper stuck up on the walls, whereon the patients (or some body for them) had written their names, and the disorders they were afflicted with, which most people that come there take for so many cures performed by *Dame Bridget*; but she honestly told us they were only so many remembrancers for her to pray for them, and that she had near a bushel more above stairs. How ridiculous this is, and how it tends to deceive the vulgar, let any one judge. Indeed I scarce think the old woman can read writing, but if she can, I defy her to make out one in ten of those papers.

She says she does not pretend to cure all disorders, nor will promise wholly to cure any, but believes with her *fasting spittle*, and by praying for them (if they have *faith*) she may do them good; that she did not desire such numbers of people to come after her, but that some body had put her in the *Gazette*, since which she could scarcely have any rest.

I told her, I heard she put off great numbers that came four-score or a hundred miles, with the frivolous excuse of not meddling with such disorders till after such a time: this I represented as a great unkindness to those poor creatures (some of whom I had seen on the road, who indeed were miserable objects) if she had it in her power to relieve them; she reply'd, very sharply, "What do I care? I did not send for them; let them stay away if they will."

An instance I was witness to myself, will enable us to judge of the virtue of her *fasting-spittle*. There came in a woman of the neighbourhood, who had a little redness on her forehead, about as big as a crown-piece, but no swelling, which *Bridget* call'd *St Anthony's Fire*, and having had some foul ointment dress'd

In her hand (out of which, I suppose, she had been eating) she immediately put them down; Come, says she to the patient, "I'll rub it, however, with my spittle, tho' I have eat a bit of meat, it will do as well."

Upon the whole, she appears to me to be a very ignorant creature, tho' (by the bye) she seems to have been instructed by some more artful persons, being sometimes much upon her guard.

The noise that this silly woman has made, even among y vulgar, is surprising; but, that any person who pretends to any degree of sense, should be so deluded as to go near an hundred miles after her, is still more surprising.

Secret Article of the Preliminaries, April 30.

IN case of the refusal, or delay of any one of the powers interested in the present Preliminary Articles, to concur in the signature and execution of the said articles, their most Christian and Britannie majesties, and the Lords the States General, shall concert together the most efficacious means for the execution of what is above agreed upon between them. And if, contrary to all expectation, any one of those powers persists in not consenting thereto, such power shall not enjoy the advantages that are procured to it by the present Preliminary Articles. This separate and secret article shall have the same force, as if it were inserted word for word in the Preliminary Articles signed this day, and shall be ratified in the same manner.

MEMOIR containing the Method of Proceedings at Aix la Chapelle, Copies of which have been distributed to the Ministers of all the contracting Powers, as a Rule for future Transactions.

WHEN the negotiations of peace were thought to be scarce begun at *Aix la Chapelle*, Europe heard, with equal pleasure and surprize, that preliminary articles were sign'd. The ministers of *England*, *France*, and the *United Provinces* having agreed on these articles, the signature was on the 30th of *April* in the evening at Count *St Severin's*, the house of the *French* minister plenipotentiary. As books of politics did not furnish any example of the signature of the preliminaries or treaties of this nature, the ministers were obliged to introduce a new form, which 'tis thought proper to explain at large, that it may serve as a model, if future times should introduce the like circumstances.

The preliminaries of *France* with *England* in 1712 were sign'd by M. *Ménager* alone, plenipotentiary at the congress of *Utrecht*, who remitted them to the *English* minister, from whom he received a declaration importing, That

the Queen of *Great Britain* accepted those propositions as preliminary articles.

The King of *France* in the same manner agreed in 1735, with the Emperor alone, upon the articles which served for the basis of the peace of 1738. They were signed by the public or private ministers of those two princes, and the form of the signature was altogether simple. Those ministers only set their names at the bottom of what their courts prescribed to them.

B The case in 1748 was very different: the ministers of the three powers above-named having drawn up the articles themselves, upon the general instructions given by their courts, they proceeded to the signature in the manner they thought most suitable. They made four copies of the treaty. In one, the King of *France* was always named before the two maritime powers: In another, the same thing was observed in regard to the King of *England*: and the other two were duplicates of the former.

After reading their full powers, of which the ministers reciprocally gave in certify'd copies according to custom, they proceeded to the signature: The Count *de St Severin* still signing first, where the *French* king's name had precedence, and the Earl of *Sandwich* the same where the K. of *Great Britain's* name was first: The plenipotentiaries of *Holland* signing last in each of the four Copies.

D Count *de St Severin* kept that in which he signed first: Lord *Sandwich* did the same, and the *Dutch* ministers kept the other two copies, in which each power was respectively named first, by this means leaving equal precedence to the two crowns. The same method was followed in all the other acts relating to the preliminaries.

F These copies, signed by all, were sent by each minister to his court; and therefore no original remained which the ministers of the powers, who were to accede, could sign. Consequently they were obliged, when Count *Karnitz*, minister of the Empress-Queen, acceded on the 25th of *May*, to make four new copies, at the bottom of which he put his act of accession. These were signed and distributed as the former.

G Each of the ministers of the two crowns delivered to Count *Karnitz* his act of acceptance, and the ministers of the *United Provinces* delivered him duplicates of theirs, to preserve the alteration of precedence in those places, where his most christian and his Britannie majesty were mentioned.

The same thing was afterwards done when the Count de *Chavannes*, minister of the K. of *Sardinia*, Count de *Monzone*, minister of the D. of *Modena*, M. *Doria*, minister of the republic of *Genoa*, and the marquis de *Soto-Major*, minister of his catholic majesty, acceded. Eight copies were always made of each accession, to wit, four, which contained the preliminary articles and all that follow'd them, at the bottom of which the acceding minister sign'd his act of accession; and four others like them, in which, after the said accession and signature, the ministers of the three powers put their act of acceptance, which they gave him upon the receipt of his act of accession.

In each copy, all the preceding accessions and acceptations were inserted; so that the copies of the Marquis de *Soto-Major*, whose accession was last, contained all the others. Moreover the ministers of the three powers gave each the new acceder a certified copy of the ratifications of the preliminaries, to confirm to him that the act he acceded to was valid and in true form.

The custom was moreover introduced, that when a declaration was formed, which ought to be common among all the contracting parties, it was signed by the ministers of the three powers, each of those of the kings keeping the copy in which he signed first, and the *Dutch* ministers, as usual, keeping two. This copy thus signed by all, and sent to each court, became the certified original. Afterwards the others acceded by a separate act, of which they promised to procure the ratification. An act of acceptance was then given them, with a promise of ratification: when, on the contrary, an act was not common but only betwixt two parties, the minister who gave it sent a duplicate to his court, signed by him, and sealed with his arms, and this duplicate became the original, upon which the ratification was dispatch'd.

The form took place with regard to the declaration of the 31st of *May*, by the ministry of *England*, *France*, and *Holland*; each copy was sign'd only by one minister, who remitted it to those of the two other powers, from whence he received one like it, and sent a duplicate of it to his court to be ratified. This was the only time when it so happened, all the other acts having been always signed in common by the ministers of the three powers first contracting.

The method here explained is the

most simple means that could be imagined to avoid the multiplicity of copies, the number of which would have been infinite, if all the powers had been named in each act of accession or reception, because the alteration of order must have been made into first, second, third, and so again, in proportion to the number of contracting and acceding parties.

Mr URBAN, *Leicester, Oct. 15.*

BY inserting the three following *Paradoxes* in your next Magazine, you may provide an entertainment for such of your readers, as sometimes employ their thoughts upon the theory of *Optics*, particularly that part which relates to the Microscope. They may be assured that all is fair; that there is no quibble, and that the strangeness of the thing does not arise from the manner in which the *Paradoxes* are propoed, or from the turn of expression; but that they are to be understood in the plain and obvious sense of the words.

If the Solution is not given in either of the two Magazines which succeed the publication of them, it shall be sent to you by, *Your, &c. T. H.*

Three PARADOXES in OPTICS.

I. There is an object, which, when view'd by the Microscope, is not at all magnify'd, tho' you use a Lens of the greatest magnifying power.

II. There is an object, which, when view'd by the Microscope, shall appear less than it does to the naked eye, let the Lens, by which you view it, be of ever so great a magnifying power.

III. There is a 3d object to be view'd by the Microscope, some parts of which shall appear magnify'd, as other objects, and some other of its parts shall not appear magnify'd at all; and yet the whole object is seen thro' the microscope at one view.

Mr URBAN,

AS the air, at places a few miles distant from each other, has been found by Thermometers, to have different degrees of heat at the same time, the author of the account of the 11th of *June*, in your last Mag. ought to have mention'd where he made his observations. The heat of that day in *London* was greater than what he takes notice of; for a very accurate *Fahrenheit's* Thermometer, which I always keep without doors, in the shaded air, stood at 83 $\frac{1}{2}$, when, at the same time, a

Thermometers compared.

Farenheit's Thermometer within, was no higher than 68. At nine in the evening the Thermometer without was at 74, and that within at 71. It is very remarkable, that so great a heat in the air without, should be so slowly communicated to that within, as to raise the mercury but 3 degrees in 9 hours.

On the 23d of July last, the Thermometer without discover'd a greater heat than that abovementioned; for at noon it stood exactly at 84, and in an hour after, was at 85; but the heat of this day was not reckon'd so great (by those who make their bodies their thermometers) as that of the 11th of June, perhaps for this reason, because two very hot days preceded it; one of 77, the other of 78. To render these observations intelligible to those who are not acquainted with Farenheit's Thermometer, I must inform them that it stands at 32 in freezing water, and at 212 in boiling water; and that 96 expresses the common heat of the human blood. I should be glad to see the thermometrical numbers at the end of your Mag. explain'd † in this manner, or an account of the heat of each day, by a Farenheit's Thermometer, placed in the open air, inserted in their room.

J. C.

* The same sultry heat was observed at Deal, on the 11th of June; and not only the marble, but the looking-glasses, were covered with moisture.

† For the satisfaction of our above correspondent, Mr J. C. and others curious in these matters, we must add, that our Thermometer was made by Mann and Ayscough in Ludgate-street, and its scale is from 85 up to 5, inclusive, and is, at every 10 degrees, marked with figures, and words annexed, expressing the more sensible alterations, or gradations, of heat and cold, in manner following:

85 (and all below it)	Extreme Cold
75	Hard Frost
65	Frost
55	Cold Air
45	Temperate Air
35	Warm Air
25	Hot
15	Sultry
5 (and all above it)	Extreme Hot

The figures are placed in an inverted order to those of Farenheit, but yet are equivalent.—We imagine, however, that the figures 45, in our scale, are fix'd at a juster medium between the extremes of heat and cold, than 96 in Farenheit's, expressing the warmth of human blood, which is more than that of water in the hottest weather, consequently inclining towards heat. We find it also difficult to conceive how, in J. C.'s account, the Thermometer within doors should be higher at 9 in

An universal Swan-Pan. 453

the evening than at noon, from a communication, or rather translation, of heat from the external air, while the Thermometer without fell considerably.—The utmost range of weather in our Thermometer, this year has been from 78, on February 15 and 16, to 22 on June 11. It stood at 24 on July 23. It is to be noted that we make our observations about one in the afternoon, which is not the hottest, nor, by much, the coldest part of the day; for example, on Feb. 16, at two in the morning, the Thermometer fell to 8½; but how much it rose above 22, after one o'clock on June 11, was not observed. As to the situation of our instrument, it is affix'd to a wooden plank, retired between 2 and 3 feet under covert of a penthouse, and is open to the North, remote from sun-shine, and all influence of culinary fires.

Mr URBAN,

I Am sensible that controversy is not your interest, when the subject don't concern the public; but, as the following does, and Mr Tate, in your last, p. 402, having appeal'd to your readers, I here lend them my defence.

That Gentleman, in his first explanation of the *Chinese Swan-pan*, p. 265, confin'd it to *Addition of English coins only*.

I form'd one on the plan of the 9 Digits, p. 296, that would take in coins, weights, measures, time, or whatever you please. Mr Tate, in his 2d edition of the *Swan-pan*, which he calls an *universal one*, p. 402, so far embraced my scheme as to make his useful for addition of coins, weights, measures, &c. still retaining two superfluous balls in each line of his Integers, and differing from me in placing his Parts of an Integer; in both which points I will endeavour to shew how much mine hath the preference. For the first; tho' that charge, p. 296 G, was not mine, yet it is just; and I will prove the two balls not only useless but detrimental. If the *Chinese* fix the same value on their balls, as the said Gentleman does, in their working of sums, they would be liable to great confusion. They must either stand considering whether the sum they are to add to what was on before, exceeds the value of a ball on the preceding line, or set down, without regard, as much as the line would hold; so that you sometimes would find 15 on the Hundred's line, 14 on the Ten's line, and 13 on the Unit's.—As it would be absurd to read it 15 Hundreds, 14 Tens, and 13, there must be another going over the sum, before they could give it properly one Thousand, six Hundred and fifty three: To suppose the two

balls as a reserve, in case of accidents, as like a man putting stronger wires in a harpsichord than the notes require, and thereby spoiling the harmony of the instrument, out of a prudent caution lest the wires should break in the middle of a tune. If that had been the point, the *Chinese*, or Mr *Yate*, had better have provided against either the balls breaking or the wire (which, in case one did, would be of more consequence than a single ball). This might be done by letting in each wire with a spring; that they might be took off or put on at pleasure. What has been said on this article is, upon supposition that the *Chinese* set the same value on their balls as Mr *Yate* does; that is, 5 each on the two balls on the left hand; which, I am apt to believe, is *not* the case; but that *Du Halde*, and after him, Mr *Yate*, are here mistaken. According to your Correspondent's account, p. 265 B. they assign the value of only 2 each for the two balls on the left hand, so with the other five make up the 9 Digits. If the *Chinese* give this value to their balls, they have no superfluous ones, and Mr *Yate* is wrong, either in having two balls on the left hand, or by giving them a wrong value.

As the *Chinese* parts of an Integer are decimated, they have no occasion for any particular place, in their *Swan-pan*, to be set apart for their lesser denominations of coins, &c. only a separation with their finger, or a peg, and they have the requir'd sum and its parts; as that is not the case with us, a place must be assign'd for our parts of an Integer. I chole to have the Tens collateral with the Units; for, by this method, any parts of an Integer may, with as much ease, be set on, or read, as with Mr *Yate*'s manner; and the following advantages arise from it, which Mr *Yate* is not capable of expressing.—By putting a peg betwixt the Integers and Parts, to denote Decimals, you have five places for Decimals in the column of parts on your right hand. You may likewise change these parts, and make each column, as it were, a distinct *Swan-pan*, by putting a peg at the top of each column, which denotes all below to be Integers; so you have three places for Integers, if occasion requir'd. You may likewise use them for Vulgar Fractions; the left-hand column for the Numerators, and the right-hand for the Denominators.—I have holes made in the bar that the balls are brought up to, just above every line, to put a peg

in; when I have occasion to cut off any figures, these serve the same stead as a dot does with our Digits; as 287925 l. reckon by their places 2 Hundred 87 Thousand, 9 Hundred and 25 pounds; but a dot being put between the 7 and 9, brings it to 287.925 l. or 287 l. 18 s. 6 d. This would be the same, in my *Swan-pan*, by a peg being put between the 7 and 9; for, you are then to begin numerating Units, Tens, Hundreds, &c. from the peg, and not from the top.

There had been no occasion to have disputed about the excellency of either of our *Swan-pans*; if I had confest mine, as Mr *Yate* has done, to *addition* only; whereas I can not only *add*, but *subtract*, *multiply*, *divide*, *extract the roots*, *work any sum* in arithmetic, and that with as great ease and expedition, as is generally done with the pen; nor is this the *only* use of these moveable figures; for, as I can myself work any sum in the dark, so a person that is blind may be taught arithmetic with very little trouble. How useful and entertaining it will be to such people, I leave the world to judge.

I shall add one short example of this blind man's arithmetic. What does the commission of 287 l. 18 s. 6 d. come to at 3 per Cent?—Set on in the Hundred's place of Integers 2; in the Ten's place 8; in the Unit's place 7; the Decimal for 18/6 (as shewn before) .925. Put a peg in the division, between the Integers and Parts, to denote Decimals; then, on the lowest line of parts in the right-hand column, put 9; the next line 2; the next line 5; so the sum will be set on, as in the annex'd figure.

		Dec. Parts.			
N ^o 1.		0	1	2	3
Units	0	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—
Tens	0	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—
Hundreds	0	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—
Thousands	0	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—
x Thousands	0	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—
Millions	0	—	—	—	—
	1	—	—	—	—
	2	—	—	—	—
	3	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—

Place your finger on the lowest line, where the 2 is, and say 3 times 2 is 6; instead of the 2 in that line put 6; remove your finger to the next line, and say 3 times 8 is 24; instead of 8 on the line where your finger is, put on 4, and let

Set on 2 more to the line below for the Tens; remove your finger to the next line, and say 3 times 7 is 21; instead of 7 leave 1 for the Unit on the line that your finger is on, and add 2 to the line below for the Tens; remove your finger to the next line; and say 3 times 7 is 21; leave instead of 3, the Unit 7; and add 2 to the line below for the Tens; remove your finger to the next line, and say 3 times 4 is 12; instead of the 2 put on 2; remove your finger to the next line, and say 3 times 5 is 15; leave the 5 for the Units, and add 1 below for the Tens; your work will then stand thus, 863,775. Dividing by 100 is only turning off 2 places in the Integers; or, which is the same in the *Scandinavian*, removing the peg 2 places lower, and the answer will then be 8.63775, or 8/125. *Q. d. for Bro. N. M.*

Nº II.

Nº II.

Units
Tens
Hundreds
Thousands
x Thousands
c Thousands
Millions

* The place to which the pig is moved.

With as much ease I can multiply or divide by 2, 3, or any number of figures. Your Obedient Reader, &c.

Manchest. Q. J. 18. GA. SMETHUST.

~~Fleet-Street~~, Oct. 18.

THE following account of some success-
ful attempts towards stopping the terri-
ble disemper now raging among the horn-
ed cattle, being sent to me by a gentleman
of unquestionable veracity, I thought it
highly necessary to lay them before the
public.

John Blackstone.

John Blackstone.

Farmer Dodd, by the Chase-Bide, near Southgate, having lost five very fine cows by the distemper, a sixth had been ill four days, when it came into his head to try what the bark would do, supposing he must lose that cow also: he gave her in the evening, one ounce of Jesuit's Bark, in a proper quantity of warm water, to make it go down; the next morning, he found her wonderfully revived, and the evening following he gave her half a pint of red wine:

two days after he gave her half an ounce more of bark in the same manner, and half a pint of red wine the evening following, with which she quite recovered: at the same time a young bull of his was taken ill, he gave that half an ounce only, and the wine as above; they both recovered and are perfectly well at this time; it is six weeks since they were cured: I have seen them feeding, and had this from the farmer himself.

Mr Eggleston, a shoemaker by the chase-side, near *Winstmore-Hill*, this day month had a cow taken ill with the distemper: He endeavoured for four days to cure her by smoking or fumigating her with fow, but to no purpose; he therefore gave her an ounce of the bark in mint-water, and a little strong cinnamon-water, in the evening; she revived the next day, and began to eat a little; two days after he gave her half an ounce more, as before, by which the cow perfectly recovered, although within a month of her calving: I saw her in perfect health yesterday, feeding.

*John Gore, Esq; of Bush-Hill, near
Barnfield, having lost one of his cows about
a month since, ordered the remainder
to be blooded, and to each half an
ounce of the bark in mint and cinna-
mon-water, by way of prevention, and
they all continue in health.*

REFLECTIONS of a Foreigner, upon the
Custom of giving Presents to SERVANTS
in ENGLAND.

Gemelli Careri's remarks in his account of *China*, that there is a custom religiously observed in that country, at the end of a repast, which he lays no other nation will approve: that is, that each guest leave nine or ten pieces of eight, more or less, according to his quality, in the hands of a domestick: and thus wherever a person goes, he pays for the wine he drinks. He had no suspicion, that our neighbours do the same thing. If those gentlemen, therefore, who travel the world o'er, knew *Europe* better, they would be the less surprized at what they observe out of it.

In England, at your leaving the house where you have dined, you find all the servants drawn up in the passage like a file of musketeers, from the house-keeper down to the lowest livery servant, and each of them holding out his hand to you in as deliberate a manner, as the servants in our inns do on the like occasion. And this is the only action in

which the *English* servants seem to have: a polite air. While you are distributing your bounty, the master of the house, who waits on you to the door, turns his head aside at each time, as if he blushed to see you pay for your meal. And: probably the *Chinese* have the same modesty in this respect. — I cannot say, whether this custom is more expressive of the generosity of the masters, or of the sordid mercenary souls of the servants. It proves at least, that the *English* do not live so much with one another, as we do. The day of visiting seems a festival to their domesticks; they lay out their side-board with all the plate and rich things of the house; and it is for the extraordinary pains they take, that they have imposed this sort of tax. We easily perceive that it is not just to treat the butler of a peer of the realm, like that of an alderman of a small corporation: but how are we to settle the distinction to be made between those of a duke, an earl, and a baron?

There is not a man of sense, who does not perceive the inconveniences of this custom; but it is an old one, and as such universally observed. Several persons of the first rank have in vain attempted to abolish it; but they have all miscarried.

Those who have a number of ser-

vants, and who consequently set the fashion, have too much interest in preserving this custom; it often supplies the place of wages. But it is not more favourable to them than burthensome to people of moderate fortunes, who have the madness to keep company with great men. They are sometimes obliged to purchase that honour dearer than it deserves. One day that the Duke of R— reproached the celebrated M. de M— for not coming to take a dinner with him; he answer'd: My Lord, your grace must have the goodness to excuse me; I am not rich enough to have that honour often.

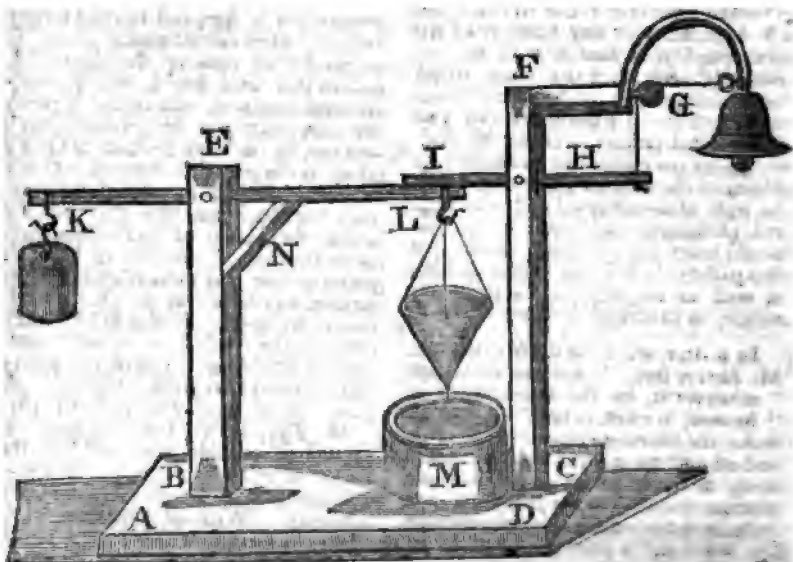
If the *English* domesticks are mercenary, it must also be allowed that they have gratitude. In order to give you a proof of it in town, as you are leaving their master's house, they call your people aloud, and pronounce your name with an emphasis. Their tone, more or less raised, expresses the degree of your generosity, and of their acknowledgment. Nay sometimes, in hopes of being paid for it, they bestow titles on a person, which he has no right to. And probably these gentry introduced the custom in *England* of dubbing a captain with the title of colonel, and an apothecary with that of doctor.

S I R,

Send you a draught of an ALARUM, which, by inserting in your Magazine, you will oblige,

Your Humble Servant

A. Z.



use a Frame, as A B C D, on which there be erected two uprights E and F, and to the arm of the latter there be fixed a common pulley, with a pulley as at G, thro' the string of the bell is to pass, then'd to the end of the piece which goes thro' the upright F, is on a pivot in the manner of a beam. K L is a beam fix'd in the manner to the upright F; at L is hung a conical scale, very small aperture at the bottom at the end K a weight; then effel at L with a certain quantity, which must exceed the weight K; the sand by running out from the end of the vessel at L will till it becomes unequal to the weight K, which then will descend, and consequently raise the end L, and the end I of the trigger H I, will ring the bell. M is only a receiver the sand from L. N is a wooden fastener to the upright, at the end L of the beam K L, tending when the vessel at L is full of sand. It may be made to go any hour, either by putting more sand into the vessel at L, or will be the easiest way) by having the end K divided into hours, in order of a steelyard, and the weight slide backwards and forwards

RBAN,

I have objected to Mr Hervey's allegations, from which you have deduced your readers with an elegance, that they are fallies of an imagination, and addressed only to them. To prove that this is an undesigned censure, and that Mr Hervey is a rational as well as striking of the most important truths, by an informed understanding, of philosophic scrutiny, I beg you insert his judicious criticism on the ages in Mr Pope's Ethic epistles, to do justice to the ingenious as to oblige Yours A. B.

193. vol. 1. of the Meditations, says, "Rest satisfied, that ver is, by the appointment of n, is right, is best."—On which the following remark —If Mr Pope ends the maxim in this limited : speaks a most undeniable and truth. But, if that great poet whatever comes to pass through l and extravagant passions of v. M. g. OCTOBER 1743.

men; surely no thinking person, at least no Christian, can accede to his opinion.—What God orders, is wise beyond all possibility of correction, and good above all that we can ask or think. His decrees are the result of infinite discernment, and all his dispensations the issues of unbounded benevolence.—But man, fallen man, is hurried away by his lusts into a thousand irregularities, which are deplorably evil in themselves, and attended with consequences manifestly pernicious to society.—Let the sentiment, therefore, be restrained to the disposal of heaven, and I most readily subscribe it. But if it be extended to the conduct of men, and the effects of their folly, I think myself obliged to enter my protest against it: for, whatever kindles the divine indignation—is cause of final ruin to the author—is strictly forbid by God's holy word—is contrary to the whole design of his revealed will, and the very reverse of his essential attributes.—This cannot possibly be right. This is most undoubtedly wrong. Omnipotence, indeed, can over-rule it, and educe good from it: but the very notion of over-ruling, supposes it to be absolutely wrong in itself."

In p. 193. of the same vol.—"O! the goodness, the exuberant goodness of God!—How much should we think ourselves obliged to a generous friend, that should build a stately edifice purely for our abode! &c."

Here Mr Hervey has the following note,

"I cannot persuade myself, that the comparison is stretched beyond proper bounds, when carried to this pitch. It is my steadfast opinion, that the world, at least this lower world, with its various appurtenances, was intended purely for man; that it is appropriated to him; and that he (in subordination to God's glory) is the end of its creation.—Other animals, 'tis true, partake of the creator's benefits; but then they partake under the notion of man's domestics, or on the foot of retainers to him; as creatures that bear some relation to his service, and some way or other contribute to his good. So that still he is the centre of the whole; or, as our incomparable Milton, equally master of poetry and divinity, expresses himself, All things are for man. Par. Lost, XI. 161.

Mr Pope, in his Ethic Epistles, is pleased to explode this tenet, as the height of pride, and a gross usurpation.—For my part, I see no reason for such a charge. With all submission to the superior a genius, it seems very remote from

M m u

from pride, to be duly sensible of favours vouchsafed; to contemplate them in all the extent of their munificence, and acknowledge them accordingly. I should rather imagine, that to contrast their size, when they are immenely large; to limit their number, when they are altogether innumerable; that such a procedure favours more of *insensibility*, than our hypothesis of presumption; and has more in it of *ingratitude*, than that of arrogance.

And how can it be deemed an absurdity, to maintain, that God gave us a world for our possession; when it is our duty to believe, that he gave us his only Son for our propitiation? Sure it can be no difficulty to suppose, that he designed this habitable globe, with its whole furniture, for our present use, since he withheld not his holy child for us, but freely delivered him up for our final salvation.

Upon the whole, I cannot but conclude, that the attempt of our famous poet is neither *kind*, with regard to his fellow-creatures—nor *grateful*, with regard to his creator—neither is his scheme, in fact, *true*. The attempt not *kind*, with regard to man; because it robs him of one of the most delightful and ravishing contemplations imaginable. To consider the great author of existence as having *us* in his eye, when he formed universal nature; as contriving all things with an immediate view to the exigencies of my particular state, and making them all in such a manner as might be most conducive to my particular advantage; this must needs occasion the strongest satisfactions, whenever I cast a glance on the objects that surround me.—Not *grateful* with regard to God; because it has the most direct tendency to diminish our sense of his kindness, and consequently to throw a damp upon our gratitude. It teaches us to look upon ourselves as almost lost among a crowd of other beings, or regarded only with an occasional and incidental beneficence; which must certainly weaken the disposition, and indeed slacken the ties, to the most adoring thankfulness.—To which, I apprehend, we may justly add, neither is the scheme, in fact, *true*. For, not to mention what might be urged from the sure word of revelation, this one argument appears to be sufficiently conclusive. The world began with man; the world must cease with man; consequently the grand use, the principal end of the world, is, to subserve the

Of the Dark Space:

interests of man. It is on all sides agreed, that the edifice was erected, when man was to be furnished with an habitation; and that it will be demolished, when man has no further need of its accommodations; when he enters into the house not made with his do, eternal in the heavens, “the earthy and “all the works that are therein, shall be “burnt up.” From which it seems a very obvious and fair deduction, that man is the *final cause* of this inferior creation.

So that I think my readers, and myself, privileged (not to say, on the principles of gratitude, obliged) to use those lovely lines of our author, with a propriety and truth, equal to their elegance and beauty.

For me kind nature makes her genial power,
Suckles each bird, and spreads out every
flow’r.

Annual, for me, the grape, the rose, reaps
The juice melliferous, and the balmy dew;
For me, the mine a thousand treasures
brings.

For me, health gushes from a thousand
fountains.
Eth. Ep. I. ver. 129.

[N. B. Those who chuse to see Mr Pope’s sentiments in the Essay on Man controverted, may find a copious entertainment of that sort, in the *Bramen* and *Commentary* of M. Cresset, which have been translated by very good hands, and at the end of the *Commentary*, an explanation of Mr Pope’s plan.]

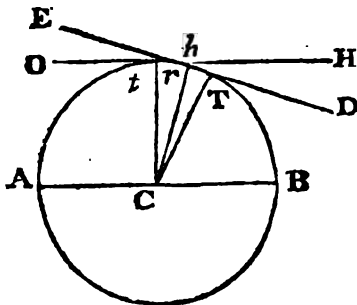
Mr URBAN, *Huntingdon*. Oct. 22.

IN your Magazine for August, p. 352. I E. your correspondent *Lucius* writes thus: “For, besides the spaces that lie without the borders of the atmospheres, there are spaces likewise within the atmospheres themselves, and in conjunction with the extraneous spaces; &c.” And then seems to infer that there is no difference between that space that is contained within the limits of our atmosphere, and that which he calls the *extraneous* space, (*viz. the other*) for he thinks it capable of receiving light; and if it receiveth light, it must either reflect it, or absorb it; if it reflects it not, it may be taken as a *dark space*, since it really appears so to us; and that it doth, is easily demonstrated.

Then he says “It is to be doubted whether the ablest mathematician now living can give us the true depth of our atmosphere;” in which particular he may be in the right; because its density begins to decrease at a small distance from

from the earth's surface, and gradually decreases, perhaps by the smallest degrees, until it terminateth in the *general æther*, its height also is different at different times and places, according as it is rarefied by heat, &c. There are several other small inconveniences that might be named; but its mean height is commonly thought to be about 40 or 50 miles; and that it doth not much exceed that height, is easily proved from the principles of geometry. But if its height could not be determined within an hundred times of its true height, I do not see as that would at all support his argument; for it is well known to persons, that are but a little acquainted with philosophy and astronomy, that tho' the letter-writer should expand our atmosphere to the lunar orbit, and others in like proportion to their true depth; there would be then left ample space where no atmospheres would reach.

By having the diameter of the earth = 7967.7 *English* miles, and the quantity of the sun's depression under the horizon at the beginning or end of the *crepusculum*, or twilight = 18° , the depth of our atmosphere may nearly be determined as follows. *Vide Leadbet-*



ter's *Astron.* p. 38. Let the circle A T B C be the plain of a circle that passes through the earth's center, and cutteth the plain of the terrestrial meridian at any angle, so that if produced it would meet with the sun's center at sun set; and H O , a right line, supposed to be drawn from the sun's center at the same time, till it touch the earth's convexity, as at t ; and D E , drawn as before, when the sun is depressed $17^{\circ} 27' 10''$ beneath the horizon (note there is $32' 50''$ allowed for the excess of the sun's refraction above its horizontal parallax). From the two points of contact let the semidiameters C t , and C T , be drawn, and bisect the angle t C T , and draw

C b. Now we have two right-angled, and equal triangles formed, *t C b*, and *T C b*. Then in the triangle *t C b* there is given angle *b t C* = 90° , and the angle *t C b* = $8^{\circ} 43' 35''$; hence the angle *t b C* = $81^{\circ} 16' 25''$, and the side *t C* = earth's semidiameter = 3983.85 miles; then, by *Plain Trigonometry*, the side *C b* will be found = 4030.5 miles; and *C b* - *C r* = *r b* = 46.65 miles, the height of the atmosphere sought.

And having given, I presume nearly, the true depth of our atmosphere, I shall now proceed to demonstrate *Aerico's vacuum* to be a *dark space*. And in order to that, it will be necessary to premise, what a very learned and sagacious author observes; namely, 'there were no atmosphere at all, the smallest stars would be visible, even in the day-time, when the sun shines.' For the reason why they don't appear is this: the particles of the atmosphere, enlightened strongly by the sun, affect the eye of the spectator with so vivid a light, that the retina (or whatever it be that is the sensor of sight) is scarce moved by the very weak image of the star, and consequently can't take notice of it, or see. From hence may be inferred, that if an observer be imagined to be placed beyond the atmosphere, he would be able to discern even stars of the sixth magnitude at noon day; which he could not do, if the *extraneous space*, or *ether*, was a light space, for the same reason as is given before concerning our atmosphere. Or, it is evident, that if the *ether* was capable of reflecting light, as our atmosphere is, we should have the sun's absence supplied by a continual twilight, since the expanded space, that lies beyond the borders of our atmosphere, is not suddenly revolved by the diurnal motion of the earth into its shadow, but lies perpetually open to the sun's rays.

Yours, &c. E. M.

Mr URBAN, O^d. 7, 1748.

I Was greatly surpris'd upon reading
G in your last, the animadversions of a
gentleman (who signs S. T.) on the dis-
pute about *pace and darkness*.

I take it for granted (says he) that the dispute is not about the words space and darkness, for they in no respect differ from other words (this by the way is a very odd remark) is it then about the things signified by these words? This question he ingeniously answers, If so, the one asserts that the things signified by these words are not things (which is a contradiction.

dy's garter is, that it mightily enlivens the entertaining play, called Questions and Commands. How many agreeable injunctions, and interrogations, are played on the garter at this diversion ! How often have we seen an eager youth snatch off the inestimable prize a *crude male pertinaci* !

A A young gentleman of gallantry, who is just of age, and very expert in rapes of this sort, informs me, that he has constantly furnished himself with a pair of garters yearly, ever since 1744: that when they are worn out, he hangs up the relics in his closet, with great solemnity, and looks on them as trophies of victory, equal to the standards gained at *Blenheim* or *Ramillies*. He further observes, that he always found greater or less resistance in the attack, according to the different situation of the garter : The reason of which I shall leave to the curious to determine. C I must not omit mentioning, that the garter is a most certain cure for a despairing lover, if properly applied with a needle. The lovers leap was formerly in great repute, but that method has long since been out of practice, being an operation somewhat too violent : Now the ligature of a garter is so exceeding soft, and withal so compressive, that the dying swain must needs leave the world with the utmost ease and satisfaction. Besides, the recollecting that the instrument of death was once possessed by the beautiful, but cruel fair, cannot fail of administering comfort in his last moments.

There is a custom in many parts of England, of taking off the garter of the bride, immediately after the marriage ceremony is performed. Perhaps, some austere maiden ladies may make reflections, and call it an undecent action, and affirm that the fault is enhanced, since it is often committed in a sacred place : For my part, I am so far from thinking that there is any thing criminal in this custom, that I shall always reverence it, and esteem it, as a lively anti-type of the dissolution of the virgin æque, that must shortly ensue.

After having so lavishly spoken in praise of the garter, I cannot but disapprove of it, when it is made the distinguishing badge of a party. It ought to be like the tætuus of *Venus*, so beautifully described in my motto, and not to be daubed with paint, and crammed with treason. I am credibly informed, that garters of this sort were first introduced in the late rebellion, by some female aid de camps; and whether or not such la-

dies are to be imitated, is worth the serious consideration of the virtuous part of the fair sex.

For my own part I shall make no other apology for my self, than by concluding with *Honi soit qui mal y pense*.

Oxford, Oct. 23.

S. T.

From OLD ENGLAND, Oct. 1.

On bad MINISTERS; from BALSAC.

Come, ministerial birdings, peerless Pair !
Who've in the weekly wages equal share ;
Come, from these lips some innuendo raise ;
In me is libel what in you is praise.

BALSAC, in his *Arifippus*, says of bad ministers, that they advise themselves rather than counsel their master. Interest always carries it with them beyond honour and reason. Being sensible of no temptation more powerful in their souls than that of gain, they ground their opinion on the same balancis and considerations as pawnbrokers would, were they placed in the same stations. Thus an avaricious BRONSO bargains for a yearly salary of 8000*l.* to execute the office of a paymaster.

Let the ship which carries them perish if it will, and let the public run the hazard ; they easily comfort themselves for the shipwreck of the state, so as there be but a skiff in which they may gain the shore, and secure their own family. They will make a general Renunciation of their places in the midst of rebellion ; so as either to facilitate their peace with the usurper, or to distress their Master to perpetuate them in their stations.

Yet one cannot absolutely say, they have ill designs against the state, and desire its ruin ; no, they reserve only to themselves their first and most tender affections : Bating their own particular interests, I believe their master would be very dear to them ; but the mischief is, they are never absent from their own particular views. Divide the sceptre between them ; you may be assured of their attachment to the prince for the time being : They will promote the war they decried, or clap up a peace upon any terms, so they can govern.

They cannot separate themselves from business to look upon it with proper attention and judgment. They cannot extract out of their souls pure and simple reason, without adulterating it with their passions ; so that, tho' they may discover a CONSPIRACY or REBELLION in embryo, they are afraid to suppress it too readily, for fear it should not answer their purpose.

They

They have not courage enough to utter a bold truth, if it be any ways dangerous in respect to the establishment of their own private fortunes, however important it might be to the service of their master and their country. Very strange! they would rather accept of servitude under the title of PEACE, than resolve on a defence to be effected by the arms and blood of other men. *Rather than totally crush the enemy with an army of Scythian auxiliaries, they will strengthen him with a PEACE, and send their friends back with disgrace, to the place from whence their prayers and public treasure brought them.*

We may observe some people lie by, as it were, expecting ill fortune 'till it actually arrives, that they may be astonished at it, and wonder at the terrible success of that rebellion they were so frequently warned of, and might have crushed in embryo. They have a bold spirit, but a timorous soul, and will speak high, when there are time and space enough between them and danger, or soon after an insurrection is providentially suppressed; and because they had no share in the happy event, they will despise the people, who, by hazard of their lives and fortunes, effected it.

If by chance they should meditate any good to their country, they admit of so many obstacles in their way, that they are ever meeting with something or other to interrupt their generous fits. They despair before they have any colour of reason even to be afraid. Great motives! strong considerations! very important crises! occur, to prevent the performance of their duty.

Because there is no maxim in policy, which is not combated by another as certain and as probable, and because the future hath as many faces and forms as our imagination can fancy, they turn it about to look only on that side which terrifies them, and so with reason defend themselves against reason. They always consider that the actions of men are exposed to many inconveniences, but never consider that all the ill which may happen, happens not. They are ever taking things at the worst, and presupposing as certain all doubtful accidents: They regulate their deliberations, as if they necessarily were all to happen. *Thus sometimes a nation, famed for its naval force, may be bullied by an inland prince, possessed of only two or three ships and a creek, to which he gives the name of ships and harbour, to respect his ridiculous chut, which he calls his flag, at the head of his terrible main-mast.*

They seldom dive deep into business, and therefore can't bring it to the last point: They content themselves with a light mediocrity of success, and the beginnings of good hap. *A naval victory or two, perhaps acquired more by the abilities of their officers, than by their counsels.* They dare not promise themselves the continuation of them to the end, in the least particular; so that with this their cold and heavy wisdom, they may defer the fall, but they cannot elude it: They buttress up the ruins, which they are able to relevelate. They gain at most but a few days and weeks, and keep their affairs lagging in hand, 'till some who are more bold and capable operate on them more efficaciously. *That it may soon happen so, is the fervent wish of every true lover of his country.*

Instead of obeying the philosopher's oracle, and attempting a second danger, they accustom and make themselves familiar with the first. Instead of endeavouring to withdraw themselves from the evil course they are fallen into, they seek a supportable posture to abide in. *The day of account is most terrible to conscious minds; therefore they avert it at all events.*

Neither is this all; for, to support their inattention and want of experience in conducting a war, they produce a multitude of common-place praises to recommend peace and repose. They employ all the skill of a rhetorician, a *Bronje* and a *Seim*, to exaggerate the miseries of war.

Such ministers caused the end of two great empires, and lost *Rome* and *Constantinople* by the fatal faintness of their counsels. *They shamefully purchased PEACE, and minded not what would become of posterity, so as that they might but live as long as the state which they govern lasts.* [These were the sentiments of the famous *Balsar*, of the ministry, composed of a Coalition of insufficient persons in his time.]

From the CRAFTSMAN, Oct. 15.

WHILE good discipline and good manners were preserved in *Rome*, and corruption had not appeared, the *Roman* common-wealth was unshaken as a rock; it was blest with security at home, and became awful in the eyes of all the kingdoms around. The great men studied to perpetuate the good of a well-constituted state to their posterity, and did not meanly neglect that just consideration for the sake of a present selfish gain.

gain: They looked on the whole community in the light of one family; and every able man strove to approve himself a father to his country: by which means the *Roman* State had as many fathers as it had great men, all watchful for her preservation: But when the iniquitous arts of bribery were introduced, all degrees of men became soon infected; and the crowd preferred a little present lucre to their liberty; for, as soon as they received a reward for their votes for a magistrate, freedom of election was gone. This made way for that monarchical tyranny which *Julius Cæsar* impiously imposed on his country. With monarchy, or tyranny, corruption went hand in hand; and princes who had the sole dominion began to be weary of the exercise of despotic power without assistants; ministers of State therefore were called in, to ease their lazy and unworthy matters of the toil of governing alone. These found no difficulty in raising immense fortunes, when they had overcome the struggle in their own breasts betwixt their virtue and their ambition: If they indulged their matters in all their desires, they were sure of preserving that confidence with them which was necessary to their lucrative views: So, from the monster *Jacks*, and the greater monster, his master *Her us*, to the time of the two idiot emperors, *Honorius* and *Aradius*, the *Roman* people were a prey to the ministers of State; whose gains arose from the constant practice of bribery: Tho' melt of them got immense riches, they rendered the security of them to their posterity impossible; but that was a consideration of no importance to men whose designs went no further than their own present advantage; and, while they obtained that, they thought no more of their children than the herds and flocks do of their lowing and bleating posterity.

*The writer gives five other instances, and concludes with the following paragraph.

The effects of attempts at despotic power, and of male administrations, are to be found in our own history: Some reigns have been trivial of them: And were from the foregoing instances how easy it is to trace the fall of mighty states from corruption: And if modern governments will not take warning, they must expect that the same causes will produce the same effects. The same motives which always made men indolent and brave, will always make them so. *Englishmen* would be inspired with the same love for their country with which the

Spartans and antient *Romans* were, if they had the same interesting and glorious motives: And I hope the time is not far off, in which all *Englishmen* will look on *Great Britain* as the principal object of their love and care, in which they will consider themselves as of one household, without any alienation of affection to seats remote both in clime and interest to us.

We hope his Majesty will think of visiting his British dominions soon.

C. DANVERS.

B

From the OLD ENGLAND, October 15.

On the Proceedings towards PEACE, at Aix la Chapelle.

THE Maritime Powers have shewn so prompt and unseign'd a disposition towards peace, that they joined in a separate article with the common enemy, to compel their common friends into his terms, or relinquish their alliance, and leave them to his most christian discretion (See p. 451 C): Thus copying the politics of the so-much decried peace of *Utrecht*, which left the *Catalans* to the mercy of an incensed and angry king.——I have read of a set of ministers, I think of *Presler John's* court, who, after having published their abhorrence of this abuse of public faith among us, did afterwards, in the most shameful manner, tread in the very same exploded path; with this extraordinary aggravation of guilt, That whereas the *Catalans*, who were not principals in the war, had been first formally apprized, in a public manner, of the terms of indemnification which had been provided for them, and, after a length of time allowed for their approbation, had previous notice given to them of the desertion that would ensue, if they did not accept of those terms, which I think were not very bad:——In this last case, which I must inform my reader happened in the kingdom of *Blesauverie*, a private combination is set on foot against the Queen, who was principal in the war, to force her into such terms as they had thought fit to prescribe, and which did not appear to have been ever communicated to her, or that she had been previously treated, even with the decency of a compliment to save appearances; which, I apprehend, was the highest indignity that could have been thrown in the face of injured royalty! Injured, says my author, because, tho' it can't be well alleged she was led into the war, yet she was greatly misled in

is,

it, dissuaded from accepting the advantageous terms that the common enemy had offered, and encouraged to pursue the war with the most solemn promises of supporting her pretensions;—and yet to be deserted at last! to have her public friends become her private enemies! to have terms imposed upon her with threats! not only infinitely short of what they had prevailed upon her to reject, but such as she could not with honour accept, as they had been projected and stated without her participation; not to mention the dismembering of dominions, and stripping her of her provinces without mercy.

Her premature disarming and disabling our marine forces, has given advantage to the *French*, who entertain our men, and buy up our ships of war. I don't mean, as our news-writers translate, any part of the *royal navy*; but our privateers, which the *French* call *vaisselle guerre*. This is an undoubted fact, and is a conviction to demonstration, to every unprejudiced mind, that *France* has something else in view besides, if not contrary to, a general peace.—The distressed condition of that nation, and the loss of her *Grand March*, required peace, or a respite from war, till she could supply her necessities in one way, and in another avert the impending blow, which, from the *Russians*, threatened to drive her out of all her conquests. She got rid of her fears and the *Russians* together. Her wants are already furnished at our expence; and her magazines very amply filled with our corn; so as to enable her, for some years again, to continue the war, which had exhausted her stores, reduced her traders into bankrupts, and all her inhabitants into a starving condition.—Her mercantile traders are returning home daily with their wealth, and her so long interrupted *Martinico* fleet is expected very soon to complete her happiness; while her confederate and ally the *Spaniard* is hastening home his immense treasures, which we had so long locked up in the *Indies*, with all possible speed, before our eyes open to behold our egregious error and folly.

France is making a further market of this recess, by cutting down all the fine timber in *Flanders* to supply her navy. This single advantage alone was worth the whole war to her: besides, she is not only buying up ships of war in *Sweden* and *Great Britain*, but is making preparations for building fleets and navies in her own ports; which she can't

(*Genl. M.* Oct. 1743.)

be at a loss to mann, while our seamen are turned strolling about the nation, as so many instances of our public ingratitude, and impolitic conduct.

'Tis observable, that we had no sooner been fettered with these inauspicious *Preliminaries*, and that the minister of *France* had notified his pleasure to the ministers of the Allies to attend him at his own house, than he began to prevaricate; first, to prevent the march of the auxiliary *Russians*; and having gained that point, with so much honour to his country and disgrace to ours, he then found means to create a misunderstanding between the allies, and quibbled away on other objections, so as to suspend the conferences, 'till, as a special courier, he should take a long journey to *Paris*, and vouchsafe to return again at his leisure; while others were patiently sauntering away their time, in expectation of this great *dispatch* of peace, or rather embroiler of their negotiations. At the very same time that their affected delays were transacting abroad, and could not possibly, as one would think, escape our notice and consideration at home, we were unrigging and laying up our ships of war, and breaking and disarming our marines as fast as we could. Whereas, had we kept the *Russians* in fight, treated with sword in hand, and shewn even but the face of resolution, a general peace had soon ensued to the satisfaction of all our allies, instead of temporary conventions and subterfuges, tending only to set the allies at variance, bring the abilities of our negotiators into dispute, and the wisdom of the coalition into doubt.

From a Letter to the REMEMBRANCER.
Oct. 22.

Mr Cadwallader.

THE figure our country makes abroad for half a century past would make one blush among foreigners, when it is named.—Not many years ago, the favourite system of our courtiers, and their creatures, was, that there was no way left to maintain the balance of power, and the liberty of *Europe*, but by humbling the house of *Austria*. And then, that the same ends could no otherwise be answered, than by risking the *last guinea* for the preservation of that house: That after having let forth *Don Carlos* in all the terrifying colours of an universal monarch, we actually put him in possession of the first province of his empire; and that after having entered into one

N n n

war

war with as much reluctance as if the very being of the nation was to be staked upon the issue, we rushed into another with as much eagerness, as if no odds of power could vanquish us; as if no excess of prodigality could exhaust us. Such irreconcilable measures cannot fail to render us the scorn and derision of Europe.

The writer, after remarking some particulars concerning the disappointment of getting a Peace from the new king of Spain, and that our ministers talked in open P——t, as if we had no other recourse than the mercy of our enemies, — goes on thus —

But, how desperate soever our situation was, the offers of Spain separately, and of France and Spain conjunctively, were rejected. With regard to the latter, it was said, they were not agreeable to our allies, and that we could not accept of a peace without their concurrence; and with regard to the former, that the profits arising to this kingdom from the re-establishment of our commerce with Spain, (which was to have taken place immediately on the Accommodation) would have been over-balanced by the mischiefs to be apprehended from the horse, foot, dragoons, artillery, &c. which the return of so immense a treasure, as we had locked up in the West-Indies, would enable the Spaniards to pour into Italy.

Most unluckily, however, at the very instant that these suggestions were thrown out to the public, and after the p——t had not only acquiesced in the rejection of offers they had never seen, but made the amplest provision to carry on the war till better might be obtained, news arrived of the signing the preliminaries; and from the sketch of them, which soon after stole abroad, it appeared, that, instead of obtaining better, we had submitted to worse, both for our allies and ourselves.—For instead of preserving the Austrian inheritance entire, for the sake of the balance of power, and the liberty of Europe, as well as to defeat the ambitious views of Spain; we not only consent to gratify her ambitious views at the expence of the house of Austria, which we undertook to preserve, but we sign without the concurrence of those allies which we had affected such an extravagant tenderness for; nay, we sign separately with France, and we leave Spain to sign at her own leisure.

Nor was this all: For when she did come in at last: and thereby became entitled to the benefit of the cessation, we took off the prohibition on our side,

which had been laid, by act of parliament, on all commerce with the Spanish ports, without any reserve; and we trusted to Mr Wall's opinion, that his court would do the same: And such has been the effect of that astonishing instance of credulity, that while Spain has found a market for her commodities here, as also an opportunity of wasting home her treasures in peace and safety, and while the ships of France have free leave to occupy her ports, and vend their manufactures, those of England are forbidden to break bulk, and find it prudent to find a sanctuary at Gibraltar, till the court of Spain shall be in a humour to accept of the advantages provided for it by the definitive treaty. — I must therefore conclude, as I set out, with declaring, that with regard to our public character, I am almost ashamed of being an Englishman.

From the JACOBITE JOURNAL, Oct. 8.

Mr Trotplaid, at once to stify the peace, and account for its long unpopular observes, 'That if our government was, at present, in the hands of our country fellows, or our country gentlemen, which is such the same thing, the first resolution they would take would be, as we were advised last winter in a pamphlet to seize the whole trade of France to our own proper use.' Again, a second political measure would be, to make an immediate peace with that power (for war is attended with taxes, which are odious to the people) but this peace would have been on the same conditions as if we had had an army at the gates of Paris, viz. That France should restore all which she had taken, and we should retain our single purchase. — But as the means of accomplishing so desirable a scheme cannot be suggested by the most consummate wisdom, the deficiency of the multitude in politics appears to be the not proportioning the means to the end, in the proposing of which, however, they are generally in the right.

From the JACOBITE JOURNAL, Oct. 22.

Public Writers factious Incendiaries.

IT is notorious, that our public incendiaries, who had (by the by) been engaged, for some years, in declaiming against the war, and the continuance of it, began, all at once, to roar forth as loudly against the ensuing peace. So eagerly were they hurried, by their malice,

lice, to this topic, that they even traced the preliminaries, before they were known; and, afterwards, upon the most random and uncertain informations. In the course of their scurrilities they were not ashamed to insinuate, that our ministers had accepted the most dishonourable, and most disadvantageous terms of the enemy. That they had been bubbled and bullied into the acceptance of these terms by the address and threats of *France*, at a time when we were more capable than ever of continuing the war, and *France* less so. And that besides several compliments paid and points of honour given up to that crown, we had basely and wickedly surrendered *Cape Breton*, a fortress of the utmost consequence to the trade and navigation of *Great Britain*, without asking any equivalent on return.*

* *Mr Trotplaid* had, in a former Jacobite Journal, this Paragraph.

[One Billinggate, Hackney Scribbler, called the *London Evening-Post*, charges the ministry with making a present of *Cape Breton*. Such a fool is best answered by a silly story. An Irishman, who, as the *Committee* says, is above being of a trade, was asked to sell a horse: Upon my shoule, says he, I scorn to sell my horse; but I will make you a present of him, if you will make me a present of something more than the value.]

As to every particular article of this peace I must own myself a stranger, and so I presume are all the gentlemen who have hitherto writ against it. But in the present obscure state of things, and 'till the peace itself is actually laid before the public, doth not every man see where the stress of the argument lies, and consequently how the ministry must be defended against the above malicious insinuations?

In the first place it is most certain, that the terms of accommodation between kingdoms, as well as between private parties, are, in general, to be considered as dishonourable, with reference to the situation in which the parties stand at the time of accommodation. To ask your life of an enemy, who, when you are disarmed, holds a sword to your throat, though some madmen have refused it, hath never been held dishonourable; and yet, surely, it is a very great submission. Between kingdoms, where real interest ought always to sway more, and punctilio less than it often doth between private persons, he must be the weakest

of ministers, or the worst of men, who would not relieve his country from danger, at the expence of an honorary concession.

The true question therefore is this, Was this peace necessary or convenient to us or no, and were we or were we not in a condition of hoping to beat *France* into a better?

This will resolve the whole case; since if the peace was necessary for us, and the terms the best which could be obtained, our ministry can not possibly be subject to censure; but they will more or less deserve our applause, as the terms obtained are more or less equal to our reasonable expectations and desires.

(*Mr Trotplaid* is to continue this Argument.)

On Mr A. Y.'s Alteration of Mr HERVEY's Ode, p. 424.

MR URBAN,

I Cannot bring myself to believe, that Mr A. Y.'s attempt to correct Mr Hervey's ode, in your last *Magazine*, was at all necessary. Perhaps the author is one of those gentlemen who have very little regard to rhyme, and may think the double chime in lyrics a blemish instead of a beauty. For my own part, I could freely dispense with all rhyme, provided there is strong sentiment, to which rhyme adds nothing; such strong refined sentiment, I mean, as we every where find in the meditations, where the style also is throughout sublime and poetical: As to the ode under consideration, I am not alone in thinking it peculiarly beautiful. The numbers are so easy and melodious, that it has been set to music, as I hear, on account of these excellencies, by signor *de Palma*. I wish that I could say the same of A. Y.'s performance; that he had himself noticed the cacophonia in the 2d and 3d stanzas, had avoided all stiffness when he added the rhimes, and not departed from the sense of the original ode; how much for the better or worse I leave to poetical judges; I shall only add, that after a work, so universally admired for its lively descriptions, judicious criticisms, and exalted morality, has been distinguished by such an extraordinary sale and reception, it is no wonder that it pays the tax of envy. I own myself no favourer of verbal critics, but

Your friend and constant Reader,
N. M.

† The fifth edition is going to the press.

N.B. In line 3 of Mr Hervey's said ode, melius is put instead of iudex.

Moderato.

To make the wife kind, & to keep $\text{\textcircled{y}}$ house still, You must be of her mind, let her

say what she will: In all that she does you must give her her way, But

tell her she's wrong, & you lead her a - stray. But tell her she's wrong, and you

lead her astray. Then husbands take care, of suspicions be-ware; Your

wives may be true, if you fancy they are; With confidence trust them, and

be not such elves, To make by your jea - lou - sy horns for yourselves. To

make by your jealousy horns for yourselves.

Abroad all the day if she chuses to roam,
Seem pleas'd with her absence, she'll sigh to come home.
The man she likes best, and wants most to be at,
Be sure to commend, and she'll hate him for that.
Then, husbands, &c.

What virtues she has you may safely oppose ;
Whate'er are her follies, commend her for those.
Approve all her schemes that she lays for a man,
For name but a vice, and she'll err, if she can.
Then, husbands, &c.

Mr. Urban,
I Have been many years a reader of your Mag. and have all along been cause to speak of it as far superior to any thing of its kind ; as I was therefore press'd to publish the following lines (which indeed boast nothing more, than an impartial, and exact description of a place, which I am persuaded is design'd by heaven, for universal benefit) I thought it was impossible to make them more universally publick, than by begging a place for them in your extensive book.
E. G.

NATURE'S PHARMACOPOEIUM.
A Description of Llandrindodd-Wells, in Rhadnorshire, in 1748.

LET *England* boast *Bath's* crowded Springs,
Llandrindodd happier *Cambria* sings,
A greater, tho' a modern, name,
By merit rising into fame ;
'Tho' recent from the womb of time,
Mature at once in earliest prime ;
No infant state restrain'd its pow'r
Conceiving in its natal hour,
Pregnant of health !—the lovely child
Was born, reviving nature smil'd.
Let chemists bid the furnace glow,
Their Panacea to bestow ;
To sickness by the search betray'd,
While *Art* denies the promis'd aid.
'To Nature's kinder pow'r I trust,
To Nature, ever kind and just :
'To her *Llandrindodd* I repair,
And find a Panacea there.
Blest spring ! where pale Disease may quaff
New life, till spleen and vapours laugh ;
'Till paly'd nerves their tone resume,
And age regains the faded bloom.

Of half the pains that life endures
Sad source, a cold this water cures.
No more to purging drugs apply,
Which make it worse to live than die.
Ease first, then health, these fountains give,
And make it worth our while to live ;
'The vein for mirth, the taste for food,
By these continu'd or renew'd.

Three streams a diff'rent aid bestow,
As sulphur, salts, and min'rals flow,
Uniting all that med'cine claims,
And answ'ring Nature's various aims.
'Tis ask'd, disdainful, "what can please
In such sequester'd wilds as these ?"—
If ruflet health, or verdant vale,
Or mountains that the skies assail,
Whence pendant woods the sleep'or look,
And downward tremble in the brook ;
If these can charm the wishful eye,
Llandrindodd can all these supply.

Would you the bounding steed bestride,
Or, drawn in chaise, more idly ride,

No smoother ground can *Land* down yield
O'er all her spacious, level field.

The river *†* guileless sport affords,
And trout and greylings heap your boards ;
The ladies' fav'rite, balls are here,
Here sportsmen chase the fallow deer ;
And ———'s *||* board, with dainties grac'd,
Might tire the glutton's tutor'd taste ;
But ———'s *||* wines are richer far,
How poor without it dainties are !

'Enough, 'methinks, the studious say,
'Enough for fragil mortal clay ;
'But for the soul, that nobler part,
'What feast is spread with happier art ?'
Here Methodists and Clergy preach,
And here Dissenters weekly teach.

We own, while we the Clergy name,
The curate here is sometimes *lame* :
But is he *lame*, shall we for this
Limp as he limps, and walk amiss ?
'Tho' falt'ring in his steps, let ours
Be constant to the church's hours.
Here pious minds, who still have found,
With joy, Religion to abound,
May, all the week, with pleasure hear
That gospel which they hold so dear.
Each test a chapel here can boast,
The pride and joy of *Britain's* coast !
Where no rude chains the conscience bind,
No tyrants lord it o'er the mind.
Here, here, see two-fold health await
Each diff'rent age, and sex, and state.
Come, then, and feast, without controul,
At once the body and the soul.

* There are three different wells of such qualities.
† Near *Bath*. † The *Isbon*.
|| Persons who keep houses of entertainment.

Spoken extempore on seeing a young Widow Lady at Guildhall, Oct. 14. and the Number of her Ticket, while the Lottery was drawing.

I.
Lives there a man, who this denies,
That such a figure claims a prize?
R—D—A.

II.
TEN thousand charms, ten thousand pounds demand ;
May she receive the boon from Fortune's hand.
R—.

III.
THE Lady's merit stands by all confess,
May she with ev'ry wish be amply blest ;
And *Cupid*, *Plutus*, *Hymen*, all join hands
To make her happy in the marriage bands.
R—A.

LA RAISON PRISONNIERE.

DE tous les temps l'Amour & la Raison
N'eurent jamais, je crois, de grande liaison.
La Raison fut toujours d'une humeur trop
Et pour les cœurs de son côté
Le malin enfant de Cithère
Avait un peu trop de bonté.
Matière à grand procès. D'abord avec adresse
L'Amour se déguisa sous le nom d'Amitié;
Et la Raison parut se mettre de moitié
Avec le Dieu de la tendresse.
Mais, à parler sincèrement,
Ce n'était que baine couverte.
Elle éclata bientôt, & sans ménagement
On se fit une guerre ouverte.
La Raison remporta dans les premiers combats
Quelques victoires passagères.
L'Amour n'avait alors que fort peu de soldats,
Troupes d'ailleurs assez légères.
Si j'en crois nos meilleurs auteurs;
Mais il lui vint bientôt nombre de déser-teurs.
Muni de troupes étrangères,
Que ce Dieu seut habilement
Plier à son gouvernement,
Il donna la bataille, & ce fut la dernière;
La Raison fut découragée,
Et dans une mêlée ou l'Amour l'engagea,
Elle fut faite prisonnière.
Ses efforts furent superflus.
D'un prudent général, l'Amour faisant le rôle,
La renvoya sur sa parole,
Mais à condition qu'elle ne servirait plus.

REASON taken CAPTIVE.

From *Mons. PEsSELIER's* Fables Nouvelles.
Paris, 8vo. 1748. 205 Pages.

FROM earliest times, if right I read,
Reason and Love have dis-agreed:
In Reason, something too austere
Depress'd the hearts she rul'd with fear;
The Paphian queen's unlucky Boy
Indulg'd to all unbounded joy,
A wanton sov'reign, weakly kind,
No laws his laughing subjects bind.
Well might they jar—but Love awhile
Took *Friendship's* name, with specious guile.
Now Reason seem'd to share his throne,
And with his influence blend her own;
Yet, truth to tell, 'twas nought but show,
For native hate still lurk'd below;
And soon that hate, with pain conceal'd,
Flam'd out, in open war reveal'd.

Their force, at first in skirmish try'd,
Th' advantage fell to Reason's side;
For then the troops of Love were few,
And those light-arm'd, if Fame say true:
But soon deserters round him crowd,
Who once their faith to Reason vow'd.
By foreign troops thus potent grown,
Love knew to make those troops his own:

To battle now he press'd the foe,
And aim'd the last decisive blow:
Reason, o'ermatch'd, collect's her might,
Despairs, but still sustains the fight;
She flew where most the battle rag'd,
And, hand to hand, with Love engag'd:
In vain her skill and prowess prove,
Disarm'd and captiv'd now by Love.
The God, to reign without controul,
Relcas'd his pris'ner on parole,
Whose freedom this condition bore,
She ne'er should serve against him more.

AN ODE TO PEACE.

Downy Peace! extend thy pinions
O'er Britannia's drooping isle;
Bless our sov'reign's wide dominions,
Make his faithful subjects smile.
Banish Faction, change the Tory,
Make of him an honest Whig;
Chase Corruption, stain her glory,
Shame her sons that look so big.
Calm the Hero, sooth his anger,
Stop the murd'ring cannon's roar;
Bid the trumpet's solemn clangor
Kindle martial rage no more.
Favour commerce, arts and science,
Sink our taxes, hear our moan!
Let not Gallia bid defiance,
While the seas are all our own.
Industry to Temp'rance marry,
That we may weave truth with trust;
Hence let none our fleeces carry,
But be to their country just.
Stop the Smuggler, and the Hawker,
Who illicit commerce drive;
Hang the rogue and midnight walker—
These are drones that rob the hive.
While we wait thy warm caresses,
Urge us on in loyal ways;
Not in formal trite addresses,
Nor in riot and huzzas.
But in acts of love and duty,
To our KING and to his HEIR;
These confer a real beauty,
And our principles declare.
Mix with reason ev'ry pleasure,
Sparing, hand the giddy bowl;
Deal us liberty by measure,
Lest excess should drown the soul.

• The weavers motto.

Witney, Oct. 19.

CRITO.

A CONTRAST.

Orbem lassarunt bini certamine Reges,
Hic major turmis, navibus ille prior.
Diversum martem, simili cum sorte, gerebant,
Hic terra victor, victor & ille mari.
Component lites, simili non laude, cruentas,
Orbi hic pœne LUXU; prorsus at ille SALSUS.

A Translation is desired.

AGRICOLÆ MEDITATIONES ARVALES.

FAC Deus! ut sulcos quum terræ infindo,
creatum

*E fragili corpus sim memor esse luto. [alvo
Semina quum terræ committo; ut matris in
Formasti, in lucem et me tua cura tulit.*

*Quum seges alta viget; per quanta pericula
Eductum, præsens aspicit bora virum. [vitæ*

*Sedulus et glebam quum purgo nocentibus ber-
Sit mea mens culpis imperiosa suis. [bis;*

*Quum segetes lædunt, et venti, et fulmina;
Excitiat variis vita repleta malis. [fastus*

*Quum matura dies messorem induxerit arvis;
Ab! subeat, qua me mors quoque; falce metat.*

*Denique sementi quum semina condo futuræ;
Ediscam vitæ, morte, patere viam.*

CANTICUS.

*The HUSBANDMAN'S MEDITATION in
the Field. Translated by the ingenious
Mr Griffith Lloyd, Master of the Free-
School at Chigwell in Essex.*

WITH toilsome steps when I pursue,
O'er breaking clods, the plough-
share's way,
Lord, teach my mental eye to view
My native dissoluble clay.

And when with seed I strew the earth,
To thee all praises let me give,
Whose hand prepar'd me for the birth,
Whole breath inform'd, & bad me live.

Pleas'd I behold the stately stem
Support its bearded honour's load:
Thus, Lord, sustain'd by thee, I came
To manhood, thro' youth's dang'rous
road.

Purging from noxious herbs the grain,
Oh! may I learn to purge my mind
From sin, rank weed of deepest stain,
Nor leave one baneful root behind.

When blasts destroy the opening ear,
Life, thus replete with various woe,
Warns me to shun, with studious care,
Pride, my most deadly latent foe.

When harvest comes, the yellow crop
Prone to the reaper's sickle yields;
And I beneath Death's scythe the must drop,
And soon or late forsake these fields.

When future crops, in silent hoards,
Sleep, for a while to service dead;
Thy emblem this, Oh! Grave, affords
The path to life, which all must tread.

To a LADY.

YES, Angel, go! and with thee ever go
All that we feel of happiness below!

By thought at last grown wiser, I resign
A bliss, for me, too perfect and divine.

As wand'ring clouds, which teem with bounteous
show'rs,

Now here, now there, diffuse their useful stores:

So you from spot to spot should ever range,
And gladden ev'ry country with the change;
Unfold each charm, each various sweet dispense,
And polish each dull place with wit and sense.
For me no matter!—tho' my loss is more
Than Fear can deprecate, or Grief deplore;
Yet arm'd with strong benevolence of mind,
One gen'rous pleasure in my breast I find,
Reflecting that thy converse, lost to me,
To me tho' lost, not lost to all shall be:
For, sure, where'er thy happy feet shall stray,
The world shall glow with intellectual day;
Bright with the beams of knowledge which you
And rich with blessings of thy virtues bred. [shed,
But must I then, whose soul like lightning flew
To meet the kindred soul it found in you,
Forgive my pride! so soon, alas resign
The new-born joy, nor longer call it mine?
It must be so—my fate will have its way,
My tyrant stars command, and I obey.

Oth. 20.

THEODORE.

*The Inner Temple Gate, London, being
lately repaired, and curiously decorated, the
following INSCRIPTION, in Honour of
both the Temples, is intended to be put
over it.*

AS by the Templar's holds you go,
The Horse and Lamb, display'd.
In emblematic figures, show
The merits of their trade.

That clients may infer from thence
How just is their profession,
The Lamb sets forth their innocence,
The Horse their expedition.

O happy Britons! happy isle!
Let foreign nations say,
Where you get justice without guile,
And law without delay.

Written in Answer to the above.

Deluded men, these holds forego,
Nor trust such cunning elves;
These artful emblems tend to show
Their clients, not themselves.

'Tis all a trick; these all are shams,
By which they mean to cheat you;
But have a care, for you're the Lambs,
And they the Wolves that eat you.

Nor let the thoughts of *no delay*
To these their courts misguide you;
'Tis you're the *swiftest Horse*, and they
The *jockeys* that will ride you.

*Occasioned by the Physician's Plea that PETER
is no GUIDE.*

TO serve a soul, our men of modern sense
Grudge Peter, for his guidance, a few pence:
A finger asks (so clear their light within is)
They all allow the Doctor's claim to guineas.

CLERICUS.

Another, by the same.

THE reason's plain why Peter's an impostor;
The penny makes you hate the Peter-poster.

Mr Urban,
You are desir'd by several of your well-wishers here, who are members of the university of Oxford, to insert the following lines in your next publication, without fail:— in agreeing with our reasonable request you'll do a singular act of justice to the character of Mr B—y, whom the stupid author of that malicious epigram in your last has so ungenerously treated.

General Orl. 17. June 1772.
LINES address'd to the Author of the malicious EPICGRAM against Mr B—y, occasion'd by Mr E—d's humble Attempt to confute Dr Steb—g's Case of Abraham justified.

SHALL worthless blockheads, that can ring a chime,
And tag low nonsense in unequal rhyme;
Shall sulk, in dogg'rel numbers, dare defame
"Th' unfully'd honours of the greatest name?
Forbid it, Muse! when truth inspires the lays,
Impious the hand that gives not merit praise.
Whence then, dull Bard! these efforts of your
"To varnish lies; and virtue to abuse?" [Muse,
Curse on th' invidious wretch, that draws his pen
To blot the glories of the best of men:
Know, fool! that Merit soars on eagle-wings,
And takes new lustre from fell Envy's stings.
Tho' free from censure, and devoid of blame,
The good and wise can scarce secure a name,
Still, B—y, thy worth shall shine in clearer light,
Since all is malice, ignorance and spite.

O, hapless Ed—d! I thy fate deplore!
And kindly beg thee to confute no more:
O cease to found th' unfathomable deep,
Let learned Steb—g and his Abram sleep!
Thy hopes are unproportion'd to thy pain!
Thy pearls are cast to thankless swine in vain!
See how *Oxonis*'s sons, with scornful pride,
Thee, and the bard, thy advocate, deride,
Peace, then, dear friend! and take a poet's word,
The more it sinks, the more you stir a t—d.

OXONIENSIS.

Address'd to Miss N—y K—t, of
Middlewvch.

Right *Chloe*'s blest'd with ev'ry grace,
That triumphs in the fairer race;
Her looks the kindest things impart,
And melt the captivated heart:
But, ah! how soon we disengage
From beauty fir'd by party-rage!
For, oh! to do the charmer right,
Chloe's a flaming *Jacobite*.

Bwd-y, Orl. 20. WILL WHIGLOVE.

The following Lines were written, with a Pencil,
in a Seat in HAGLEY-PARK June 1748.

HERE *Lyttelton* his mournful lyre has strung,
And ev'ry muse his heighten'd sorrows sung;
Sweet *Philomel* suppress'd her plaintive tale,
To hear a story o'er her own prevail,
The larks that silent listen'd to his tongue,
Have scarcely yet resum'd their joyous song.
Ye pendant groves, that seem to hang the head,
As if to mourn, with him, your mistress dead,
Exalt your heads and smile, for henceforth ye
Shall grow immortal in her *monody*.

J. W—x.

SIR,

At Mr L. A. has in your last, p. 422, for-
woud me with so elegant a Translation of the
Difficil I propos'd, p. 375, I have, in return,
here sent a Translation of his Epigram.

EPITAPHIUM COECL

FATA manent omnes; heu, fors humana ca-
duca!
De vitæ cassis fertur, Mors clausit ocellos:
Qui vero jacet hic, ne mortem exiit gravaret,
Clauit ocellos ipse, decem annis ante quievit.

CRAMNO.

MR URBAN,

RUSTICUS having lately complimented me in
an elegant copy of verses, I desire him to accept
my endeavour to return his compliment; notwith-
standing his verses are since translated, and trans-
ferred to a gentleman better deserving.

AD RUSTICUM.

Gratior est versus quam fors peperisse videtur;
Parturit infelix pondere Musi gravis.
O te felicem! quem ditat Musa disertæ,
Proles quæ pulchras absque dolore parit.
Te nunc lætantur cantu celebrare *Camænæ*,
Olim funebri planget *Apollo* lyra.

JO. SACKETT.

To * * * *, with Five BLANKS.

EAGER for let't'ry news you call,
Why take it then—blanks one & all:
Search'd and re-search'd, as I'm alive!
There's not a twenty in the five.
'Tis wond'rous strange! What then? 'tis
Yet not an ill confin'd to you. [true!
Who plays, dear Sir, you know the rules,
Meets rubs at other games than bowls.
No cause from thence to storm or swear,
What must be borne, with patience bear.

Let Reason, friend, your rage abate,
Nor curie your luck, nor blame your fate;
You ventur'd, but you could not chooise,
You hop'd to win, you happ'd to lose.
All's fair, for chance is law at play,
And baulk'd, you've not a word to say.
Fly, fret, or fume, 'tis all the same,
There's no retrieving at this game.
To fools and women leave such fits,
Your tickets gone—yet keep your wits.

Spite of the wheel, and what's beset,
Weigh all, you'll think it mighty well.
Make but yourself a stander-by,
You'll see it, Sir, as clear as I.
No debts, no cares, no party ties,
An honest heart, a head that's wise,
A good estate, a prudent wife,
You have your prizes, friend, in life;
Then own Dame Fortune wond'rous kind,
Tho' blanks in let't'ries still you find.

On the expensive FIREWORKS intended for Pro-
clamation of Peace.

ONE mite remains, our wealth to War a prey,
To Peace, for joy, we give that mite away.

Historical Chronicle, October 1748.

Bristol, SATURDAY, October 1.



BY letters from *France* it appears that the *French* merchants are in great want of ships, occasioned by the frequent captures made by the *English*; on which account commissions have been sent to this port, *Plsmouth, London, &c.* to buy up ships offered to sale; accordingly divers privateers and merchant ships have been bought, particularly the *Sperneck* privateer of this port, formerly a man of war of 20 guns.—We have advice that the *Spanish* fleet was to sail from the *Havanna*, the middle of *October* for *Europe*, consisting of nine ships of war, &c. having on board sixteen millions of pieces of eight, and 5 millions in merchandizes.

The fishery at *Yarmouth, Norfolk*, has taken but 1200 barrels of herrings; whereas they usually, by this time, took above 20,000. Instead of herrings they have caught mackrell, which were sold fresh out of the boats for 3s. per 1000, and large mackrell at 12 or 14 a penny.

TUESDAY 4.

At a court of aldermen at *Guildhall*, it was unanimously resolved, in order to retrench the city's expence, to have only a cold collation at all their future courts of conservancy, instead of the usual extraordinary entertainments; which act of frugality, alone, will make a difference in the city account of at least 1300*l.* per an.—It is talked that a motion will be made the next court, to reduce the exorbitant fines called *gratuities*, given at *Guildhall* by the committee of city lands to certain officers who have large fees and salaries.

WEDNESDAY 5.

Was erected in the theatre at *Cambridge*, a marble statue of *GLORIA*, which cost 800*l.* and was the present of *Peter Burrell*, Esq; fellow-commoner of *St John's* college.

MONDAY 10.

At night fell much snow in *Norfolk*, accompanied with high wind, thunder and lightning, by which the steeple at *Witcham* was beaten down, several trees split, and many blown down by the wind; the horses of the *Wells* carrier took fright at the lightning, and overturned the cart, by which a man in it was killed.

TUESDAY 11.

Plsmouth. Came advice by the *R. of Hungary*, from *St James* & *Ltd*, that the *Genl. Mag.* OCTOBER 1748.)

trade with *Spain* was not yet opened. (See p. 466 B.)

WEDNESDAY 12.

The Hon. *Rich. Leeveson Gower*, Esq; arriv'd at the D. of *Bedford's*, with the definitive treaty of peace, sign'd by the plenipotentiaries of *France* and the maritime powers at *Aix la Chapelle*, the 7th, and with an account that the Imperial, *Spanish, Genese* and *Moderese* ministers have declared they will accede thereto, as soon as the necessary forms will admit. *Gazette.* (See Friday 14.)

THURSDAY 13.

The parliament was further prorogued to the 29th of *November*, then to sit for dispatch of business.

Arriv'd a collection of foreign beasts, being a present from the Empress Queen to the D. of *Cumberland*; among them is a wild boar, some sheep and goats of an odd make, and a large horned owl, as big as an eagle, its two horns several inches long. It is described by *Gesner, Aldrovandus*, and our *Willoughby*.

Arrived at *Spithhead* Adm. *Byng*, in the *Boone*, with the *Princess* and *Intercept*; some more of his fleet put into *Plsmouth*, and the *Nisus, Antelope* and *Peversham* went round to the *Docks*.

The lords of the treasury have order'd 375,000*l.* to be issued for paying them.

FRIDAY 14.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Samuel Sborer* and *Richard Shaw*, for robbing Adm. *Mathews's* servant of 7s. 2d. half penny on *Wimley Green*; *The Emerson* for assaulting *Jn Swaine* in his dwelling-house, and taking from him 3s. *Sarah Kniggen*, for stealing 27 guineas from a locked chest, and *Samuel Chapman* for smuggling, receiv'd sentence of death.

500*l.* was issued from the exchequer to the Hon. *Rich. Leeveson Gower*, for bringing over the definitive treaty of peace.—Mr *Hagbes*, a messenger, was dispatch'd from the Lords Justices to *Aix la Chapelle*, with the ratification of the peace.

SUNDAY 16.

A fire happen'd in *St Katherine's* work-house near the Tower, among some oakum, by which 3 old women were burnt to death, and a 4th was terribly scorched, but the fire was extinguished without much further damage.

TUESDAY 18.

Was held a board of ordnance, when some pieces of iron cannon were order'd to *Newa Scotia*, and sent adjuvant. Sux.

0 0 0

SUNDAY 23.

The Dutchess of *Newcastle* landed at Dover from *Calais*, who received great honours in her return thro' all the cities possessed by the *French*.

THURSDAY 27.

Came an account that the *Addington*, A *Kitcherman*, was arriv'd at *Malaga*, and permitted to unload, being the first since the cessation of arms. (See p. 466 B.)

FRIDAY 28.

Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. lord mayor elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at *Guildhall*, when the chair and other en- B signs of mayoralty were surrendered to him in the customary manner.—*Gaz.*

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *John Lancaster*, *John Arncliffe*, *John Roberts*, *Thomas Atkins*, *Francis Andrews*, *Sam Chapman*, *Robt Cunningham*, *The Thomson*, *Wm James*, and *Samuel Kenningham*, before mentioned — *Emerson* was relieved, for 14 years transportation.

SATURDAY 29.

The new lord mayor was sworn at *Westminster* as usual. In returning from *Blackfriars* the pole of his lordship's coach broke, which made it late before he came to *Guildhall*, where the lord chancellor, other of the lords justices, several of the nobility, judges, &c. were present at a grand entertainment.

MONDAY 31.

A pardon has pass'd the great seal to *Hector M'Kenzie* and 36 others, of all treasons, felonies, &c. committed on or before April 13, 1748, on condition they immediately depart his majesty's dominions, and never return.

A licence is pass'd the great seal to *George Robins* of *Jersey*, Gent. to empower him to sell and dispose of the inheritance and perpetuity of the fine of the Bp of *Avanches*, in that island, to any one of his majesty's natural-born subjects.

A grant has pass'd to *Malachi Pofflethwaite*, Esq; of his new-invented method of casting from the ore, tougher iron, and more approaching the toughness and management of forged iron, than was ever done before.

The plenipotentiaries of his Catholic majesty acceded on the 20th Inst, N. S. to the definitive treaty of peace; those of the Empress Queen on the 23d; the D. of *Modena* on the 25th; The accessions of the *Sardinian* and *Genese* plenipotentiaries about the 28th.

At *Breb*, near *Banbury*, *Oxfordshire*, some workmen in a stone quarry, discover'd an arch'd room in the rock 20 feet square, and a passage, like an oven, into another of like dimensions; they were both in the shape of a cupola, and contained a great quantity of human bones, lying irregularly, some of a large size.

The floors of both rooms were cover'd with a dust like fine white sand.

At *Penryn*, *Cornwall*, was an insurrection of the tinnors, who, suspecting that some merchants laid up vast quantities of corn for exportation, assembled in great numbers, men, women and children, broke up Mr *Hearne's* cellar at *Penryn*, and took thence 600 bushels of wheat, then robb'd the country people carrying their corn to market; next day returning in greater numbers, arm'd with clubs and bludgeons, and threatening further mischief, the soldiers sent from *Falmouth* to quell the tumult, were obliged to fire upon them, by which 2 were kill'd, and many wounded.

A LIST of the Regiments to be continued on the Establishment of Great-Britain

7 Battal. of Guards	Welch ditto
Thomas Howard	Ancrem
Barrell	Henry Beauclerk
Guise	Leighton
Wolfe	Johnson
Bocland	Cholmondeley
Skelton	Fleming
Poulteney	De Jean
Herbert	Infantry — 14,492
George Beauclerk	Cavalry — 4,503
Sackvill	
Scots Fusiliers	18,995
Gibraltar.	Minorca.
Wolfe's	Skelton
George Beauclerk	Henry Beauclerk
Leighton	Johnson
Fleming	De Jean

To be continued on the Irish establishment.

2 Bat. of Royal Scots	Prampton
Fouke	Otway
Reed	Richbell
Tyrawley	Lord John Murray
Harrison	Kenedy
Handafide	Ley
Irwin's	Waburton
English Fusiliers	Thomas Murray
Whinyard	Lafcell
Royal Irish	Conway
Offerell's	Infantry — 9,984
Anstruther	Cavalry — 1,866
Blackney	
Hopfon's	Total — 11,850
Penmure	

A LIST of regiments to be reduc'd.

10 Reg. of Mar. 11,000	Lord J. Murray's 345
Bragg's	815 Foot Guards 1,288
Bruce	1,546
Pool	1,548 Total to be reduced
Batereau	1,555
Louden	1,045 Cavalry 4,584
Shirley	815
42 Addit. Comp. 3,402	Reduced in all 37,883

The receipts for the present bank circulation were paid the 13th Instant, and the court of directors have resolv'd to take in a new subscription for 1,500,000*l*. and

and 5s. per Cent. Prem. on the sum subscribed, and 4l. per Cent. interest on the 10l. per Cent. deposit money.

SCOTLAND.

A Very beautiful fish, weighing 82 pounds, was lately taken near *Leith*. The body, in shape something like the sea bream, but larger, being three feet seven inches long, and three feet ten inches round in the thickest part. The mouth is small, without teeth; the eyes are covered with a membrane, remarkably large, and glare like gold. The covers of the gills like those of a salmon. The body diminishes very small towards the tail, which is forked, and expands twelve inches. It has one erect fin on the back, eight inches long, which terminates gradually backwards. Near the gills, on each side, is a broad fin nine inches long, which plays horizontally; and under the belly is a pair of strong fins eleven inches long. The skin smooth, the back purple colour, the sides a lively green, and the belly and jaws like silver; and being all over speckled with white, and the fins as red as scarlet, renders it very agreeable to behold. When opened all its bowels would have gone within an english quart. The flesh of the fore-part was firm and looked like beef, and the hinder-part like fine veal; the bones are of the quadruped kind, particularly the shoulder blades, which are like those of a sheep. Several curious gentlemen, and others, who have seen it, declare they never saw the like before; and are at a loss to know what name to give it.

In pursuance of a commission ofoyer and terminer, from the Lords Justices for the tryal of such as were excepted out of his majesty's late act of indemnity, the Lords, or court of justiciary, began the 10th instant to sit at *Edinburgh*, with a grand jury summon'd from the 3 shires of Middle, East and West *Lothians*, who have since found bills against 26 persons, for high treason.

The synod of *Glasgow* and *Air* met at *Glasgow* the 4th Inst. and had long debates concerning Mr *Whitfield* (who had been preaching every day since his arrival in *Scotland*, near a month ago in this country, in several places, and collecting money for his orphan hospital in *Georgia*, for which he declares he is 500l. in debt) when even his friends did not defend his coming to a poor country to raise collections. The Synod at last relolved, that great inconveniences arising from itinerant preachers, or stranger ministers, of unknown or doubtful character, they declare it, as their judgment, that no minister of their synod employ stranger ministers or preachers, till sufficient evidence of their licence, or good character.

Further Particulars of the Treatment of Chater and Galley. (See p. 425.)

Galley was conducting *Chater* (who had a large family) to make depositions against a man committed to *Chichester* goal, for plundering the king's

warehouse at *Pool*; not apprehending any danger, or that their business was known, they were met by the smugglers, who were determined to use them with more severity than the laws do the worst of villains. They began with poor *Galley*, cut off his nose and privities, broke every joint of him, and after several hours torture, dispatch'd him. *Chater* they carry'd to a dry well, hung him by the middle to a cross beam in it, leaving him to perish with hunger and pain; but when they came, several days after, and heard him groan, they cut the rope, let him drop to the bottom, and threw in logs and stones to cover him.—The person who gave this information, however known to the magistrates, was in disguise, lest he should meet the like fate.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

- Sept. 24.** **T**HE Electress of *Bavaria*, deliver'd of a dead Princess, her first child.
26. Lady of Sir *Rich. Norris*,—of a son and heir.
- D** 27. N. S. Princess Royal of *Sweden*, consort to the Prince successor,—of a Prince; he was baptized the 30th, and named *Charles*; the Godfathers were the K. of *Great Britain*, the Grand Duke of *Russia*, and the Pr. of *Prussia*; the Godmothers the Q. of *Prussia*, the Margravine of *Brandenburg Bareith*, and the Prs of *Anhalt Zerbst*.
- OCT. 4.** Countess of *Dysart*,—of a son.
7. Lady of Sir *S. Hawton*,—of a son and heir.
12. Lady of *Charles Frederick*, Esq; sister to Viscount *Falmouth*,—of a son and heir.
16. Lady *Francis Meadows*, sister to the D. of *Kingston*,—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748.

- Sept. 29.** *Joseph Cavellin*, Esq; of *Sheen*, *Surrey*, marry'd to Miss *Amelia Thomas*, of *Mansfords*, *Kent*, with 12,000l.
- Major *Scott*, of the 3d Reg. of footguards,—to Miss *Carnegie*, sister of Sir *James Carnegie*, Bart. member for *Dysart*, &c.
- OCT. 1.** Rev. Mr *Allerton*, of *Richmond*,—to Miss *Stratton*, 5000l.
- G** 4. Mr *Mason* of *Knightsbridge*,—to Miss *Truman* of *Spittlesfields*, 5000l.
11. *Geo. Bridges*, Esq;—to Miss *Isabella Bradley* of *Streatham*, *Surrey*.
19. Sir *Robert Fagg*, Bart.—to Miss *Le Grand*, of *Serjeant's Inn*.
- Capt. *Curtis*, of *Holmes's Reg.*—to Miss *Jackson*, of *Knightsbridge*.
- *Sydney*, Esq; of *Cearfields*, *Derbysh.*—to Miss *Sutton*, a celebrated beauty, 10,000l.
22. *John Gilbert Cooper*, Jun. of *Leicester*, *Nottinghamsh.*—to Miss *Wright*, daughter of Mr *Wright*, Esq; recorder of *Leicester*.
25. *Sam Caxton*, Esq;—to a daughter of the late Sir *James Busby*, Lt. of *Barton*, *Staffsh.*

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

Sept. 20. **MARK Kirkby**, Esq; formerly Sheriff of *Yorksire*.

Lieut. Col. **Greenwood**, wounded at the battle of *Dattingen*.

Rev. Mr **Laiguy**, vicar of *North Allerton*, and prebendary of *Salisbury*.

23. **James Wittewronge**, Esq; of *Rothamstead, Hertfordshire*.

25. Mr **Matthew Prior**, nephew to the famous poet, skilful in the oriental languages.

26. **Tbo. Lincoln**, Esq; near *Newton, Hants*.

28. **Robert Peirce**, Esq; of *Throgmorton-street, Portugal* merchant.

30. **Tbo. Holloway**, Esq; at *Hoxton*.

OCT. 1. **Jonathan Power**, Esq; at *King-ston St Michael, Wilts*.

2. Mr **Tls. Cromwell**, in *Bridgewater-square*, a person of an exemplary life.

3. **Michael Hawley** of *Combe, Surrey* (member for *Milburn Port* in several parliaments) of an apoplexy.

4. Mr **Newbole**, of the *Grange, Southwark*. of the bite of a mad dog; he was in great agonies, and obliged to be ty'd down in his bed for several days before he dy'd.

Rev. Mr **Harrison**, minister of *Darlington, Durham*.

6. **Charleson Thrappe**, Esq; an eminent *Spanish* merchant.

— **Cameron** of *Lochiel*, Col. of a Reg. in the *French* service, composed mostly of *Camerons* and other rebels; succeeded in his command by Sir *Hector Mac Lean*, prisoner here many months on account of the rebellion, and lately discharged.

7. Mr **Halsey**, master of a glass-house at *Limehouse*, worth 60,000*l*.

10. Sir **Yckerton Peyton**, Bart. at *North Ruffton* near *Lynn*; three days after dy'd his lady, and they were both interr'd together.

12. **James Kenward**, Esq; at *Peribam*.

Mr **Nathaniel Wyles**, dissenting minister at *Terling, Essex*, aged 88, remarkable for piety.

13. **Compton Belien**, Esq; at *Newington*.

14. Mr **Eastham**, clerk of the cueque to *Sheerness* yard.

Duncan Millers, Esq; son of late *David Millers*, Esq; many years an eminent merchant at *Coimbra* in *Portugal*.

15. **Wm Poyntz**, Esq; many years cashier of the excise.

19. Mr **Shipley**, of *Well-chise-square*; he left 600*l*. to the *London* hospital.

Sir **Herbert Perret** of *London*, Bt. in *India*.

22. **Thomas Walker**, Esq; surveyor general, reputed worth 300,000*l*.

22. **James Siff**, Esq; M. D. at *Codicotebury* near *Walling, Hertfordshire*, aged 80.

24. Mrs **Chamberlain**, a daughter and co-heiress of *Illegb Ganderleyne*, M. D. very rich.

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1748.

LORD Vile, *Galloway*, appointed surveyor of his majesty's lands, in room of *Tbo. Walker*, Esq; dec.

Richard Arnold, Esq; — clerk of the pipe in his majesty's exchequer, in room of Sir *Wm Corbett*, dec.

Gaz.

Capt. **Montagu**, brother to the E. of *Sandwich*, late commander of the *Pr. Edward*, — made Capt. of the *Erifol*, 60 guns.

Capt. **Gregory**, — commander of the *Garland*, 24 guns, newly launched.

Capt. **Hanbury**, — of the *Serpent* sloop.

Capt. **John Lloyd**, — of the *Sphinx*, 20 guns.

George Hind, Esq; — consul to the *British* merchants in *France*.

Sir *Wm Mainer*, Bart. — cashier of excise.

Mr **Ridley**, — tide surveyor in *London*, in room of

Mr **Cleveland**, — inspector of the river *Thames*, in room of *Mr Eril* dec.

Mr **Erav**, — surveyor of the town of *Worcester*.

James Jarvis, Esq; — land surveyor of the customs for *Weymouth*.

Wm Maynard, Esq; — principal surveyor of the customs for *Jersey*, 300*l*. per Ann.

John Higgins, a attorney of *Clément's Inn*, — landwaiver in the port of *hull*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferred on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

MR **Thomas**, chaplain to the Archbp of *York*, made archdeacon of *Nottingham*.

Whitchall, Oct. 29. The King has been pleased to order a *Congé d'elire*, &c. for electing *Tbo. Skerclck*, Bishop of *Salisbury*, to the see of *London*.

Gaz.

Mr **Nichols**, — second prebendary of *Ely*.

Rev. Mr **Say**, instituted rector of *Houghton* on the hill, and of *North Pickenham, Norfolk*.

Charles Baker, — rector of *Sydesstrand, Norfolk*.

John Hicks, — of *Charlton* near *Dover*, and of *Ringwald*, between *Deer* and *Deal*, both void by the resignation of Mr *Teale*.

Mr **Catfworth**, — of *Branleigh, Essex*, 300*l*. per Ann.

Mr **Hayden**, — of *Middlecombe, Dorsetsh.* 150*l*. per Ann.

Mr **Hails**, — of *Hepton, Devon*, 200*l*. p. An.

Rob. Laxton, — vicar of *Foxton, Cambridgesh.*

Nich. Simons, — vicar of *Grisset, Kent*.

Laur. Bourne, — vicar of *Dronfield, Derbysh.*

Robert Cooper, — of *Basford, Nottinghamsh.*

Mr **Alison**, — lecturer of *St Martin Outwich*, in room of Mr *Fayting*, presented to said rectory.

Richard King, — lecturer of *St George, Midd.*

Mr **King**, lecturer of *St Stephen's, Coleman-freee*, and Mr *Wingfield*, hospitaler, or chaplain of *St Thomas's* hospital, — chaplains to the new Lord Mayor.

Rev. Mr **John Gill**, a dissenting minister, presented by the universities of *Edinburg* and *Glasgow*, with a diploma of doctor of divinity.

E — N K R — P T S 1748.

Henry Edwards of *Cambridge, v. Quaker*.

John Duke Cliffe of *Wandsworth, Surrey*, brewer.

John Angel of *Drury Lane*, brewer.

Wm South of *Southwold, Gloucetre sh.* clothier.

John Burton of *Limehouse, anchorsh.*

Joseph Shortlands, and Thomas Shortlands, both of *Rothwell, Northamptonsh.* partners, and glassbl.

Wm West of *Pottingham, wine-merchant*.

Coleman Solomon, of *St Botolph, Aldgate*, or *Bar*.

Joseph Wingrave of *Thames*, et wine-cooper.

Robert Mundy of *Dorchester, Yorksh.* merchant.

Palph Rose, Jan. of *Little Maw, Bucks* hangermaker.

James Seal of *White Iryans, Dealer* in coals.

T U R K E Y.

A Drives from the *Russian* ambassador at *Constantinople* say, that the Grand Signor on Sept. 6, was obliged, in a full Divan, to acknowledge his brother's son, Sultan *Ibrahim* (a prince of great spirit, and an enemy to the Christians) heir apparent to the *Ottoman* empire, in order to prevent a new insurrection; but, at the same time, his highness injoin'd the Grand Vizir to declare to all the foreign ministers, that he meant to adhere inviolably to his treaties with the Christian powers.

R U S S I A.

The *French* minister, who, in order to cultivate a fair correspondence with this court, has acquainted the high chancellor, that Col. *de la Salle* (*See p. 189.*) a subject of *France*, having engaged himself in the service of the *Empire*, without leave from his sovereign, broke his oath, and escaped from his confinement, the King had caused him to be immediately seized on his return to *France*, resolving to punish him suitable to his crime, and to the satisfaction of her imperial majesty.—Duke *Biron* is recall'd from *Jaroslawa*, whither he was banish'd (*See Vol. XI. p. 111.*) and it is thought will be restored to his former dignity of Duke of *Courland*, to the disappointment of Marshal *Saxe*, and another competitor, said to be the K. of *Prussia's* brother, who grounded their hopes on a new approaching election.

S W E D E N.

The King is not expected to live long, and his death, it is feared, will occasion new troubles. Troops are continually marching for *Finland*, where magazines are forming, and the frontier towns putting in a state of defence. The *Russians* do the same in that part of *Finland* ceded to them by treaty [*See our map of the Baltic*]; tho' both parties pretend to have in view only the maintenance of peace, by standing on their guard.—The new methods of agriculture, recommended by gentlemen of the royal academy (*p. 439.*) have made a surprising alteration in this country; many new composites having been found out, suited to the different kinds of barren ground, so as to raise very fine oats and barley, where not a pile, or even weeds would grow; and many thriving orchards are now growing, where, heretofore, was nothing but furze and heath.

D E N M A R K.

A project for farming the customs in the ports of *Denmark* and *Norway* is approved; not so much on account of the

farmers giving a higher sum than the customs ever amounted to, but, 1. as they will levy them by a smaller number of people, and the fewer the better. 2. In all disputes, with regard to duties, the crown has been hitherto a party, which sometimes intimidated the judges of inferior courts; but henceforward these causes will be consider'd on the same foot with others, both parties being now private persons. 3. This method is like to put an end to smuggling, farmers of the customs watching every thing narrowly for their own interest. 4. It will enable his majesty to reduce the excise and inland duties, which burthen the manufactures.

S P A I N.

The King has granted the Marquis *Tabernaga* (*Vol. 7. p. 198.*) the liberty of returning home, and orders have been sent to M. *Wall*, who has the management of the *Spanish* affairs at the *British* court (tho' a native of *Ireland*) to inform him of it.—The Infanta, daughter to Don *Philip*, has been confirmed, and, upon this occasion, changed her name from *Elizabeth Maria* to *Ferdinand Joseph*, &c.

F R A N C E.

By accounts from *England* of the loss sustained at *Madras*, it appears that M. *Bourdenay* (*See p. 41.*) secreted 13,000,000 of livres, about 700,000*l.* sterling, for which, 'tis said, he will be imprison'd till he refunds.—The corps of the soldiers are to be reform'd, so as that the greatest number of officers shall be retained, but upon the lowest terms possible.—The militia are to be muster'd twice a year, in order to have a body of 70,000 men always to recruit the regular troops; the marine is also to be put on a new foot, for which perpetual funds are assigned.

H O L L A N D.

Vast rejoicings have been made at the *Hague* for signing the definitive treaty, and it is confirmed that soon after the ratification of the peace, commissions will be issued for enquiring into the conduct of civil and military officers for some years past, and that the proceedings will be published, as well out of regard to truth, as for extinguishing animosities, and satisfying the people.—

The magistracy of most of the towns in the province of *Holland* has been changed; that of *Zeebald* has chose to abide by the old establishment of pachters; those of *Utrecht*, in place of the farmed taxes, have established a personal tax, to be levied on all from ten years old and

and upwards; and the Provinces of *Ras Wesland* and *Groningen* are pretty well pacified.

Head-Quarters at Eyndhoven, Nov. 5, N. S. This day the *Hanoverian* troops began their march homewards; and before the end of the week all the *British* artillery will be embarked. *Gaz.*

SWITZERLAND.

LETTER *wrote by the French Ambassador to the Canton of Fribourg.*

Magnificent Lords,

PRINCE *Edward*, son of *James Stuart* of *England*, having acquainted the king with his desire to leave the kingdom and go into *Switzerland*, in order to fix his residence there, his majesty could wish that it were agreeable to you to give him an asylum in your city, being persuaded that he would be there with more satisfaction and safety, as he is a prince very dear to him, and whose retiring from his dominions he cannot but look upon with regret.

This complaisance on your part, *Magnificent Lords*, would be the more agreeable to us, as we are convinced your hearts would have as great a share in it, seeing you have always shewn a ready inclination to oblige our nation; this would be to us a fresh motive to participate of the interests of your laudable Canton, and give you in particular the most signal proofs of our good-will. I intreat the Almighty to continue to grant you prosperity in every thing that can be most advantageous to you.

Dated at Soleurre, Yours, &c.
June 24, 1748.

The ready and hearty concurrence of this canton with the proposal above, signify'd by their answer, occasion'd the following letter from Mr *Burnaby*, the *English* minister to the *Swiss* cantons:

Magnificent Lords,

AS soon as I was informed of the proposal made to you at *Aberg* by the *French* ambassador, my duty oblig'd me to acquaint the king my master with it. I also took care to acquaint his majesty with the answer which you thought proper to make to that ambassador by your deputies, by signifying to him that the canton of *Fribourg* consented to receive and give refuge to the pretender's eldest son, giving him in that answer the title of *Royal Highness*. The king at first was very unwilling to believe it; but I leave you to judge how extremely surpris'd he must have been, when at the same time that I had the honour to send his majesty the letter from the laudable *Helvetic* body, dated the 31st of *July*, I confirm'd my former advices. In fact, it is a thing beyond my comprehension, and which makes me quite at a stand, that, without consulting with, or giving me the least notice, you could listen to the artificial reports that were spread abroad, as if the king consented, or could ever think of consenting, that that young man should take up his residence in *Switzerland*. You certainly did not, at that time, *Magnifi-*

cent *Lords*, call to mind, that neither his late majesty the king of *England*, of glorious memory, nor her majesty queen *Anne*, would, upon any account whatsoever, permit any prince in friendship with the crown of *Great Britain*, to give protection to the father of that young *Italian* in any of their dominions on this side the *Alps*. His glorious majesty at present upon the throne, who has just delivered *Europe* from the fetters that were forging for it, and who is actually ready to restore peace to it, upon just and honourable conditions, has much stronger reasons to promise himself, that, after all his generous efforts to support the free states in their independence, which was in a tottering condition, and after bestowing immense treasures towards restoring the public tranquillity, neither you, *Magnificent Lords*, nor any of the laudable cantons of *Switzerland*, will receive or protect the person who pretends to his crown, or any of his descendants; whose race is odious to all *British* subjects, and proscribed by the laws of *Great Britain*. Such a step on your part, without the participation of your co-allies, would be a pretty odd contrast to the cordial expressions, so full of gratitude, contained in the letter, herewith enclosed, which the laudable *Helvetic* body so lately wrote to his majesty. I beg you seriously to reflect upon this, and also upon the contents of what I now write to you by the king's express command; and that there may be no mistake in an affair, so delicate, and of so much importance, I desire that your answer may be such as may induce his majesty to act vigorously, as he has done heretofore, in every thing that may be of service to you. *Sign'd,*

Berne, Sept. 8, 1748. *BURNABY.*

The Answer of the Regency of the Canton of Fribourg to the foregoing Letter.

S I R,

THE Letter which you gave yourself the trouble to write to our little and great council, dated the 8th of *September*, was drawn up in terms of so little respect, and so improper to be address'd to a sovereign state, that we think it deserves no answer; and moreover, the style of it, *Sir*, is such, as can never induce us to consult you upon the constitution or sovereignty of this state. As to the rest, we remain, &c.

This Answer, to speak the best of it, favours much of the primitive rusticity of the *Swiss*; but, however fond these gentlemen of the regency were of entertaining so well-recommended a guest, they have not had interest enough in the assembly of the Cantons to carry their point; for the young gentleman, we are told, has laid aside all thoughts of residing in *Switzerland*, and has embraced his holy father's kind offer of a residence in *Avignon*, a city and territory in *Provence*, but the donation of a devout King of *France*, many ages ago, to the Holy See.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Memoirs of the life, family, and character of John E. of Stair. price 1s. Corbet.

2. The life of Field Marshal John E. of Stair. Part I. pr. 1s. 6d. Robinson.

3. A French idiomatical and critical vocabulary, alphabetically digested. By I. Coiffeil. pr. 2s. Hedges.

4. The adventures of Gil-Blas. A new translation, with 33 copper plates. In 4 pocket volumes. pr. 6s. in sheets, 7s. stitch'd, 8s. bound. J. Oxborn.

5. The works of the Marchioness de Lamhert. pr. 3s. Owen.

6. The Tatlers, in 4 vols. A new edition, with the mottos translated. pr. 70s.

7. Egregious quackery display'd; or, a narrative of the memorable case of the late Signor Capitano Massio. pr. 6d. Cobham.

POETRY and PLAYS.

8. The Peace. A poem. By a gentleman of Christ's Church College, Oxon. pr. 1s. Woodfall.

9. Epistolæ duæ; altera peregrinantis, altera rusticantis. pr. 6d. Rivington.

10. Musidorus; a poem, sacred to the memory of Mr James Thompson. pr. 1s. Griffiths.

11. Ir. A satire. pr. 6d. Carpenter.

12. The glory of Spain subdued by British valour. A poetical narrative of the taking the Gloriosa Spanish man of war. pr. 1s. Cooper.

13. A new way to pay old debts. A comedy (reviv'd this season at Drury-lane theatre). By P. Massinger. pr. 1s. Dodsley.

POLITICAL.

14. The interests of the empress queen, &c. betrayed by the preliminary articles. pr. 1s.

[This was first publish'd in French.]

15. Ministerial artifice detected; in answer to the foregoing. pr. 6d. Hill.

16. That which has been, may be; or, the Dutch remonstrance concerning the late proceedings in Holland. pr. 6d. Owen.

17. Considerations on the advantages of yielding up to Spain the unexpired term of the alien contract for an equivalent. pr. 1s. Cooper.

[A like proposal, it is expected, will be shortly mov'd, and published, in relation to Gibraltar.]

18. The royal Brandenburger Great Brittain's toil. pr. 6d.

19. Ways and means; or, an easy method to raise the suppel. pr. 6d. Cooper.

20. Serious considerations on the several high duties. Edit. 6. pr. 6d. Eise.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

21. The Christian Magazine. By Dr James Maclach. Reviv'd by the editor of *Pamela*. pr. 4s. H. Kier.

22. An humble and modest address to the bishop, concerning the extravagant progress of popery. See. pr. 6d. Owen.

23. Dr Deacon tried before his own tribunal; or, an examination of the truth of his conduct by him in the *General Assembly*. By J. Owen. pr. 1s. Robinson.

24. A dialogue between Archibald and Ti-

motby; or, some observations upon the dedication and preface of the late history of the popes. pr. 1s.

25. *Contio coram academia Oxoniensi; a Carolo Whiting, S. T. B.* Imperfis J. Fletcher.

26. Dr Stonhouse's friendly letter to a patient. 2d Edit. In 12mo. The third edition is in the press. It is used in several infirmaries; as in that of *Exeter*, at the Bp's own expence; and is translating into Dutch, for the use of the five *Amsterdam* hospitals.

SERMONS.

27. A sermon preach'd at the anniversary meeting of the governors, &c. of the *Norhamptonshire* infirmary, before the Earls of *Norhampton* and *Halifax*, governors, &c. By the bishop of *Peterborough*. Dod. — The collection was 56l.

[Speedily will be publish'd a sermon preach'd on a like occasion at Worcester, by that Bp, when the collection was 46l.]

28. The nature, morality, and divine influence of music. At Gloucester, at the meeting of the three choirs 1748. By J. Newton, M.A. Carver. where may be had.

29. The propriety and usefulness of sacred music. A sermon preached at Gloucester at the meeting of the three choirs in 1742; by William Tawell, M.A. vicar of *Watton Underedge*. 6d.

30. A warning to all christian governors and subjects to follow righteousness and faith. — At the grand lessons at *Caermarthen*. By D. Scurluck, A. M. Baldwin.

31. Sermons on several subjects. By the late Rev. Mr J. Shepherd; with a sermon on his death, by Dr Dodderidge. pr. 2s. Buckland.

32. The knowledge of Christ and his crucifix'd. In five sermons preach'd in *Bristol*, by the late Rev. Mr Kirby Keyner. pr. 1s. Hett.

33. Christ's invitation to thirsty souls. At *Northampton* in 1720. By Dr Dodderidge. Dedicated to Mr Henry Waugh.

34. The great evil of not loving the Lord Jesus Christ. By Sol. Owen Caradoc, and publish'd by E. M. Jones. Oswald.

35. The speculative and practical Atheist weigh'd in the balance, and found wanting: — Two sermons by Edw. Bate, vicar of *Seigeford*, *Staffordshire*. pr. 1s. Case.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

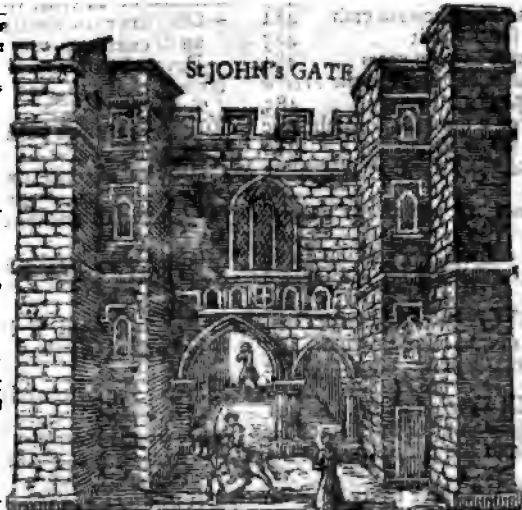
ALL Sorts of ALMANACKS for the year 1749 will be published together at *Stratton's-Hall* on Tuesday the 22 day of November, 1748.

Substance of a laudable Advertisement by the Commissioners of the Navy.

THAT being very desirous to put a stop to the infamous practices of a sort of people, call'd *filchers*, in and about the pay and navy offices, by which seamen, and their representatives, under colour of being assisted in procuring their wages, are defrauded of most part thereof, they are ready to relieve persons thus imposed upon, the party making proof thereof before the said commissioners, and to prosecute the offenders with the utmost rigour of the law,

The Gentleman's Magazine

Lond Gazette
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 Daily Adver.
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 St James's
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 Stamford
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For NOVEMBER 1748.

CONTAINING

- [More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]
- I. REMARKS on Voltaire's *Semiramis*.
 - II. Description of a machine for pulmonary disorders; with a cut.
 - III. The usefulness of rockets in geography, &c.
 - IV. Invererate palsy cur'd by electrifying.
 - V. Tar-water adopted in the *French Formule*.
 - VI. Life of vice-adm. *Ruyter* continued.
 - VII. The definitive treaty of peace.
 - VIII. *Portsmouth* harbour described.
 - IX. A thermometrical difficulty solved.
 - X. Immaterial scheme hinted in *Virgil*.
 - XI. Human bones fill'd with lead.
 - XII. Optick phenomenon solved.
 - XIII. Creed-mongers exploded.
 - XIV. Remarks on the *Orphan*.
 - XV. List of general and staff-officers.
 - XVI. On *A.P.'s* and *Mad Hecce's* odes.
 - XVII. Text mistaken by *Mr Shuckford*.
 - XVIII. An ill custom in cathedrals.
 - XIX. Account of *Saxon* deities.
 - XX. The *Cheshire* doctors defended.
 - XXI. Corn exported since the cessation.
 - XXII. Sulphurous springs in *Languebec*.
 - XXIII. Exit of the *Jacobite* journal, with the author's epitaph.
 - XXIV. Characters decipher'd.
 - XXV. Surprising quality of crabs.
 - XXVI. POETRY: A hymn for *Christmas*, set to music; to Peace; on the *Northampton* infirmary; ode to *Delia*; to *Geo. Lisleton*, Esq; a rhapsody, &c.
 - XXVII. Historical chronicle. King's arrival; address of the lord mayor and aldermen; action between Adm. *Knazes* and the *Spaniards*; petition opened; proceedings in *Scotland* against *H. Huchelatin*, &c.
 - XXVIII. Births, marriages, deaths, bill of mortality, &c.
 - XXIX. Table of stocks, grain, winds.
 - XXX. Foreign history.
 - XXXI. Register of books.

With a view of the Mansion House, erected for the residence of the Lord Mayors of *London*; and figures representing the principal Idols of the *Saxons*, worshipped in *Britain*, neatly engraved on copper.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAYE, jun. at St John's Gate, and sold by the bookellers in town and country; of whom may be had any other month, also compleat sets in 17 Vols on royal or common paper, beginning with 1751.

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* * * We have learn'd that the sailors, mentioned p. 413, to be slaves in *Bombay*, were cast away in the *Hyperion* privateer. *Richard Lane* commander, on Jan. 4, 1747-6, made prisoners, and carry'd to *Mexico*. Some of them have escaped, and are arriv'd in *England*; but others, who were making the attempt, had their heads cut off. There is an agent ready at *Gibraltar* to negotiate their deliverance.

N. B. The publication of *Mr. Pilkington's* second volume of her *Memoirs*, is much enquir'd after, as, we hear, retard'd by her distresses.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For NOVEMBER 1748.



REMARKS on M. VOLTAIRE's Tragedy
of SEMIRAMIS.



WHEN Voltaire is mention'd, it should be remember'd, that there is a respect due to him from the whole literary world. I shall therefore examine his plan, his characters, and his stile with deference.

First it is highly injudicious to introduce the *supernatural* into dramatic poems, because the scenes then lose that power of interesting the audience, without which it is scarce possible that theatrical performances should succeed; and the reason is very obvious. As soon as the gods, who are the disposers of all events, appear either for or against a principal character in the drama, expectation is anticipated, and we are no longer attentive with a pleasing anxiety, to the turns of his fortune; because the last event, whether it render him happy or unhappy, is foreseen, and known to be inevitable. For this reason, *† Athalia*, tho' it is esteem'd the master-piece of French dramatic poetry, produces but little emotion in the spectators. No fear is awaken'd for *Jeash*, whatever his apparent danger, as he is assured of the protection of heaven; and *Athalia* is too criminal to excite any concern about what shall be her lot. The same observation may be applied to *Semiramis*, who is too much the object of detestation, to excite any degree of pity, and *Ninias*, being appointed by heaven to avenge the

† Written by Racine, for the Ladies of St Cyr, to present to the French king Louis XIV.

murder of *Ninias*, cannot be brought into any circumstances which endanger his life. *Azema*, whose whole character is episodic, not essential to the action, deserves little notice, and *Assur* yet less, as he only excites horror by his wickedness, and contempt by his folly.

By the last scene of the second act, the mind is naturally induced to suppose that *Assur* would immediately endeavour to form a party which might give law to the queen, if he should not be the object of her choice. And yet this man, who deduces consequences with such subtilty of reasoning, either acts absurdly, or attempts nothing, and seems to be introduced only to utter impertinences, or to hear them related. Besides, the whole plot turns on the affected reserve of the high priest, who would have acted a more rational and consistent part, if he had revealed to *Arganis* the secret of his birth in the first act, and thus enabled him to counter-plot the machinations which the ambitious *Assur* was supposed to form against him.

It has been already remark'd, that the third act is essentially deficient, and produces no interesting circumstances among the persons who assist at the council. *Assur* forms no enterprize to revenge the preference given to *Ninias*, except the imprudently hiding himself in the tomb of *Ninias*, upon a weak presumption that *Ninias* would enter it without precaution. The event indeed justifies such a presumption, and here it is the highest absurdity to suppose the mind of *Ninias* to be so wholly possessed with the thoughts of revenge, as to prevent

prevent his distinguishing *Affur* from *Semiramis*, or that the habits of the *Babylonians* of both sexes were sufficiently alike to render such a mistake probable; but the author has no resource even in these suppositions, for they are contradicted by *Asiaces*, who, when he returns to *Azema* from the tomb, takes care to inform her that he saw the victim tremble under his blows.

These are the most essential faults in the conduct of *Semiramis*: I shall only add, that the double discovery between *Ninus* and his mother, and that prince and *Azema*, is languid and cold; it is an incident so frequently introduced by tragic writers, and even by *Voltaire* himself, that it is now grown trite, and has lost its force. Our taste for it is spoiled by having it repeated in *Oedipus*, *Zara*, *Merope*, &c. and if, by being pampered, we are grown dainty, M. *Voltaire* must take the blame upon himself.

As to the characters, they are all in some degree defective, *Semiramis*, represented in the first scene as an heroine, superior to all the great men of her age, sustains, in one instance only, the idea which history gives of her: Except in her interview with *Affur*, in the second act, she appears weak and credulous; how is her project of marrying a second husband, without any apparent motive either of love or policy, reconcilable with that desire of independence, which she preserved through life, and to which *Ninus* had fallen a sacrifice? If she is supposed to be enamour'd of her son, her indifference to the mutual interest of the prince and *Azema* in each other is not consistent with so violent a passion.

Orrus, if it be allow'd that his character is not equally contemptible, it is not better sustain'd; if *Muranes* is to be believ'd, he is a man devoted wholly to the sanctity of his office, well knowing to distinguish between the tiara and the sceptre, and who does not, under pretence of the interest of the temple, perpetually increase the crowd that fills the court: But he is soon exhibited under another appearance; this minister of the sun, so full of humanity, becomes the adviser of the blackest crime, and here it should be carefully noted that *Tel-dé*, of whom *Cirrus* is an imperfect copy, does not inherit *Tel-dé* in the blood of his grandmother, but cuts off *Azema* by the hands of the *Levites*. *Orrus*, on the contrary, presumptuously inflicts that *Ninus* should murder his mother.

Azema is not sufficiently necessary to the action, for the distinguishing strokes

of her character to appear in a strong light, and except that of *Ninus* none of the characters are without faults.

As to the stile, the dialogue is generally disapproved, as the analogy of the ideas is less conspicuous here than in the other pieces of *Voltaire*, which are a perfect model of writing in this particular. As for myself, in spite of a great number of fine verses, such as might be expected from the author of the *Henriade*, I think the stile appears in general too, swelling and bombast; it is a fruit of the latter season, which has not the sweetness of those that are ripened by the summer-sun.

Extract of a Letter from France.

IN July 1748, as the wife of a citizen of *Paris* was whipping her daughter, aged 10 years and two or three months, the girl was deliver'd of a male child. As she could not be prevail'd upon to discover the father, her mother, to punish her, oblig'd her to suckle and bring up the infant.—On this occasion it is recollected that, in the year 1723, the daughter of a grocer of *Paris*, aged 9 years, was deliver'd of a son: as soon as she was deliver'd, she requested her father and mother to send for her husband, a lad 12 years old, the son of a woollen-draper, and when she was recover'd from her lying-in, the young couple were, by the mutual consent of their parents, married in the parish church of *St James de Barcherie*.

Observations on the Cancer-Major, or larger Crab, found in the Sea at Crab-nighton in the Isle of Wight, by Mr P. Collison, F. R. S.

THIS species of crab have their chief abode from 20 to 40 fathom water; they herd together in distinct tribes, which have their separate haunts for feeding and breeding, and will not associate with their neighbours. A crab that has been marked, carried to two or three miles distance, and left amongst the same species, has found its way back to its own home, and been caught again by the same fishermen.

The smallest crab that comes to hand is about the size of a chestnut; a full-grown *♂* weight, one has weigh'd 12. They will live confined in a pot or basket some months, without any food but what is collected from the sea water, and not decrease in weight. The difference of sex is very conspicuous, and they are very

rolific; but I could procure no account of their way of coupling, or what time they attained to full maturity.

In a year, like a lobster, they cast their shells. Against this change, they take a close and well-secured retreat in the crevices of rocks, and under great stones: There they wait, until, by degrees, the parts are disengaged; which is effected by withdrawing their legs from their old shells, leaving them, and the perpart of their body-shell behind. In this naked state they make a very singular appearance, being an ill-shapen sort of jelly-like substance, which gradually hardens into a shell a size larger than the old one: For this is the way in which they are appointed for this animal, and others of the crustaceous species.

This large species of crab has a power to crack and break off its legs or claws, and drop them off, as the crab will do in any position; the easiest method is to lay it on its back, and then take a pair of strong iron tongs, and break the shell, and bruise the joint of the third or fourth joint of all leg: After it has received the wound, it bleeds, and shews sign of pain, by drawing its leg from side to side; but it holds it quite still, in a direct natural position, without touching any part of its body, or its other legs, or the joint of the limb, and the rim of the shell is no ways assistant to it.

To try what effect increase of pain would have in this work, a small hole was pierced in the great legs, and then a pointed iron was put in to lacerate the great muscle: The consequence was remarkable to expectation; symptoms of greater pain ensued, and the leg was cast off with greater violence! When the leg is dropped off, a Mucus is discharged on the remaining part of the joint next the body, which, of a natural flippant, instantly stops the bleeding, gradually grows callous, and grows into a leg in miniature, which, in a few days, attains to its natural size, to supply the place of that which was lost! This experiment was next tried, to see what service the mucus was to the

crab; the ends of the stumps were pierced with a pointed iron, so as signs of more intense pain were exhibited, a very large flux of blood ensued, and the creature soon died in great agonies, as was manifest by a tremor of the parts about the mouth, and a frothing like that which attends epileptic fits.

It is reasonable to conclude, that this wonderful faculty, is given to the crab for wise purposes which will appear when the nature of it is better known.

The crabs are naturally very quarrelsome, and with their great claws fight and kill one another: With them they catch their adversary's legs, and whatever they seize, they strongly retain for a long while: There is no escaping but by voluntarily leaving a part of the leg behind; for when they are bitten and bruised, and cannot drop off that limb, they soon bleed to death.

Mr URBAN,

NOTwithstanding the frequent and well-attested mention of the good effects of TAR-WATER in several discases, (see *Narrative pr. 8d. also our Magazine, Vol. XVI. p. 654.*) our college of physicians have not yet thought proper to introduce the use of it into their pharmacopoeia. But we see that our neighbours, the French, have adopted it in the *Formules de Pharmacie*, p. 51, for the king's military hospital, printed at the king's printing-house, Paris, 1747, in this manner:

Eau de TARE ou GOUDRON.

Rectif. Goudron pur, lb. ij.

‘Eau commun de riviere p. viij. (i. e. 8 Paris pints; each equal to 2lb. as mentioned in the explication at the beginning of the book.)

‘Mettez le tere, ou goudron, dans une grand cruche, versez l'eau par dessus, agitez le tout pendant cinq à six minutes avec un morceau de bois; laissez ensuite reposer la liqueur, écumez ou enlevez la portion d'huile qui nage dessus, en promenant un papier brouillard à sa superficie. Lorsque la liqueur sera éclaircie, versez la dans des bouteilles bien bouchées: Abandonnez le marc qui est au fond.

‘Cette boisson est vulnereuse, aperitive et diuretique. On en prend interieurement deux verres, un le matin et un le soir.

To make TAR-WATER.

Take tar two pounds, common river water 16 pounds, put the water and tar in a large pitcher. Mix them together.

with a piece of flat stick, for 5 or 6 minutes; take off the scum with a spongy paper, and when well settled, decant the clear; keep it in bottles well stopp'd, and drink a glass morning and evening. This liquor is vulnerary, aperitive and diuretic.

Mr URBAN, *Darby, Nov. 15,*

I Have sent you inclosed a machine for curing coughs, and other disorders of the lungs, which, I hear, was invented by one Mr *A—*, a teacher of mathematics and philosophy, in this town. It is made of tin, and holds about a quart of water. A is the body,



B the handle, C a tube open at both ends near the bottom, D the lid, E E two rings for the more convenient taking it off, F a tube open at both ends. When you would use it, put rosemary, or any pectoral herb in it, and add boiling water till it be near half full, then stop both the tubes with corks, and when the infusion has stood till it is only blood-warm, put your mouth to the top of the tube F, and draw in your breath, and still keeping your mouth to the tube, expire thro' your nose; continue this 5, 10, or 15 minutes; thus the most volatile particles of what ever drug is used will be drawn into the lungs; for it is allow'd by anatomists and physicians, that only what is volatile and capable of being mix'd with the air, can be receiv'd into the lungs without causing pain; but, tho' I have mention'd some, what drugs are proper should be determin'd by a physician.

Several uses may be made of this machine; those that have the misfortune to have a *strong* breath, may, by using any aromatic herb, in this manner, make it smell agreeably for a considerable time.

A It may also be good against infection, if used every morning instead of smoking or chewing tobacco (which are disagreeable to many) especially if the infection is propagated by animalculæ, which, I think, is the generally receiv'd opinion; for, by drawing the breath through warm water thus impregnated, such animalculæ may be destroy'd before they come into the lungs; and as sometimes rue, wormwood, and other bitter herb, are advis'd against infection, I should think they would have more effect when used with this machine than in any other application. It may also, probably, be of service to miners, and others, whose business obliges them often to breathe bad air, the taking one of these machines with them into the mine, it being first half-filled with hot vinegar, may be an improvement of the machine invented by the ingenious Dr *Hales**, to whom the world is so much oblig'd for his many useful inventions; for it may be procur'd with more ease, made for less expence, and is more portable.

Being used going to bed, for a cough that is troublesome in the night, it is almost a certain relief for that night, as I am told by persons that have tried it; and that in the beginning of a cold, when the saliva or phlegm is thin, by using the machine as hot as you can bear it, it immediately renders it so thick as to be easily expectorated.

Care must be taken that the lid is as nearly air tight as it can be. If used too hot it will cause some pain in the stomach. It should not be used above two or three times with the same herbs and water, because all the most volatile parts will have been drawn off. It must always be made warm when used, which may be done by putting it on the fire, when both the tubes and the top are close stop'd.

Other uses may occur to the curious. I hear it is much approved of by several physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in this neighbourhood, and by a very eminent physician at Manchester.

Th. C.
I have the honor to inform you that the machine and tubes are now ready for the public sale. The price is 10s. and next day shall be delivered to you a paper of the method.

* *Phil. Mag. & Natural History*, p. 166.

A Palsy cured by Electrifying.

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Extract of a Letter from M. Jallabert to M. Cramer; dated Jan. 30, 1748.

I Have been much employ'd, this winter, about the effects of Electricity; and as I was obliged to make experiments which required dexterity, I had recourse to M. *Gaiot*, a surgeon. Chance has render'd my enquiries of more service than I thought, and engaged me to turn my views to the cure of several disempers. I had a curiosity to compare the effects of Electricity on living and dead animals with those which it might produce on limbs affected with the palsy, for which purpose I had brought unto me, on Dec. 26, a man called *Negret*, a lock-smith, who had been paralytic in his right arm almost 15 years. Besides the loss of feeling and motion, his arm, both above and below the elbow, was extremely emaciated. We immediately subjected him to the trial of the electric shock on his paralytic hand. The violence of the shock communicated itself principally to the top of his shoulder, so that the man imagined that M. *Gaiot* had struck him, and could not be convinced but by repeating the experiment, after M. *Gaiot* had chang'd his place.

I then had the paralytic arm laid bare, and the patient being placed on the pitch, and powerfully electrified, I caused sparks to issue from several parts of his arm. We immediately perceived that the muscles from which they burst forth were agitated with very strong convulsive motions; and soon after we saw the arm below the elbow, the wrist, and the fingers move one after another, this way, or that way, according as we drew a spark from this or that muscle. The phenomenon was too singular not to be examined with attention. I put myself in the place of the patient, and observed that my muscles also, and the parts contiguous, were mov'd whenever a spark came from them, without its being in my power to prevent it, and this still happen'd in their proper directions.— Thus, for instance, as the spark issued either from the *musculi extensores* or *flexores* of the wrist or fingers, so did these parts either bend down or raise themselves, in opposite directions. This observation, well verifi'd upon different parts of my own body, and afterwards on the paralytic arm, made me to hope that, by giving frequent and strong shocks to the paralytic muscles, I might restore them to their play, and cause a free circulation of the several fluids within them. With this view I began

operations successively on the several muscles. The *distactor* of the thumb alone took me up 5 or 6 days during the excessive cold; and I had need of those remarkable alterations which I saw, to support my patience amidst a world of other business. You will judge of the progress of the cure, by the following accounts of the condition of the patient, as given in M. *Gaiot's* letters.

Jan. 10. I found the paralytic arm in a much better state; the patient stretch'd forth his fore, middle, and ring-fingers; he could also extend his wrist, but not his thumb and little finger. This shew'd that the disorder was greatly alleviated, since but 10 days before the arm below the elbow was much emaciated, and the patient could not move his wrist nor a finger.

Jan. 24. he could stretch his wrist and all his fingers perfectly well, but not his thumb, tho' it had in a great measure recover'd its motions or *abduction, adduction and flexion*. The upper joint of the fore-finger and of the thumb could not as yet be perfectly extended, but he could move the arm both above and below the elbow better, and could lift his hand to his hat.

This day the patient took off his hat, and thank'd me, with tears in his eyes. The arm below the elbow is as plump and fleshy as the sound arm; and that part of the arm, which is above the elbow, on which I was prevented from making the operation by the great cold, increases considerably. The wrist can ply itself, and perform its several motions, even to a pint bottle of water in the hand.

I must not forget to tell you, that, in the course of our operation, I gave the patient the shock, but sometimes contrary to my intention, with an extraordinary force, which presented me with a phenomenon very proper to render those who make these experiments cautious and circumspect.

Feb. 28. Our friend's patient grows better every day; he takes off his hat without pain, already handles the great hammer, and reckons that in a few days he shall be able to work at the anvil.— Were it not for the extreme cold, we should yesterday have electrified him on the bare skin upon those muscles of the arm, which extend themselves towards the breast, and, by an inaction of 15 years, are render'd subject to be a little

* Performed by help of the *musculi abductores* and *adductores*, the former of which

pained from the renew'd motion of the arm.

[Mr Wilson, who proposes the publication of many Electrical Experiments, is to give an account of the cure of deafness, by the like method.] *See*

Mr UREAN,

1797.

ON occasion of the expected rejoicings for the peace, I cannot help observing that rockets, the most general and essential branch of all pyrotechnical decorations, besides the beauty of their appearance, are, or may be, of very great use in geography, navigation, military affairs, and many other arts; since, as they are the simplest objects that can be seen at great distances, and that can be furnished at any given place, at any time of the night, according to the will of the observer, they are thereby extremely fitted for determining the positions of places to each other, as also for signals, and, in short, for all kinds of instantaneous intercourse between distant stations.

But, to ascertain more distinctly the extent of country, thro' which this correspondence by rockets can be carry'd on, it is necessary to know how far a rocket can be seen. This will depend on two circumstances, which are, the quantity of its fire, that is, the size of the rocket; and the perpendicular height to which it ascends. I therefore wish that both these articles were better determined than hath yet been done, and the magnificent fireworks now preparing, furnish the most convenient means for this purpose.

For if such as are curious, and are from 15 to 50 miles distant from London, would carefully look out in all proper situations, on the night when these fireworks are play'd off, we should then know the greatest distance to which rockets can possibly be seen; which, if both the situation of the observer, and the evening be favourable, will not, I conceive, be less than 40 miles. And if ingenious gentlemen, who are within 1, 2 or 3 miles of the fireworks, would observe, as nicely as they can, the angle which the generality of the rockets shall make wth the horizon, at their greatest height, this will determine the perpendicular ascen. of those rockets to sufficient exactness: since, from the late survey of the country about London, the distance of the observer from the fireworks will be known; and this being the base of a right-angled triangle, the whole perpendicular is the height of the

rocket, that height will be found by the common principles of trigonometry.

The observing the angle which a rocket, when highest, makes with the horizon, is not difficult. For if it be a star-light night, it is easy to mark the last position of the rocket among the stars; whence, if the time of the night be known, the altitude of the point of the heavens corresponding thereto, may be found on a celestial globe. Or if this method be thought too complex, the same thing may be done by keeping the eye at a fixed place, and then observing on the side of a distant building, some known mark, which the rocket appears to touch when highest; for the altitude of that mark may be examined next day by a quadrant; or, if a level line be carried from the place where the eye was fixed to the point perpendicularly under the mark, a triangle may be formed, whose base and perpendicular will be in the same proportion as the distance of the observer from the fireworks, is to the perpendicular ascent of the rocket.

If it should be objected that the survey of the country about London is in some parts inaccurate, and that the different situation of the observer above or below the horizon of the fireworks ought to be taken into the account, I answer, that, within a proper distance, these errors will be of little moment, especially as this is a matter where the utmost accuracy is not required. However, if the station of the observer be ascertained, his real distance from the fireworks, and the elevation of his horizon, are easily determined, if such a nicety is thought necessary.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, to mention what hath been already done in this subject by others. *Auderson*, by certain trials, tho' not altogether conclusive, determined that a 6 inch rocket rose 1215 feet; and an inch and half rocket 1524 feet. The late Mr *Saxx*, who, in his survey of *Surrey*, made use of rockets for fixing the out-line of the county, did, on that occasion, instrumentally measure the height to which a pound rocket rose, and found it to be about 1400 feet. I shall only add that it were to be wish'd such curious gentlemen as shall make any observations of this kind, would communicate them to the world in your Magazine, that they might be compar'd with each other; and that thence the subject of the present enquiry might be with the more certainty determined.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Vice-Admiral RUYTER.
tinued from p. 445.)

idst of all these distinguish-
ours, this great man lived in
s, like a plain citizen; but
did not any wise abate the
ry regard that was paid to
upon the States sending a
e year 1670, against the *Al-*
of whose pirate ships they
command was given to *Van*
because it was not impor-
for *Ruyter's* acceptance.—
571 put an end to the peace
is which *Europe* was enjoy-
g, perceiving that the ben-
d Triple Alliance was an
able obstacle to her conquer-
Countries, bent her thoughts
he allies, and be revenged
s, who had set this league
he began by clandestinely se-
lanch, and working the *swede*
f that he was not obliged to
l, if it should be attack'd on
ccount than the Triple Alli-
States sent their fleet of 62
desiring the K. of *England*
s. He did not fail to do so,
to act against theirs. Fre-
a rupture were soon found
alute of the flag, the domi-
fca, the herring-fishery, all
English arrogated to them-
e brought under debate a
peace of *Breda*, was account-
validity, and Personary *De*
edient, though so equitable
was rejected by *Dumay*, the
assador, as proposed too late.
pursuant to the advice of
mary, would have consented
ships, whatever they were,
gle or in squadrons, or even
et, should strike their flag to
ship bearing the King's
long as his *Britannic* majesty,
y to the Triple Alliance,
ry on a war against *France*,
at this compliance should not
ed as a precedent for future

ambassador in *France*, la-
acity that king, by represent-
the innocence of his matters,
condemn'd before they were
all his endeavours were in-
It was well known at *Paris*,
son, that the Provinces were
usion; that the members of
General could not agree a-
bilities, and the choice of a
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Governor and Captain-General: that
many were for separating these two dig-
nities; that some would not at all ac-
mit of the first; that others were for
prescribing certain limitations to the per-
son on whom it should be contr'd;
A and that several Provinces again refused
their consent, and quotas necessary for
levying troops, until a Captain-General
should be nominated. These unreason-
able feuds lengthen'd out their delibe-
rations; a too confident security, as well
as a low treasury, nearly exhausted by
the late wars, had made them neglect
the keeping up an army sufficient to de-
fend the frontiers. At last the Prince of
Orange was chosen to command the ar-
my in the ensuing campaign, as Capt.
General, who, tho' but a youth, stop'd
the rapidity of the *French*, and put e-
very thing into a better posture. The
C *English*, without declaring war, com-
mitted several acts of hostility, taking
four of the *East India* company's ships,
besides seizing all the *Dutch* vessels in
the ports of *England*. The States were
upon issuing out an order to seize all
ships belonging to the *English*; but some
honourable members of the assembly re-
presented how iniquitous such a seizure
would be, as a breach of the 32d arti-
cle of the peace of *Breda*, which the
States were bound to observe, tho' vio-
lated by the K. of *England*. That be-
sides, to sequester the effects of those
who, relying on the peace, came to car-
ry on a beneficial traffic, would be a
scandalous infraction of all public faith.
Whereupon the *English* ships being left
at liberty, such a striking act of equity
shamed the *English* to imitate it in part;
for tho' they released all the *Dutch* ships
seized in their harbours, they kept six,
taken from the *India* company.

F About the end of May Lieut. Admiral
Van Ghent chased an *English* squadron
up the river *Thames*; but the want of
men and stores obliged him to desist
from any further enterprize. *Ruyter*
also falling in with the two Kings' fleets
off the coasts of *Flanders*, prepared for
an action, which they avoided; but it
was fought a few days after in *Solebry*.

G Here the before-mentioned *Brackel* a-
gain signalized himself, having dard
only with his ship, which carried but
300 men and 62 guns, to attack that of
Montagu, A lin of the Blue, a ship of
104 large guns and 1000 men, and
poured so many broadsides into her as
to sink her. *Montagu*, who was above
striking to a common captain, gloriously
follow'd the fate of his ship, but was

Q q q

lieutenant was taken. The *Dutch* lost also their Lieut. Adm. *Van Ghent*, and night put an end to this hot action, after an almost equal loss, but rather greater on the *English* side, as may be conjectured from their not renewing the engagement on the following day, when they had the weather-gage.—The *English* officers were full of *Ruyter's* praises, and *Montagu's* lieutenant declar'd that the *Dutch* Admiral alone was worth a whole fleet, being at once admiral, captain, pilot, sailor and soldier.

The States were far from having the same success by land. Attack'd on three different sides by the armies of *France*, *Cologne* and *Munster*, and distracted by intestine commotions, they had not troops or ammunition to make a stand against such powerful enemies; so that, in less than one month, they lost three entire Provinces. The reduction of *Utrecht* and *Naerden* threw all *Holland* into such a consternation, that the sluices were opened to lay the country under water. The people, exasperated by so many misfortunes, raised insurrections in several towns against their magistrates. — *John de Witt* was assaulted by four assassins, as he was returning home at night from the assembly of the States; the like attempt was made upon his brother the bailiff, but they both got clear for that time. The majority of the people, soldiery and ecclesiastics, maintained that the only way left to save the State was to crush the *Lovenstein* faction, to annul the perpetual Edict, and to restore the *Pr. of Orange* to all the posts and honours which his ancestors had exercised so much to the welfare and reputation of their country. The Edict was abrogated, and the Prince chose Governor of *Holland* and *Zeeland*, and Captain General and Admiral of the *United Provinces*; his Highness and the States Deputies having been disengaged from the oaths which they had taken to the contrary.—The people, not being thoroughly satisfied with this promotion, were for removing several magistrates and others from their posts, upon which his Highness, in order to silence these clamours, sent circular letters to all the towns, declaring that the calamities which God had seen fit to send upon the State, proceeded chiefly from the treachery and cowardice of the governors, officers and soldiers appointed to defend the frontier places; but that he did not know that any deputies or magistrates in the province of *Holland*, had done, or had endeavour'd to do any thing con-

trary to their honour, their oath, or duty.

After *Solebay* fight, there was such a want of powder as obliged the States to borrow the whole stock of the *East India* company, and purchase all they could from the magazines in the *Netherlands*. A few days after they were reduced to still greater distress. A necessity of diminishing the sea forces by one third, the better to oppose the progress of the *French* by land, occasioned orders to be sent to *Ruyter* to avoid engaging the *English*, and only oppose their making a descent on the coasts of the *United Provinces*. But, notwithstanding all *Ruyter's* vigilance, it is thought that the *English* would have landed near the *Texel*, waiting only for the flood to carry their soldiers ashore in boats, but that the ebb that day, by a kind of miraculous deviation from the common course, having lasted twelve hours, deprived them of the opportunity. The following week came on a storm of four days continuance, which, as it greatly damaged *Ruyter's* fleet, so it also spared not the *English*, disabling them from going upon any enterprize for some time after.—The fleet all this while was but weakly manned, and ill provided with stores: The garrisons were under the same wants, and without means to reinforce them. The *French* and *English* would come to no accommodation, but upon conditions quite insupportable to the States: 1. That the two crowns should have a share in the *East India* trade. 2. That *Holland* should pay them thirty millions of guilders, before the conclusion of the treaty. 3. That the Roman Catholick religion should be allowed public exercise in all places which should remain under their High Mightinesses government. 4. That the town of *Sluice*, the islands of *Walcheren*, *Cadzand*, *Goeree* and *Voorne* should be given up to his *British* majesty. 5. That the most Christian King should have, for his share, all the towns which the *Dutch* possess'd in *Flanders* and *Brabant*, and be master also of the *Rhine* and *Maese*.

Public affairs, thus declining from bad to worse, increased the hatred of the people against the two brothers the *De Witts*, to whom all miscarriages were imputed. The Bailiff was thrown into prison at *Dort*, while the boors of the island of *Voorn* were upon the hunt after him to kill him. Among other crimes the Bailiff was accused of, there were three, the falsity of which *Ruyter* himself clear'd up in a letter purposely written to the States of *Holland*: 1. That

when the Bailiff was in the fleet, a little before his return to *Dort*, he had quarrell'd with *Ruyter*, and drawn his sword, but that *Ruyter* wounded him in the arm. 2. That the said Bailiff had opposed fighting the enemies of their country, and especially the *French*. 3. That the day after *Sablon* fight, the said Bailiff was against renewing the engagement.—In these points *Ruyter* not only certified the Bailiff's innocence, but made very honourable mention of his bravery and resolution. The same day *Jehn de Witt* earnestly requested the States' permission to resign his employment of Grand Pensionary. It was complied with, and he received the thanks of their assembly, for his long and important services, being also confirmed as a counsellor in the court of *Holland*, which dignity had been newly conferred on him. This resignation did not allay the rancour of his enemies, for on the 20th of *August*, about five in the evening, going to the prison to carry his brother away to the place appointed for his banishment, they were both murder'd by the burghers of the *Hague*, who had been order'd under arms by the magistrates, to prevent disorders of any kind. Such was the brutality of these wretches, that they stop'd not at killing them, but most shamefully abused their dead bodies, then dragged them upon a scaffold, and hung them naked by the feet on a gibbet. The same day the States of *Holland* dispatch'd away a letter to his Highness, declaring, that so far were they from having countenanced, or being accomplices in this violent procedure, that they accounted the murder to be a detestable and horrid fact.

These commotions had brought the State to the very brink of ruin, and about this time they narrowly escaped a terrible blow. The *India* fleet, which had above 140 tons of gold (near a million and a half sterling) had come to an anchor off the coasts of *North Holland*. The States were for having *Ruyter* go without delay to assist the company's ships, as the *English* were looking out for them at the mouth of the *Texel*; and that he should at any rate defend them against the enemy. But his Highness's opinion was, that the fleet should not be exposed on that account. The *English*, to cause a diversion, so that *Ruyter* should not be sent to the assistance of the *India* fleet, made several feints of landing sometimes at *Stuice*, and sometimes at the *Brill*; however, amidst these stratagems and false alarms, the home-

ward bound ships got safe into the *Texel*, without so much as one of them falling into the enemy's hands.

The feuds ran almost as high at sea as on the land, the officers mutually charging one another with cowardice. Tho' they had glutted their rage in their barbarities on the two *de Witts*, yet the people would not be quiet till the States empowered his Highness to displace such magistrates as the burghers suspected, in all the towns in *Holland* that should desire it. The fury of the mob rose so high, that some mutineers at *Amsterdam* attempted to pillage the worthy Lieut. Admiral's house, and had actually done it, if *Smith*, a captain of the city guard, a relation of Mrs *Ruyter*, had not halten'd with his company of above 200 men, to protect it. But it would have been difficult to withstand the impetuosity of the populace, if, fortunately, a captain of a yacht of 6 guns had not, in the very crisis, dropp'd anchor just before *Ruyter's* house, which faced the *Y*, and sided with its defenders. It is thought that this tumult had been secretly animated by some leading men among the people; for a man who lived in the admiral's neighbourhood, seeing Capt. *Smith* at the head of his company, told him he had just spoke to a person of note, who, with one word, could prevail more upon this furious populace, than all his burghers put together.—The Prince was no sooner informed of this attack, but he provided immediately for the security of *Ruyter* and his family, by sending him a safeguard, and that before it was requested. Notwithstanding all this, a Russian made an attempt upon *Ruyter's* life that same year, soon after his return to *Amsterdam*.—The close of the year was no better than its beginning; for the *French*, headed by *Luxembourg*, not only pillaged *Swammerdam* and *Eede-grave*, but also committed such barbarities as are still remember'd with horror. The magistrates of *Amsterdam*, fearing that, if a frost should come on, the *French* would pass over the ice, and assault their city, appointed *Ruyter* commander in chief of all their militia, to defend the *Y* against the enemy's landing. The sea, however, continued still to favour the *Dutch*; for the storms and cross winds several times hinder'd the *English* from making a descent on their coasts; besides, the *Zealand* privateers, a most daring set of men, brought home a great number of their merchant ships.

(To be continued.)

THE GENERAL and DEFINITIVE
TREATY of PEACE.

IN the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

Be it known to all people, whom these presents now actually concern, or hereafter may concern in any respect whatsoever.

The ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, the King of Great Britain, and of the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces, having concluded and signed in this city of Aix la Chapelle, the 18th of this present month of October, on the foundation of the preliminaries first agreed upon and adjusted between them, on the 30th of April last past, before the date hereof, a general and definitive treaty of peace, together with two separate articles, the purport of which said treaty and separate articles annex'd, is to this or the like effect :

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. So be it.

Be it known to all people whom these presents now actually concern, or hereafter may concern in any respect whatsoever. Europe now sees the happy day shine forth, that the divine providence had pointed out for the establishment of her repose. A general peace succeeds the long and bloody war, which has been carried on between the most serene and puissant Prince Louis XV. by the Grace of God, the Most Christian King of France and Navarre, on the one part; the most serene and puissant Prince George II. by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, Arch-treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire; and the serene and most puissant Princess Maria-Theresa, by the Grace of God, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Emperess of the Romans, on the other : As also between the most serene and most puissant Prince Philip V. by the Grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies (of glorious memory) and after his decease, the most serene and most puissant Prince Ferdinand VI. by the Grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies, of the one part; the aforesaid King of Great Britain, and the Emperess-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and the most serene and most puissant Prince Charles-Emanuel III. by the Grace of God, King of Sardinia, of the other : In which said war their High and Mighty Lordships the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, are interested as allies of the King of Great Britain, and the Emperess-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia; and his most serene Highness the Duke of Modena, and the most serene republic of Genoa, as auxiliaries of the King of Spain.

God in his great mercy has been pleas'd to make known, to all the powers abovemention'd, at one and the same time, the ways and means which he hath appointed for their mutual reconciliation, and the restoration of peace and tranquillity to the several nations under

their respective governments. The powers abovemention'd have sent their respective ministers plenipotentiaries to Aix la Chapelle, where those of his Most Christian Majesty, the King of Great Britain, and of the States General of the United Provinces, having agreed and settled several preliminary articles for a general pacification, and those of his Most Catholic Majesty, of the Emperess-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, of the King of Sardinia, of the D. of Modena, and of the republic of Genoa, having acceded thereunto, a general cessation of all hostilities, both by land and sea, has been happily procur'd.

In order therefore to put a final conclusion at Aix la Chapelle aforesaid, to the important work of a solid and lasting peace, the high contracting powers have nominated, appointed, and furnished with their full powers, the most illustrious and most excellent Lords hereafter mentioned, to be their ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiaries, viz.

His most sacred and most Christian Majesty has nominated the Lords *Alphonse Maria-Louis Count de St Severin of Aragon*, Knight of his order, and *John Gabriel de la Portbume Taveil*, Knight of our Lady of Mount Carmel, and of St Lazarus of Jerusalem, counsellor of the King in his councils, secretary of the chamber, and of the cabinet of his majesty; as also of the orders of his Royal Highness the Dauphin and the Princesses of France.

His majesty the King of Great Britain has nominated the Lord *John, Earl of Sandwich*, Viscount *Binchbrook*, Baron *Montague of St Neots*, peer of England, and first lord commissioner of the admiralty, one of the lords regents of the kingdom, his minister plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces; and Sir *Thomas Robinson*, Knight of the most noble order of the Bath, and his minister plenipotentiary to his majesty the Emperor of the Romans, and her majesty the Emperess-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia.

His Sacred Catholic Majesty hath nominated the Lord Don *James Maffione de Lima y Sotomayor*, gentleman of his aforesaid Catholic majesty's bed-chamber, and Major-General of his forces.

Her sacred majesty the Emperess-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia has appointed Lord *Venceslaus Anthony Count of Cauxitz Rittberg*, Lord of *Essen*, *Stedeldorf*, *Ausfelditz*, *Hungarischbrod*, &c. actual intimate counsellor of state to their imperial majesties.

His sacred majesty the King of Sardinia has nominated Don *Joseph d'Offorio*, Knight of the Great Cross, and grand conservator of the military orders of St Maurice and St Lazarus, and envoy extraordinary of his aforesaid Sardinian majesty to the K. of Great Britain; and *Joseph Borre*, Count de *Cavanues*, his counsellor of state, and his minister to the Lords the States General of the United Provinces.

The High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces have nominated the Lords *William Count of Bentinck*, Lord of *Rhoen* and *Peperdelt*, of the body of the nobles of the Province of Holland and West Frisland, curator

curator of the university of *Leiden*, &c. *Frederick Henry*, Baron of *Wassenaar*, Lord of the *Troo Catswyck* and of *Zant*, of the body of the nobles of the Province of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, *Hog Heemraad* of *Rhyndland*, &c. *Gerard Arraud Hufelaer*, burg-maiter and counsellor of the city of *Amsterdam*, and director of the *East India* company: *John*, Baron of *Borselle*, first noble and representative of the nobility in the States to the council and admiralty of *Zealand*, and director of the *East India* company: *Onno Zwier Van Haaren*, Greitman of *West Sterlingwerff*, deputy counsellor of the Province of *Friesland*, and commissary-general of all the *Swiss* and *Grisen* troops in the service of the aforesaid States General; the respective deputies in the assembly of the States General, and in the council of state, on the part of the provinces of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, *Zealand* and *Friesland*.

The serene Duke of *Modena* has nominated the Sieur Count de *Monzone*, his counsellor of state, and colonel in his service, and minister-plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty.

The Serene Republic of *Genoa* has nominated the Sieur *Francis Maria*, Marquis *Doria*, &c.

All which plenipotentiaries having communicated their respective powers in full form, copies whereof are annex'd at the conclusion of this present treaty, and after having held conferences on the different topics which their respective sovereigns judged proper to be inserted in the deed of general pacification, have agreed to the following articles:

I. THAT there shall be a christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as land, and a sincere and inviolable friendship preserved between the high powers abovementioned, their heirs, successors, kingdoms, states, provinces, countries, subjects, and vassals, of what rank and condition sever they may be, without any exception either of places or persons; inasmuch as the high contracting powers are very assiduous to maintain between them and their aforesaid states and subjects, that reciprocal friendship and correspondence, without permitting hostilities (of what nature or kind soever) to be committed on one side or the other, or on any cause or pretence whatsoever, and industriously avoiding all things for the future, that may any ways disturb or alter that union, which is now so happily established between them; and on the other hand, using their utmost endeavours to procure, on all occasions, whatever may contribute to their mutual glory, interest and advantage, without giving the least aid or assistance, directly or indirectly, to any persons whomsoever, who would willingly injure or prejudice any of the high contracting powers whatsoever.

II. That there shall be a general oblivion of whatever is past during the war, that is now finished. And that each party, upon the day appointed for the exchange of the ratifications on all sides, shall be put into the possession of all his estates, dignities, ecclesiastical benefits, honours and revenues, which they either actu-

ally enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed, at the commencement of the war; notwithstanding all disposals, seizures, or confiscations, occasioned by the late war.

III. The treaty of *Wisspalia* in 1648; that of *Madrid*, between the crowns of *Spain* and *England*, in 1667, 1678, and 1679; that of *Ryswick* in 1697; of *Utrecht* in 1713; that of *Roder* in 1714; the treaty of the Triple Alliance at the *Hague*, in 1717; that of the Quadruple Alliance at *London* in 1718; and the treaty of peace at *Vienna* in 1738, shall serve as a basis or foundation of the general peace and the present treaty; and for this purpose, those treaties are renew'd and confirm'd in the best form, and directly as they are herein inserted, word for word; inasmuch that they shall be punctually observed for the future in all their full force and virtue, and be faithfully executed on one side and the other (such points, however, as have been derogated from in the present treaty only excepted).

IV. That all the prisoners on one side and the other, as well those at sea as those by land, and the respective hostages required or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored without ransom, in six weeks, or as soon afterwards as possible, computing from the exchange of the ratification of the present treaty, and that the same shall be immediately entered upon after such exchange. All vessels, as well men of war as merchantmen, that shall have been taken since the expiration of the terms agreed upon for the cessation of hostilities at sea, shall be in like manner faithfully restored with all their stores and cargoes, and sureties shall be given on all sides for payment of the debts, which either such prisoners or hostages shall contract in those estates wherein they had been detain'd, until their discharge.

V. That all the conquests that have been made since the commencement of the war, or which since the conclusion of the preliminary articles signed the 30th day of *April* last, might have been or were made, either in *Europe*, or the *East* or *West Indies*, or in any other part of the world whatsoever, shall be restored without exception, in conformity to what was stipulated by the aforesaid preliminary articles, and by the declarations that have been since signed: The high contracting powers do covenant not only incessantly to proceed in making such restitutions, but likewise in putting his most serene highness *Don Philip* into the possession of those estates, which were agreed to be delivered up to him, by virtue of the preliminary articles aforesaid. The said parties solemnly renouncing for themselves, their heirs, and successors, all right and claim whatsoever, by what title or pretence whatsoever, to all the estates, countries, and places, that they have respectively covenanted to restore; saving, however, and reserving the reversion of such estates so agreed to be delivered into the hands of the aforesaid most serene Infant *Don Philip*.

VI. It is determined and agreed, that the respective restitutions and cessions in *Europe* shall all be entirely made and executed on every side in the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible.

from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty of the eight parties before-mentioned; so that within the same term of six weeks, the most Christian King shall restore both to the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and to the States General of the United Provinces, all the places he has taken from them during the war.

The Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, in consequence hereof, shall be replaced in the full and peaceable possession of all that she enjoy'd before the present war in the Low Countries and elsewhere, except what is otherwise settled by the present treaty. At the same time the Lords the States General of the United Provinces are to be put into full and peaceable possession, such as they enjoy'd before the present war, of the towns of *Bergen-op-Zoom* and *Mastricht*, and of all they possessed before the present war in *Dutch Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Holland*, and elsewhere.

And the towns and places in the Low Countries, the sovereignty of which belonged to the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, wherein their High Mightinesses have the right of garrison, shall be evacuated to the troops of the republic in the same time. The King of Sardinia to be, in the same time and manner, entirely re-established and maintained in the duchy of Savoy, and in the county of Nice, and also in all the states, countries, places and parts, taken from him on occasion of the present war.

The serene Duke of Modena, the serene republic of Genoa, shall at the same time be entirely re-established and maintained in the states, countries, places and forts, taken from them during the present war, and this agreeable to the tenor of the 13th and 14th articles of this treaty relating thereto.

All the restitutions and cessions of the said towns, forts and places, to be made, with all the artillery and ammunition found therein, on the day of their occupation in the course of the war by the powers which have made the said cessions and restitutions, and this according to the inventories which have been made, or which shall be delivered *bona fide* on all sides, extending so far, that as to the pieces of artillery which have been sent elsewhere to be new-cast, or for other purposes, they are to be replaced by the same number, of the same sort in weight and metal; but the towns of *Mons*, *Arbe*, *Oudenarde*, and *Mexin*, the fortifications of which have been demolished, are to be given up without the artillery. Nothing is to be demanded for the money expended on the fortifications of all the others, nor for other public or private works which have been made in the countries thus to be restored.

VII. In consideration of the restitutions, their most Christian and Catholic majesties make by the present treaty, either to her majesty the Q. of Hungary and Bohemia, or to his majesty the K. of Sardinia, the duchies of Parma, Piacentia and Guastalla, shall for the future belong to the serene Infant Don Philip, and be possessed by him, and his male descendants, *bona in legitimate marriage*, in the same manner

and extent, as they have been enjoy'd by the present possessors; and the said serene Infant, or his male descendants, shall enjoy the said three duchies, agreeable to and on the conditions expressed in the acts of cession of the Em-

A press-Queen of Hungary and the King of Sardinia, to be remitted, together with their ratifications of the present treaty, to the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Catholic king, in the same manner as the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiaries of their most Christian and Catholic majesties shall remit, with the ratifications of their majesties, to that of the King of Sardinia the orders to the generals of the French and Spanish troops for restoring Savoy and the county of Nice, to persons commission'd to receive them; so that the restitution of the said states, and the taking possession of the said duchies of Parma, &c. by, or in the name of, the serene Infant Don Philip, may be effected at the same time, agreeable to the articles of cession, the tenor whereof is as follows.

Translation of the Act of Cession of the Empress-Queen, which was written in the Latin Language.

WE Maria-Theresa, &c. make known by these presents, that, in order to put an end to this fatal war, the ministers plenipotentiary of the serene and most potent Prince George II. King of Great Britain, and of the most potent Prince Lewis XV. the most Christian king; as well as of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces, agreed on the 30th of April of the present year, on certain preliminary articles, which have been since accepted and ratified by all the princes interested therein. The tenor of the fourth of these articles is conceived in the following manner:

The duchies of Parma, Piacentia, and Guastalla, shall be ceded to the Infant Don Philip, to be held by him by way of establishment, with the right of reversion to the present possessors, after the King of the Two Sicilies shall be removed to the crown of Spain, or in case the said serene Infant Don Philip should happen to die without issue.

And as a definitive treaty has ensued, the articles whereof explain the several heads relating to this matter, which has been likewise unanimously accepted by all those who are interested therein, and among other things, declared that, &c.—Here follows the seventh article of the Treaty verbatim.

It is for this reason, and in order to discharge ourselves of what we are bound to by the present articles, in a well-grounded hope that their most Christian and Catholic majesties, as well as the party who shall hereafter be possessed of the three duchies, and his male descendants, will actually and *bona fide* fulfil the purport of the articles above-mentioned, that we do renounce and quit all manner of claims, rights and pretensions to us belonging, under what title or cause soever, to the said three duchies of Parma, Piacentia, and Guastalla, of which we were formerly possessed: which said claims, rights

rights and pretensions, we do hereby, in the best and most solemn form we possibly can, transfer to the said serene Infant Don Philip, and to his male descendants, lawfully begotten: We absolve likewise all the inhabitants of the said dutchies, in general, from that oath of allegiance which they have taken to us; but as to that which they shall hereafter take to those to whom we transfer our rights, it is to be of force no farther than while the said serene Infant Don Philip, or any of his descendants, have not ascended the throne either of the *Two Sicilies* or that of *Spain*; for we do expressly reserve, as well for ourselves as for our successors, all the claims, rights and pretensions to those dutchies, which formerly did belong to us; as also the right of reversion, provided the said Infant Don Philip should die without issue male.

The King of Sardinia's Act of Cession, translated from the Italian Language.

CHARLES EMANUEL, &c. The earnest desire which we have to contribute, as much as possible, on our part to the speedy re-establishment of the public peace and tranquillity, has induced us to accede to the preliminary articles, which were signed the 30th of April last, between the ministers of their Britannick and most Christian Majesties, and the Lords the States General of the *United Provinces*; and which we likewise signed on the 31st of May last, by the hands of our plenipotentiary. As to what is to be performed on our part, in pursuance of the said preliminaries, particularly that which relates to the execution of the fourth article of the said preliminaries, by virtue whereof the dutchies of *Parma*, *Placentia*, and *Gualfara*, are to be transferred to the said serene Prince Don Philip, in order to his holding the same by way of establishment, with the right of reversion to the present possessors, when the King of the *Two Sicilies* shall have ascended the throne of *Spain*, or in case the said Infant should die without issue male: We, by virtue of the present act, renounce, transfer, and let over, as well for ourselves as for our successors, to the said serene Infant Don Philip, and to his male descendants lawfully begotten, the town of *Placentia*, and the *Placentine*, whereof we were before possessed, for him to enjoy it as Duke of *Parma*; renouncing on this account all claims, rights and pretensions to us belonging, but expressly reserving, nevertheless, as well for ourselves as for our successors, the right of reversion in the cases above-mentioned. In witness, &c.

VIII. For the better assurance, and more effectual performance of the said restitutions, it is covenanted and agreed, that they shall be duly executed and accomplished on all sides in *Europe*, within the term of six weeks, or as soon as conveniently may be, from the day that the ratifications of all the eight contracting powers shall be exchanged; for which purpose, in fifteen days, after the present treaty shall be signed, the generals or other persons, whom the high contractors both on our part and the o-

ther, shall think most proper to commission, shall assemble at *Brussels* and *Nice*, to concert and agree to such means for proceeding to the restitutions, as shall be equally convenient for the troops, as for the inhabitants, and the respective countries, but so as that all and each of the high contracting powers may be in entire and peaceable possession, without any exception, be it by cession or otherwise, within the term of six weeks, or as soon as conveniently may be, after the ratifications of the present treaty of all the said eight powers shall be exchanged, in conformity to their intentions and engagements thereby contracted.

IX. In consideration that, notwithstanding the reciprocal engagement by the eighteenth article of the preliminaries, which imports, that all the restitutions should proceed on an equal footing, and should be executed at one and the same time, his most Christian majesty, by the sixth article of the present treaty, engages to restore in six weeks, or so soon as conveniently may be, from the day the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged, all the conquests he has made in the *Low Countries*; while 'tis impossible, from the distance of the country, that what concerns *America* can be effected at the same time, or the term fixed for its perfect execution; the King of *Great Britain*, therefore, engages on his part to send to his most Christian majesty, immediately after the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged, two persons of rank and distinction to reside in *France*, as hostages, till such time as they shall have a certain and authentic account of the restitution of the royal island, called *Cape Breton*, and of all the conquests that the arms or subjects of his Britannic majesty may have made in the *East* and *West Indies*, before or after the preliminaries, shall be signed. Their Britannic and most Christian majesties bind themselves likewise, upon the ratifications of the present treaty being exchanged, to remit the duplicates of the orders given to the commissaries respectively appointed to restore and receive whatever may have been conquered on one part and the other, in the *East* and *West Indies*, conformable to the second article of the preliminaries, and the declarations of the 21st and 31st of May, and the 8th of July last, in regard to what concerns the said conquests in the *East* and *West Indies*.

Provided always, nevertheless, that the said royal island of *Cape Breton* shall be restored with all the artillery and ammunition which was found therein on the day that it was surrendered; and as to the other restitutions, they shall have their effect conformable to the purport of the 11th article of the preliminaries, and the declarations and conventions of the 21st and 31st of May, and the 8th of July, in the same state and condition wherein things were found on the 11th of June, N. S. in the *West Indies*, and the 31st of October, N. S. in the *East Indies*, and every thing else to be restored on the same footing as they were before the present war begun.

The said respective commissaries, both those for the *West* and those for the *East Indies*, are

required to be ready to set out on the first advice, that their *Britannic* and most Christian majesties shall receive of the ratifications being duly exchanged, and to be furnished with all the necessary instructions, commissions, powers and orders for the more expeditious accomplishment of their majesties' said intentions, and of the engagements they have contracted by the present treaty.

X. The ordinary revenues of such countries as are to be respectively restored or yielded up, and the imposts laid for the support and winter-quarters of the troops, shall belong to those powers that are in possession till the day on which the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged, without its being permitted, nevertheless, to use any manner of execution, in case they have been given sufficient notice for the payment. The troops to be furnished with forage and utensils to the time of evacuation; by means whereof all the powers covenant and agree to repeat nothing, nor exact any taxes and contributions, which they might have established on the countries, towns and places that they have been in possession of during the course of the war, and that they had not been discharged to the time that the events of the said war had forced them to abandon the said countries, towns and places; all pretensions of this nature being made void by the present treaty.

XI. All such papers, letters, instructions and archives, as shall be found in the countries, lands, towns and places to be restored, as well as those belonging to the countries yielded up, shall be respectively delivered, or *bona fide* furnished at the same time, if possible, as possession shall be taken, or at furthest two months after the ratifications of the present treaty of all the eight contracting powers shall be exchanged, in whatever place the said papers or instructions shall be found, namely, those which had been removed from the archives of the grand council of *Meclin*.

XII. The King of *Sardinia* shall continue in possession, not only of what he anciently, but what he lately enjoyed, and particularly of the acquisition he made in 1743 of the *Vigevanasque*, one part of the *Paucsan*, and of the county of *Angbiera*, in the same manner as this prince now possesses them, by virtue of the cessions which have been made him.

XIII. The Serene Duke of *Modena*, by virtue, as well of the present treaty as of his rights, prerogatives, and dignities, shall in six weeks, or sooner if possible, after the ratifications of the treaty shall be exchanged, be put in the actual possession of all the states, places, forts, effects and revenues, which he enjoy'd before the war. At the same time he is to have the archives, instructions, writings, and moveables of what nature soever, restored to him; as also the artillery, baggage and ammunition which were found in the places at the time of their possession: For as to so much as shall appear deficient, or shall have been converted into any other form, the just value of such materials to be removed, shall be paid for in ready money; which money, as well as the equiva-

lent of the fiefs, which the serene Duke of *Modena* was in possession of in *Hungary*, if not restored, shall be settled and adjusted by the respective generals or commissaries, who are to assemble at *Nice* in fifteen days after the signature, according to the 8th article of the present treaty, in order to consult on proper ways and means for the execution of the reciprocal restitutions and possessions; so that at the time, and on the same day as the serene Duke of *Modena* shall be put into possession of all his estates, he may likewise enter into the enjoyment, either of his fiefs in *Hungary*, or the said equivalent, and receive the value of such things as cannot be restored him: he shall also, in the same term of six weeks after the ratifications shall be exchanged, have justice done him with respect to the allodial effects of the house of *Guastalla*.

XIV. The Serene republic of *Genoa*, as well by virtue of the present treaty, as of its rights, prerogatives and dignities, in six weeks, or as soon as conveniently may be, after the ratifications of the said treaty shall be exchanged, shall re-enter into possession of all those states, forts, places and countries, of what nature soever; as also into all those rents and revenues that it enjoy'd before the war; particularly all and each of the members and subjects of the said republic shall in the said term after the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged, re-enter into the possession, enjoyment, and liberty of disposing of all the funds they had in the banks of *Vienna*, in *Austria*, in *Bohemia*, or in any other part of the dominions of the Empress-Queen, of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and of the King of *Sardinia*, and the interests shall be exactly and regularly paid them, from the day that the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged.

XV. It is concluded and agreed between the eight high parties, that, for the benefit and support of the peace in general, and for the tranquillity of *Italy* in particular, all things shall remain there in the state and condition they were before the war, excepting and after the execution of the dispositions made by the present treaty.

XVI. The Treaty of the *Assiento*, signed at *Madrid* the 27th of *March*, 1713, and the article of the annual ship, making part of the said treaty, are particularly confirmed by the present treaty for the four years during which the enjoyment was left since the commencement of the present war, and shall be executed on the same footing, and on the same conditions they have been, or might be, before the said war.

XVII. *Dunkirk* shall remain fortified on the land side in its present state, and for the sea side on the footing of ancient treaties.

XVIII. The claims of money of his *Britannic* majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, upon the crown of *Spain*; the differences concerning the Abbey of *St Hubert*; the boundaries of *Hainault*, and the courts lately established in the *Luxembourg*; the pretensions of the Elector *Palatine*, and the other articles, which have not been regulated, and therefore cannot be inserted

inserted in the present treaty, shall be settled amicably by the commissioners nominated for that purpose on each side, or otherwise, as it shall be agreed on by the interested powers.

XIX. The fifth article of the treaty of Quadruple Alliance concluded at London the 2d of August, 1718, containing the guaranty of the succession to the kingdom of Great Britain in the house of his reigning Britannick majesty, and by which every thing was provided that can relate to the person who takes upon himself the title of King of Great Britain, and to his descendants of both sexes, is expressly renewed by the present article, as much as if it had been inserted in its full extent.

XX. His Britannick majesty, in quality of Elector of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, both for himself and his heirs and successors, all his estates and possessions in Germany are comprised and guaranteed by the present treaty.

XXI. All the powers interested in the present treaty, who pursuant the Pragmatic Sanction of the 19th of Apr. 1713, for the entire inheritance of the late Emperor Charles VI. in favour of his daughter the present reigning Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and of her descendants forever, according to the order settled by the said Pragmatic Sanction, renew it in the best manner possible, at the exception nevertheless of the cessions already made, either by the late Emperor, the said Princess his daughter, or of those stipulated by the present treaty.

XXII. The duchy of Silesia and the county of Glaz, such as his Prussian majesty possesses at this day, are guaranteed to that Prince by all the powers, parties, and contractors of the present treaty.

XXIII. All the powers contracting and interested in the present treaty reciprocally and respectively guaranty its execution.

XXIV. The solemn ratifications of the present treaty, drawn up in good and due form, shall be exchanged in this city of Aix la Chapelle between all the eight parties, within the space of a month, or sooner if possible, from the day of signing.

In witness whereof, we their ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, in virtue of our full powers, have signed the present treaty with our own hands, and have set our seals with our coats of arms thereunto.

Done at Aix la Chapelle, the 7-18th day of October, 1748.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

I. Some of the titles made use of by the contracting parties, as well in the powers and other acts during the course of the negotiation, as in the preamble of the present treaty, not being generally acknowledged, it is concluded and agreed that no prejudice shall ever result therefrom to any of the said contracting parties; and that no consequences are to be cited or drawn from the titles taken or omitted on any side on account of the said negotiation and the present treaty.

II. It is agreed, that the French language made use of in all the copies of the present

treaty, and which may be used in the acts of accession, shall not furnish any example or consequence to be alleged or drawn therefrom, nor occasion the least prejudice in any manner to any of the contracting powers, as they must conform for the future to what has been and may be observed, on the part of the powers which are in possession, or giving and receiving copies of the like treaties and acts in any other language.

The present treaty, and the accessions which ensue, have the same force and virtue as if the said custom had been observed; and the present separate articles have likewise the same force as if they had been inserted in the treaty.

In witness whereof, we the under written ambassadors extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, of his Most Christian Majesty, and of the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, have signed the present articles, and affixed thereunto the seals of our arms, &c.

Done at Aix la Chapelle, the 7-18th of October, 1748.

Mr URRAN,

Whereas an anonymous writer, in your Mag. for Sept. p. 392, was pleased to propole a scheme for making a canal, or harbour for shipping, between *Sanwich* and *Goodwin Cayle*, his public spirit is much to be commended: but as he has spoken to the disadvantage of *Portsmouth* and *Spithead*, as allowed by all to be extremely inconvenient in time of war for a station for ships, and as Adm. *Vernon* calls *Spithead* the bottom of a sack, from whence ships of war, when wanted to oppose an invasion, cannot get out, I pray you to insert the following, that this writer, and all of his opinion, may see their mistake, with regard to *Portsmouth* and *Spithead*.

1. As to *Portsmouth* harbour, it is capable of receiving the greatest part, if not all the royal navy, that is ever laid up in ordinary, where they are cover'd from storms that may come from any point of the compass, by the towns of *Portsmouth*, *Gosport*, the common, block-house, gun-wharf, dock-yard, plantations, and the high hill of *Portsmouth*.—The depth of the harbour is so great, that first rates can ride at the lowest ebb, without touching the ground; and it has this advantage, that, as the water flows 7 hours, and ebbs 5, the flux being greater out than in, the bottom of the harbour is always scouring, and increasing in depth; and as strait harbours are often stopp'd up by bars, this never happens there, for the water running out in an angle, throws the bar out to the South-west (which is called the spit)

and leaves a deep channel close along under the shore out to *South-east Castle*.

The Dock-yard is so convenient, that nothing equals it; for besides its largeness, there are four great docks, whereof one is capable of receiving 2 capital ships at one time; and such is the dexterity of the workmen, that 5 ships may be docked and cleaned every day, while the spring-tides continue, which is generally 4 or 5 days, so that 20 or 25 ships can be docked every fortnight; add to this the improvements for setting of masts, and rigging with the utmost dispatch; besides this advantage above other yards, up the river, a ship can take in all her stores and guns as she lies at anchor, in the harbour, and when she is fitted, she can be at sea in half an hour.

The town of *Portsmouth* is so situated for defence of all its naval magazines, that it is next to impossible to hurt them by shipping, and there is but one thing wanting to make them secure by land, *viz.* a fortification round the Common, Dock-yard, and Gun-wharf; but the ground is already in the hands of the government, and marked out in order for it in due time. But as it is, if an enemy were to attempt to go into the harbour to destroy the shipping, they must first take the town by land; and that is so strongly fortified in the modern taste, that it must baffle a great army for many weeks; for round it, on the land side, there is a glacis and cover'd way, a deep fosse, which may be filled with water 8 feet high in half an hour, with ravines, and spurs without it; within the fosse, from the bottom, is masonry 12 feet perpendicular, with a double parapet for small arms on the mount, which is plann'd out in bastions and curtains, the bastions regularly flanking the faces of each other, with proper murderers always mounted. But if they attempt it by water only, besides the danger of the shallows when the buoys are removed, they must come under the artillery of *South-east Castle*; they must next run the gantlet between a long train of cannon from the town and the blockhouse, which last can rake them fore and aft for a mile together, and when they are got to the harbour's mouth, they can be stopped by a chain that always lies at the bottom, which can be immediately raised and fasten'd on both sides, and when there, they are exposed to the artillery of the town, blockhouse, and gun-wharf, which last contains all the cannon of the ship in ordinary, and where may be raised a stupendous battery at

pleasure. Therefore, an enemy in such a situation must inevitably sink in a few minutes; so there is no fear of the ships being surpris'd when laid up, as they were at *Chatham* by the *Dutch*, in the reign of *Charles II.* of glorious memory!

Spithead is the sea-road between the Isle of *Wight* and the continent of *Hampshire*, which, from *Cowes* to *St Helens*, is near 20 miles in length, in some places 3 miles broad, capable of receiving more than a thousand sail of shipping with ease, the anchoring ground good, being always mended as fast as it is torn by the flux and reflux of the water from east and west twice every tide, and of such safety, that the seamen call it the *King's bedchamber*, being secured from storms by the high lands of the Isle of *Wight*, from the west round to the fourth-east quarter, and from those of the opposite quarters by the main land, the town of *Portsmouth* being situate against the middle of the road, and a convenient hospital building near it for sick sailors.

But this Gentleman's citation from *Adm. Vernon*, says, 'That an invasion from the westward, with a westerly wind, would be dangerous with the fleet at *Spithead*, and that it would be equally dangerous from the eastward with an easterly wind.' All this is true, that ships sail with great difficulty against the wind; but let it be remember'd, that, to be near the middle of an enemy's coast is always safest when an invasion is apprehended, especially when we know not from what quarter the storm will fall. And there are living witnesses, that, in the year 1714, the *French* had assembled their forces at *Harre de Grace*, in order for embarking, when the fortifications of *Portsmouth* were discovered, and no ships at *Spithead* to oppose them; but a sudden catastrophe happening in the nick of time, dissuaded their measures.

But suppose the *French* should cultivate their navy in order to be a match for us at sea, and aim a bold stroke, their grand fleet must come from *Brest*, their ports in the Channel not being fit to assemble a proper number of large ships to look ours in the face. And suppose this fleet to consist of 80 sail of the line of battle ships, if they bring less, they do nothing; where must our ships rendezvous to oppose them? It is certainly good policy to have a good squadron of cruising ships to the westward in time of war, to clear the mouth of the Channel of privateers, and other small ene-

enemies; but *Torbay* is naked and dangerous, and *Phymuib* is not able to receive a fleet great enough to engage such a formidable force; and the same may be said of any harbour that can be formed to the eastward; and if our squadrons should be divided at such a time, part in the east, and part in the west, might not the enemy easily demolish them one after the other? and then I need not point out the consequence. It remains, therefore, that *Spithead* is our only barrier in such a case, where all the royal navy of *Great Britain* may ride with ease, and be ready to intercept all her enemies, from every quarter, that shall presume to disturb her repose. In a word, let this Gentleman's scheme be followed in forming a harbour to the eastward, and let every port in *England* and *Scotland* be promoted for the advantage of trade; but let *Spithead* be always made the defence of the nation, as it has often been the glory and the terror of the watery world. PHIL0-BRITANNIA.

[This Letter is the more acceptable, because it will not encourage our enemies.—The intelligence we have received from some other fortify'd places is so much the reverse, that we are restrained, by that consideration, from making it public.—We hope an enquiry what forts have been beautify'd and ornamented, even during the war, instead of being strengthened, and properly provided, and which may be quite laid down during the peace, and the expence saved, as confessedly of no defence in times of danger, is left to our watchful representatives, and every advocate for œconomy in the administration.]

S I R,

THE necessity of a HARBOUR to the *Downs*, appears quite evident by the destruction of ships and lives, which so frequently happens for want of it, that were an account to be taken of the value of ships only damaged and lost for a few years back, the sum would, I believe, bear the expence of making one; besides the convenience and advantages for merchant ships or men of war, waiting for fair winds or convoy; and a place of safety from enemies in time of war, or, after any distress by gale of wind, that they may be more readily refitted; it often happening that they cannot go to any other part, without the utmost danger; of which many late instances might be given.

So far I entirely agree with your former correspondent, p. 391; but I beg leave to say, that the most convenient

between *Deal* and *Walmer Castles*, which has not only the *South foreland*, a high land, to shelter it, but a good depth of water for coming in, with a suitable bottom for the pier heads, and the land proper soil to work on; also room sufficient to enlarge or improve it, by inclining North West, after the basons are made, toward *Middle Deal*, from whence onward to *Southwili*: might be dug a cut to the level of the marshes, to receive the great quantity of water which covers that land near three months in the year: this, together with the springs and streams there united, might make a good back water; or, if deficient, the stream which now runs from the marshes into *Sandwich Haven*, may be turned that way; nay, the whole river *Stour* †, if future improvements required it, the distance from *Sandwich*, thro' the level to *Deal Castle*, being only 5 miles.

An objection, I own, may be raised as to this situation of a harbour for the *Downs*, that as ships commonly do not lie so far to the southward, it would be difficult getting in. I answer, this will be so only on winds coming from the southward. But on a harbour's being at this bay, they would always lie nearer to it; and it's observable, with these winds there's room to turn from any part of the *Downs* on an ebb; water enough to go in on a flowing tide, and, as there is no flats to take them up, may stand in pretty near the shore, which cannot so easily be done in the north part of the *Downs*. Besides these advantages, it would be situated between two forts, and lie near the king's store-houses, which may be made convenient for receiving and delivering supplies to any of his majesty's ships, that might have occasion to lie here: and, supposing it capable of receiving 40 gun ships, they might there clean and dock, which would have been of great service, had the war continued, for cruising ships on this station, which were forced to go to *Swærnejs* or elsewhere, with loss of time, difficulty of going, and charge of pilotage. On all these considerations, such a harbour might be of great benefit to the nation in general, and preserve many merchant ships and men's lives.—I, therefore, with many others, do heartily wish to see such a work begun. As a means of carrying it on, a small tonage

[† This will be an insuperable objection to this spot for an harbour, as the legislature will scarce be induced to turn rivers so far, when

tonage might be laid on each vessel passing the *Droms* every voyage, as now for the lights; foreigners also paying proper harbourage, would contribute towards the expence.—Much more might be said as to the advantages, necessity, and manner of performing it; but as there are many persons abler to improve these hints, I would refer to them the forming a plan, fixing a better situation, and estimating the expence; only wishing it may be done in the properest manner for the general good, and to prevent the many calamities occasioned by the want of a harbour to the *Droms*.

I am, SIR,

Your constant Reader, &c. J.E.

Mr URBAN,

IF you meet with no better, perhaps you will accept of the following, solution of the difficulty which seems to have surprized you, and your correspondent J. C. p. 453 A and H. of your last Magazine.

I have often observed for many years (tho' by the help of no better a thermometer than my own body) that, upon any sudden change of the temperature of the air from cold to hot, the air within doors will remain for a considerable time sensibly colder than that without. But, on the contrary, when the change is from hot to cold, the communication is made more instantaneously. This I have been used to account for to myself and intimate acquaintance thus:

There is always a current of air from the cold heavy air towards that which is warmer, more rarefy'd, and lighter: of consequence the cold, heavy external air rushes into a room where the air is still warm, at every crevice, with great vehemence, as into almost a vacuum, urged forward by the incumbent heavy air, and pretiently buoys up and condenses the warm air in the room, into a very small part of the space it took up before, and mixes itself with it by a sudden and unresisted inundation. But when the external air grows hot first, what current there is will be outward, from the great collection of cold air that has been compressed together within the room, which will not be much quicken'd in its escape by the rarefying warmth of the external air, till the cold and thick walls are first warm'd thereby; and till this has employ'd itself, so as to be in equilibrio with the external air, none, or very little of them can enter: and when it does, is not driven in — the cold air was, but (as it were)

filtrates and insinuates itself very gradually, especially if the room be close, and may be a great while before it reaches those parts of the room that are farthest from the inlets, unless waisted about and mix'd by somebody moving in the room, and before the internal and external air come to be exactly of the same temperature, especially if the doors and windows are shut.—'Tis plain Mr J. C.'s different airs were all the time tending tow'ard this, and the external air, cooling again, in some measure hastened the coalition, tho' it was not quite effected when he made his last observation. I was pleas'd to find his experiment agree so exactly with my own frequent observations, as well as with my rationale of the fact. I leave to both of you a more particular application, and any farther experiments that may illustrate the hypothesis, as you are furnish'd with nice Thermometers and conveniences for that purpose, which I am not. How far the same may obtain, with respect to the air included in human bodies, or what subtle effect these circumstances may have on perspiration, on some distempers, or the operation of medicines, the gentlemen of the faculty are the properest judges.

I am, Sir,

Yours, and Mr J. C.'s &c.

N. C. Nov. 10.

W. W.

Mr URBAN,

I Took the advice lately given in one of your Magazines, having carefully read over the *Ep. of Cæciliæ. Principles of human knowledge*; what alterations they have made in my little system of philosophy it is not worth your hearing, but I beg leave to tell you they have explained to me a passage in *Virgil*, to the true meaning of which I have hitherto been an entire stranger. What follows is spoke with the utmost deference to the judgment of others.

In *Ecl. 6.* are these lines:

His all might *Hyas* nunciat, quæ forte tibi sum
Clausulam ut literæ, *Hyas*, *Hyas* omne sonaret.

Schævus, immediately after singing the origin of the world and mankind, acquaints his auditors with the loss of *Hyas*. He tells them now the *Argonautæ* left their beloved *Hyas*, or *the*, drowned in a fountain, and that their utmost efforts were unable to recover him. By this Fable, I guess the poet gives us to understand that those heroes were, in this expedition, convinced of the non-existence of material substance; but how,

or

or by whom, were they convinced?— I answer, first, it was the opinion of the learned in *Ægypt*, that the visible world is an idea, which from all eternity existed in the divine mind. According to their philosophy, when God created the world, he did but manifest ideas, which had till then been latent in him. That this was the doctrine of the *Ægyptian* sages, appears from the *Hermite* writings. Secondly, I find that *Orpheus*, a great philosopher as well as poet, was one of the *Argonauts*: this *Orpheus*, it seems, had been in *Ægypt* to learn the philosophy of that country. This being the case, is it not likely that *Orpheus* instructed his fellow warriors in the *Ægyptian* principles? In consequence of which they lost *Uran*, or became immaterialists. *Hylas* is said to have been the particular darling of *Hercules*.

Dixeris hec inter varicosæ centuriones,
Continuo crassum ridet *Hæbæus* ingens,
Et centum *Græci* curio centuisse licet.

PERS.

But to proceed, the words *his adjungit* very much favour this conjecture; for if by *Hylas* no more is meant than a boy, who, being sent for a picher of water, fell into the fountain and was drowned, what could induce *Silenus* to join in trifling a story to the account of the origin of the universe. But if by *Hylas* is meant matter, the connexion is very just. *Silenus*, in order to guard the minds of his young auditors from a gross error, did well to join the metaphysical to the physical account of the creation.—You must not, says the philosopher, think these sensible qualities, which are called the *world*, have any existence of their own; or that they are supported, as some vainly imagine, by material substance. (See p. 15.)

Πᾶσι γὰρ ἐν μεγίστῃ Ζεὺς τὰ δὲ σῶματι
κρίνει. OP.

The truth is, says *Silenus*, these things have no existence but in a mind perceiving them. This truth, continues he, the *argonauts* received from *Orpheus*, who received it from the *Ægyptians*; I believe I may add, who received it from the *Hebrews*, who received it from God.

T. J.

Mr URBAN,

Looking lately into a celebrated system of Opticks, I find it is the author's opinion, that the apparent distances of objects from the eye, are principally, if not solely, suggested by their

apparent magnitudes. I ask how can that be suggested which is apparent? If I see a person at the approach of danger turn pale, the apparent paleness suggests the passion of fear, which is not apparent; but the paleness, which is apparent, is not, cannot, be suggested. In truth, distance is not apparent; this is evident both from reason and experience. (See *Phil. Trans.* N^o 402, or *Dr Smith's Opticks*, p. 43.) And as for what is called apparent magnitude, I believe it would be no hard matter to prove that even it could have no existence, were we not endued with a faculty superior to sense. But whoever would understand the true nature of Vision, let him carefully read the Ep of *Cloyne's* most excellent Theory, with its vindication.

It is often asked why the eye, in a picture, always seems to look at the person who looks at it? I take the following to be the true solution of this phenomenon: I observe, first, that when any person looks at another, he points his optic axis directly at him, by which means his whole eyes are exposed to the view of the person looked at. Secondly, a picture, being a tangible plane, no one part can hide another part; consequently whenever a picture is looked at, the whole eye is exposed to the view of the beholder, or the eye seems to look at him.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader, S. T.

To the Author of the Letter concerning Confession of Faith, p. 412, dated from Bristol.

S I P,

THE Letter, p. 314, referr'd to in yours, p. 412, was charitably designed to prevent *human*-creed-mongers from continuing to be the cause and jest of infidelity, and the shame of the christian religion. All creeds, and tests of orthodoxy, of man's devising, appear, from experience and history, not to have effected the good proposed, but to have produced a contrary evil.—The expediency, therefore, of subscribing such forms, however general, cannot be proved by facts, nor can the lawfulness of it be defended by argument. For a certain confession of faith is prescribed by the wisdom, and fixed by the authority, of the christian lawgiver; and must, therefore, contain whatever is necessary, as principle, or test, to constitute the belief, and determine the confession of a Christian.

This Confession is perfect, and effectual to every purpose which it was intended, by the son of God himself, to answer. But the encomium which you say his late Lordship of *London* bestowed on a list of articles of confession of faith, drawn up by himself, and recommended by you, is not merited. It is said to be, "A fixed, certain, uniform rule of faith and practice, containing all the most necessary points of religion, established by a divine sanction, embraced as such by all denominations of Christians, and, in itself abundantly sufficient to preserve the knowledge and practice of religion in the world." But a formal subscription of this, as a test, cannot take effect, without translating the jurisdiction of the Christian Lawgiver to the ghost of *Dr Gibbon*!—*Jesus we know, and Paul we knew, but who are ye?*—Was the late Bishop of *London* crucified for ye? or were ye baptized in the name of *Dr Gibbon*?—As these points will be more fully discussed in a pamphlet, which I have prepared for the press, and shall shortly publish, I shall only add that I am, with a sincere zeal for christian liberty, and that charity without which all faith is vain, *Yours, &c.*

VERAX.

REMARKS ON THE TRAGEDY OF THE ORPHAN.

OF all the dramatic poets this nation has produced, next to *Shakespeare*, scarce any has been so much applauded as *Clarendon*. The most celebrated of his writings are the Tragedies of the *Orphan*, and *Justice proposed*: the one founded on a story in private life, supposed to have been of his own invention; the other on a scene of public confusion and distress, with which history had partly furnished him. The merit of the *ORPHAN* is the subject of our present enquiry, in which the consideration of the unities of time, place, &c. will be left to such as imagine these laws of the Drama to be of the first importance, and regard will be had only to the *Fable*, the *Manners*, and the *Sentiments* of this admired Tragedy. In order to judge of these, it may not be improper, in the first place, to exhibit the following sketch of the author's plan.

Chamont, a gentleman of *Behemia*, whose estate had been ruined by the troubles of his country, dies, leaving a son and a daughter: the son, *Chamont*, had betaken himself early to the service

of the Emperor, as a soldier of fortune; and the daughter, *Maria*, is taken into the family, and under the protection, of *Asio*, an intimate friend of the elder *Chamont*, to whose care he had bequeathed her. The sons of *Asio*, *Cassius* and *Polydore*, conceive a violent passion for this young Lady, which they, to satisfy their respective doubts, cautiously intimate to each other. This engages them in a cloister conversation on that subject, in which they reciprocally discover all intentions of matrimony, and declare their views to be of another kind; and as they profess the most sincere friendship; produces an agreement, by which each of the lovers is left at liberty to urge his passion to the Lady, but in such a way as not to injure his rival. Soon after this, the younger *Chamont* leaves the army, and comes to *Asio's* house, where he is received with signal marks of affection. The first opportunity he has of being alone with his sister, he informs her of several passages he has had concerning her; and concludes with a caution against the artifices of men. *Cassius*, notwithstanding his professions to the contrary, pursuant to his first purpose, which he had concealed from his brother, marries *Maria* privately, and is overheard, by *Polydore*, making an appointment to come to her at midnight: *Polydore* suspecting, upon this, that his brother dealt unfairly by him, in not acquainting him with the progress of his amour, determines to supplant him, and introduce himself to *Maria* in his stead: this he accordingly effects; for, coming at the hour appointed, he is admitted in the dark by *Maria's* maid, and taken for *Cassius*: presently after comes *Clifford*, who, upon making the signal agreed on, is, to his great astonishment, treated as an impostor, and denied admittance. The next day *Cassius* and *Maria* meet; he, full of resentment, upbraids her with her treatment of him, and she, ignorant of any offence, implores a kinder behaviour, but is repulsed with disdain. *Maria* complains to her brother *Chamont*, who vows revenge, seeks out *Cassius*, and draws on him, but is prevented from killing him. Shortly after, *Polydore*, in a conversation which he had begun on purpose to insult the Lady, discovers the fraud, and is told she was his brother's wife: full of remorse and horror for his mistake, and weary of life, he provokes *Cassius* to a duel, in which he purposely runs on his sword. *Maria* soon

soon after this swallows poison; and *Cassius*, now made sensible of the whole affair, stabs himself.

If we proceed to examine the above *Fable*, it will be very difficult to find any *moral precept* that it tends to recommend or illustrate; tho' the Poet seems to have been aware, that somewhat of this kind was necessary, and accordingly has, in the close of the 5th Act, in the person of *Chamont*, made a reflexion, which seems to be at once very immoral, and no necessary consequence of his *Fable*. I say immoral, because it charges Providence as being the author of a series of misfortunes, which are altogether owing to the vicious and imprudent conduct of the persons concerned. The speech is as follows:

Take care of good *Acass*, whilst I go
To search the means by which the Fates have
plagu'd us.

'Tis *thus* that heav'n its empire does maintain:
It may afflict, but man must not complain.

How much more properly might he have said with *Edgar*, in *K. Lear*,

The Gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us.

Which is a pious sentiment, and worthy of the stage.

That a tendency to promote the cause of Virtue is essential to Epic and Dramatic poetry, will hardly be contested; and accordingly we find the great poets not content with barely holding up *the mirror to Nature*, and exercising the virtuous affections of mankind (which yet, it must be confess'd, are valuable ends of this species of writing) but that they have constantly endeavour'd to inculcate some *prudential maxim*, or *moral precept*. In this particular, our admirable *Shakespeare* seems to stand without an equal; in him we find the most instructive lessons, enforced with all the art imaginable, and that, not by a tedious and intricate deduction of consequences, but barely by the necessary result of a well-wrought *Fable*. For instance, in *King Lear*, who does not at once see the fatal consequences of filial ingratitude, and that great error of parents, who resign their power and trust to their children, for a support in the decline of life, upon so slender a foundation as flattering promises, and extravagant professions of affection and duty? — In *Othello*, the calamitous effects of jealousy are represented; in *Richard III.* and several others, those of Ambition; *Richard II.* in we view the instability of human Greatness: *Measure*

for Measure contains an argument for the exercise of compassion towards offenders, the most powerful that can be thought of, *The frailty of human nature*: and this argument is exemplified in the character of the merciless *Angelo*, in such a manner that we are at once convinced of its force, and excited to a just abhorrence of that cruelly inflexible disposition in magistrates, which is often mistaken for justice: but, above all, *Macbeth* teaches us a lesson the most important, namely, § fascinating power, and insensible progress of Vice. In the person of *Macbeth* we behold a man possess'd of many noble qualities, actuated by a most violent ambition, which, after a severe conflict, gets the better of his virtues, in spite of the suggestions of a conscience naturally sensible and tender, and urges him on to the murder of his sovereign and benefactor. From this beginning of a vicious conduct, we find all the sentiments of gratitude, love, friendship, humanity, &c. by insensible degrees, give place to his violent lust of power, and the instigations of a wicked woman; till, from a generous, noble, and (bating his ambition) a good man, we find him transformed to perhaps as great a monster of wickedness, as human nature ever produced. A precept more interesting, or of greater importance in the conduct of human life, than what this story furnishes, surely never was inculcated by any moral or dramatic writer! What man, already engaged in a virtuous course of action, of a tender conscience, that startles at the thought of evil, and who perhaps is possess'd of many of those amiable qualities that adorn his nature; I say, what good man, that surveys the fate of the unhappy *Macbeth*, but must shudder to think on what a precarious tenure he holds the most valuable of all his possessions, and exert his utmost force to resist an enemy to wary in his conduct, as scarce to be perceived 'till he has gain'd a complete victory?

Whoever considers the performance now under examination, must confess that the story is admirably well calculated to excite compassion; but if we view it in the light abovemention'd, as exhibiting *some useful instruction*, we shall find it very deficient; for, what can be collected from it more than that, in the business of Love, it may be attended with very fatal consequences to conceal any thing from one's friends? a maxim, which, at best, is greatly beneath the dignity of the Tragic Muse to

inculcate, and which, as circumstances vary, may be either very wise, or extremely foolish.

The *Manners* come next to be considered; and here we shall begin with *A-casse*, in whom we view a nobleman, upon a disgust conceived at the promotion of an undeserving person in preference to himself, retiring from the service of a prince whom he pretends to love, and who, with him, *merits more than man*; professing such an utter abhorrence of what he calls Flattery, as to render his own good-breeding and humanity very questionable; indulging an extravagant antipathy to courts and business, which he vents in a collection of stale common-place, and propagating a spirit of resentment and revenge, not very consistent with a generous character, nor indeed with his own, which, from his readiness to forgive *Chamont*, for his rash behaviour in the 4th Act, seems intended for a noble one.

Castalis does not appear to discover any great feeling of Love, abstracted from certain gratifications, the desire of which is the characteristic of a passion beneath the dignity of a man to entertain. This is pretty evident from the following speech at the end of the 2d Act:

To hear thee speak might calm a madman's frenzy,

'Till by attention he forgot his sorrows;
But to behold thy eyes, th' amazing beauties
Might make him rage again with love, as I do.
To tease thee's better'n, but to enjoy thee, Oh!
Thou Nature's whole perfection in one piece!

and this in the 3d Act:

Our joys
Shall be as silent as th' ecstatic bliss
Of souls, that by intelligence converse:
Immortal pleasures shall our senses drown,
Thought shall be lost, and every power dis-
solv'd.

Nor has the Poet shewn any high idea of female excellence in *§* niggardly portion of the more lovely endowments which he has bestowed on *Monimia*. She is represented beautiful, and, in general terms, virtuous, and an orphan: yet there seems to be a want of that delicacy and simplicity which we admire in the *Dejémone* of *Shakespeare*! But whether a sense of the worth and dignity of *Monimia*'s character was the motive that determined the affection of *Castalis* or not, 'tis pretty clear it did not at all influence the more courtly *Polydore*; he left such considerations to those dull fellows, who could think of no way of H possessing a mistress but marrying her. He, for his part, had all the arts of fine

persuasion, inherited his father's virtues, and was by nature mild and full of sweetness; and, as a proof of these qualities, he with great calmness lays a design to corrupt a virtuous, innocent, unfortunate young lady, who had taken shelter in his father's family; and whom, by all the obligations of humanity, honour, and charity, he was bound to protect. I know it will be urged, in defence of this part of the Poet's conduct, (and this argument will be consider'd more at large hereafter) that he lived in a licentious age, when criminal gratifications were not looked on as derogatory from the character of a gentleman. I admit it; but who does not know that, as virtue is uniform, and entirely independent of custom, wherever they interfere, if a man will give way to the prevalence of vicious examples, he may become a very fashionable gentleman; but will the wife and good part of mankind esteem him on this account? Will they not rather detest and shun the man who, with such confidence and assurance, tramples on those laws and obligations, upon which the peace, order and happiness of society do so manifestly depend?

Chamont's character is a just representation of that warmth and impetuosity of temper, which is frequently the attendant of courage in young minds; to which let me add, that his singular affection for his sister, and the scrupulous concern he discovers for the honour of his house, become him extremely, and are signs of a noble and generous nature.

The rest of the characters are not considerable enough to merit any particular notice, except that of the Chaplain, who, from the account he gives of himself, and the manner of his passing his time in the family, seems to be a worthy and a sensible man, and to deserve a little civiler treatment than *Chamont* bestows on him; I mean at the beginning of their first conversation; for then he had not the colour of a provocation to urge as an excuse: Consistent with this character, he bears an honourable testimony to the behaviour of those about him, in declaring that *he meets with respect, and is not the jest of the family*; which, considering he is a Parson, is truly wonderful.

The Page, who has a considerable hand in bringing on the catastrophe, is supposed to be nothing more than an innocent little boy, and is constantly so represented on the stage; he is afraid of being rebuked, and talks of a little horse that

that was promised him for certain signal services he had done *Castalio*, in telling him what *the maids talk'd of at night*, and what was the colour of *Lady Monimia's stockings*, with her method of gartering them: these I mention chiefly as instances of childish simplicity: and, how such a child can reasonably be supposed to talk in the manner he is at other times made to do, when he speaks of the rising and falling of his young Lady's breasts, and particularly when he talks to her of the behaviour of *Castalio* and *Polydore*, and tells her *Castalio play'd with Love, and smiling shew'd the pleasure, not the pangs of his desire*; let any one determine.

I shall now consider the *Sentiments*: But first let me take notice of the conversation between *Ernesto* and *Paulina*, with which the first Act opens. 'Tis true, it is liable to no objection but that of being grossly ridiculous; which therefore I but just mention: it was necessary the audience should be made acquainted with the circumstances of *Acasto's* family; and the above persons, who are supposed to have resided many years in it, are introduced, telling each other, by turns, a number of particulars, which they both knew long enough before.

Towards the close of the same Act, we find *Polydore* exercising those courtly talents, which his brother had before ascribed to him, and addressing his mistress with the following account of the origin of love:

Who can behold such beauty, and be silent!
Desire first taught us words: man, when created
At first alone long wander'd up and down, [ted
Forlorn, and silent as his vassal beasts:
But when a heav'n-born maid, like you, appear'd, [heart,
Strange pleasures fill'd his eyes, and fir'd his
Unloos'd his tongue, and his first talk was
Love.

Presently after he says,

Oh! I could talk to thee for ever: Thus,
Eternally admiring, fix and gaze
On those dear eyes; for ev'ry glance they send
Darts thro' my soul, and almost gives enjoyment.

I shall only observe upon the above passages, that, in general, the thoughts are trite, and no way expressive of passion; and that, to make a gentleman professing love for a lady of delicacy, talk of *desire* and *enjoyment*, tho' that love be of the vicious kind, argues great want of judgement and good breeding in the Poet.

The conclusion that *Polydore* draws from the conduct of *Ernesto* is as

disposing *Monimia's* fortunes as to render her dependent on his father's compassion and bounty, is, for its execrable impiety, scarcely to be parallell'd.

'Twas heav'n ordain'd it so to make me happy.

His catalogue of the foibles of women consists of a collection of common-place phrases, strung together without art or meaning: His observation upon women at the end, that,

— When their loose desires once get dominion,

No hungry churl feeds coarser at a feast;
Ev'ry rank soul goes down,

is so superlatively gross as to need no censure; but it seems the Lady thought more favourably of it; for she, instead of expressing that resentment which every woman of virtue must feel at such treatment, and which, notwithstanding her dependent circumstances, she might very prudently have shewn, with great temper answers,

Indeed, my Lord,
I own my sex's follies.

But, to give us a juster idea of this gentleman's character, and to shew that his vicious inclinations were not owing merely to the force of temptation, but that his behaviour was founded on principle, we find him, presently after, degrading the condition of man below the level of beasts, and determining to make their example the rule of his conduct;

Who'd be that sordid foolish thing call'd man,
To cringe thus, fawn, and flatter for a pleasure

Which beasts enjoy so very much above him?

The lusty bull ranges thro' all the field,
And from the herd singles his female out,
Enjoys her, and abandons her at will.

It shall be so, I'll yet possess my Love,
Wait on, and watch her loose unguarded hours;
Then, when her roving thoughts have been abroad,

And brought in wanton wishes to her heart,
I'll th' very moment when her virtue nods,
I'll rush upon her in a storm of love,
Beat down her guard of honour all before me,
Surfeit on joys, 'till she desire grows sick;

Then by long absence liberty regain,
And quite forget the pleasure and the pain.

I shall observe no further on this speech; than that it contains sentiments which no person, who has the least sense of decency or virtue, can hear without horror. Here let me observe that *Polydore*, notwithstanding these, and numberless other loose sentiments, which he every where utters, after his deceiving *Monimia*, is represented as labouring under a passion of some extraordinary

guilt, and expressing the utmost degree of anxiety and remorse; But for what? why, he had violated his brother's wife! very true; but he intended no such matter, and their marriage was a secret to him. Therefore, upon *Polydore's* scheme of morals, I would fain know where lay the crime in all this? He had, from the example of the lusty bull, in the passage above quoted, proved, to a demonstration, that, to corrupt the chastity of an unmarried Lady was a very innocent thing; and yet, so squeamish is this gentleman's conscience, that he condemns, nay, curses himself, as having committed the complicated guilt of adultery and incest; crimes which, on account of his ignorance, the most severe moralist in the world would never have imputed to him.

N.B. These Remarks upon this very popular Tragedy (which has already been acted four times this season) will be continued in our next.

CORINNA'S Characters, p. 418, decipher'd.

MR URBAN,

AS I take a great pleasure in obliging the fair sex, especially one so deserving as *Corinna* seems to be, I have endeavour'd at a solution of her cypher; and, I believe, succeeded pretty well. It seems to be a letter of some ill natured person, but I hope the contents are by no means applicable to *Corinna*. Tho' to be plain with you, Mr Urban, I very much suspect your correspondent of falsifying: 'tis a great rarity now-a-days for a lady to understand Greek. If, by good luck, *Corinna's* epistle is yet in being, you will oblige me to the highest degree by favouring me with your sentiments of the handwriting; and if your conjecture prove agreeable to my wishes, I shall be proud of owning myself *Corinna's* very humble servant.

[* Tho' we have seen Greek of a Lady's writing, this Letter is not in her hand; but as it appears to be female, there may be more ladies who have attained this uncommon qualification than R. M. or we are aware of.]

ὁ φησὶς σοὶ κίσμῳ παρῶν, καὶ ἐπι-
δωτῆς ἢ ἐκπύου αὐτὸν παραχαράττει
ἐπιγυρῶν τὴν ἀλυσίαν ἐπιπλάσσει κίσμῳ τῶν
ἱερῶν, ἐκφασκίζουσα. κινδάρχει χρόνῳ γὰρ
ἰδῶν ὅτι γὰρ ἐκπύου οἱ δαίμονες ἐν μετοπί-
ῳ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μέμνηται καὶ δαίμονες τῶν γὰρ
ἐκφασκίζουσα, καὶ σφύρουνται ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἀ-
δύνατον ἐπιπλάσσει. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἀδύνατον καὶ νό-

τῶν τῶν μὲν γὰρ ἐκφασκίζουσα δαίμονες
τὸ δὲ κινδάρχει ἐκφασκίζουσα.

The above is an exact resolution of *Corinna's* characters; but as the want of stops and accents might occasion some confusion, I have added them.

In your *Mag.* for *May*, p. 214, is an account of some human bones lately found at *Arminster* in the county of *Devon*, filled with lead. An affair of this nature is mentioned by *Weever* in his *Funeral Monuments*, p. 30. I shall here transcribe Mr *Weever's* own words.

'In the north aisle of the parish church of *Newport Pagnell*, in *Buckinghamshire*, in the year 1619, was found the body of a man whole and perfect; laid downe, or rather leaning downe, north, and south: all the concavous parts of his body, and the hollownesse of every bone, as well ribs as other, were filled up with solid lead. The skull with the lead in it, doth weigh thirty pounds and fixe ounces, which with the neck-bone, and some other bones (in like manner full of lead) are reserved, and kept in a little chest in the said church, neare to the place where the corps were found; there to bee shewne to strangers as reliques of admiration. The rest of all the parts of his body are taken away by gentlemen neare dwellers, or such as take delight in rare antiquities. This I saw.

By the position of this body mentioned by Mr *Weever*, I should judge it to have been buried before, or, at least, very soon after Christianity was received in the island. I am, Sir,

Oxon, Oct. 11. Yours, &c. R. M.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS of Great Britain.

Pay per Day.

Captain General and Commander.

HIS Royal Highness the Duke, per Day 10 0 0

Comm. in chief in N. Britain.

Lieut. Gen. *Blind* per day 4 0 0

His Aid de Camp 0 10 0

His Secretary 0 10 0

Major Gen. in N. Britain.

Lieut. Gen. *Churchill* 1 10 0

Major of brigade in dit. vacant 0 10 0

Pay-matter Gen. to the forces.

Rt Hon. *Wm Pitt* 1 0 0

Secretary to the forces.

Rt Hon. *Henry Fox* 1 0 0

Comptrollers of the army accounts.

Pb. Meadows, Lt. *Ld Ilchester* 4 2 2

Secretary to ditto, *Rich. Ince* 0 16 5

Com-

LIST of General and Staff Officers.

507

Commissary Gen. of the musters.			GENERAL and STAFF OFFICERS		
<i>Thomas Gore</i>	1	5 8½	in Ireland.		
His clerks, <i>Rd Povey, G. Huxley</i>	0	5 0	<i>Pay per Day.</i>		
Deputy Commissary General.			* Lord (Lieutenant) (Deputy) <i>L. s. d.</i>		
<i>Anthony Westcombe, Bt.</i>	1	3 0	(Governor) of &c. For all		
Six Dep. Comm. in Gr. Britain.			allowances, &c. 18 1 3½		
<i>Rich. Tempest Culliford, T. Wat-</i>			Two Aids de Camp, 10 s. each 1 0 0		
<i>son, T. Chotwich, G. Over-</i>			General and Commander in		
<i>end, J. Ellis, Peter Calmel,</i>			chief under the government,		
10 s. each 3 0 0			Rt Hon. <i>Gervas Parker</i> 4 0 0		
Dep. Commissary in N. Britain.			His Aid de Camp, Capt. <i>Chas.</i>		
<i>C. Hope Weir</i>	0	10 0	<i>Bucknall</i> 0 10 0		
Ditto in <i>Guernsey and Jersey.</i>			One Lieut General.		
<i>Ch. le Geyt</i>	0	2 6 0	Rt Hon. <i>Ld Visc. Moleworth</i> 2 13 1½		
Ditto in <i>Scilly, J. Crudge</i>	0	1 4	Three Majors General.		
Judge Advocate General.			Lieut. Gen. <i>Henry Hawley</i> 1 6 6½		
<i>T. Morgan</i>	1	4 6	Lt. Gen. <i>James Ld Tyroneley</i> 1 6 6½		
His clerks 0 2 6			Lieut. Gen. <i>Phineas Bowles</i> 1 6 6½		
3 attendants 1 s. 6 d. each 0 4 6			Eight Brigadiers General.		
Deps at <i>Guernsey and Jersey</i> each 2 6			General <i>Ld Mark Kerr</i> 1 0 0		
Adjutant General.			Lieut. Gen. <i>Sir John Cope</i> 1 0 0		
<i>C. Ingram</i>	1	0 0 0	Lieut. Gen. <i>James St Clair</i> 1 0 0		
Quarter-master General.			Lieut. Gen. <i>Philip Bragg</i> 1 0 0		
<i>H. Blind</i>	1	0 0	Lieut. Gen. <i>Alex. Irwin</i> 1 0 0		
Deputy Quartermaster Gen.			Lieut. Gen. <i>Rich. St George</i> 1 0 0		
<i>Tho. Lajcelles</i>	0	10 0	Major Gen. <i>Lien. de Grangues</i> 1 0 0		
Physician General.			Major Gen. <i>J. Mordaunt</i> 1 0 0		
<i>Edward Wilmot</i>	0	10 0	Muster master Gen. <i>Rt Hon.</i>		
Surgeon General.			<i>Charles Ld Tullamore</i> 1 7 4½		
<i>David Middleton</i>	0	10 0	Six Deputy Commissaries,		
Apothecary General.			10 s. 6 d. each 3 3 0		
<i>G. Garnier</i>	0	10 0	Quarter-master Gen. <i>Col. Mi-</i>		
Barrack master Gen. in N. Britain.			<i>chael O'Brien Dilkes</i> 1 0 0		
Capt. <i>Thomas Leslie</i>	1	0 0	Adjutant General, <i>Hon. Lieut.</i>		
Secretary to the forces in ditto.			<i>Col. Thomas Butler</i> 1 0 0		
<i>Philip Baker</i>	1	0 0	Physician G. <i>Ed. Barry, M. D.</i> 1 0 0		
Judge Advocate, &c.			Surgeon Gen. <i>Jn Nicholls</i> 0 6 8		
<i>Lt Col. David Watson</i>			Judge Advocate General <i>Wal-</i>		
Baggage-mast. & Inspec. of roads.			<i>ter Hore</i> 0 6 8		
<i>Wm Caulfield</i>	0	5 0	Provost Marshal Gen. <i>Edward</i>		
3 Aid de camps to the king at 200 l. each			<i>Butler</i> 0 4 0		
<i>Ld Bury, Ld R. Manners, J. Mestyn.</i>			Military contingencies by the		
Marshal of horse and Grenadier guards.			government's warrant 8 4 4½		
<i>J. Russel</i>	0	7 0	Military incidents, allowance		
Provost marshal to 3 Reg. Foot guards.			of fire and candle for guards		
<i>T. Hayward</i>	0	3 0	<i>Dublin castle</i> 0 3 3½		
Surveyor of Barracks in the Savoy.			One company of footguards		
<i>J. Budd</i>	0	4 0	armed with battle axes to		
Master of ditto.			attend the state, Capt. and		
<i>T. Sherwin</i>	0	3 3	<i>Col. Robert Burton</i> 1 4 6		
Surveyor of the guards, &c.			Two Lieuts (as Capts) <i>Hon.</i>		
<i>J. Lane</i>	0	2 6½	<i>Robert Butler, and Maurice</i>		
Fire master of the Great Gds.			<i>Carr, 9 s. 6 d. each</i> 0 19 0		
<i>Justly Watson</i>	0	3 0	Two serjeants, each 3 s. 0 6 0		
Provost Marshal General.			Fifty yeomen, each 10 d. 2 1 8		
<i>J. Amyat</i>	0	5 0	* Made up 12000 l. per Ann.		
Drum Major General.			Lords Justices, each 100 l. per month,		
<i>J. Clothier</i>	0	5 0	and one Aid de Camp to each.		
Messenger to the Paymaster General.					
<i>William Jackson</i>	0	1 7½			
Ditto to the Secretary of the forces.					
<i>C. Whiffon</i>	0	1 7½			

Ge-

Governors, &c. of Garrison in Ireland,
with their Appointments per Day.

Londonderry and Calmoresca-
de. Governor, Lieut.

Gen. Bowler	1	0	0
Cork. Governor, Gen. Parker	1	0	0
Limerick. Gov. Sir John Cape	1	0	0
Town-major Cap. Menzies	4	0	0
Kasale. Governor Lt. Cadogan	1	0	0
Lieut. Gov. John Follitt	0	10	0
Port-Major, Wm Eccleston	0	4	0
Dumcannon. Gov. Gen. Parker	1	0	0
Port-M. Leming Richardson	4	0	0
Ros. castle. Gov. Col. Jn Follitt	0	10	0
Dublin. Town-major, R. Mercer	0	5	0
Cherlemont. Gov. Jn Johnston	1	0	0
Gahney. Gov. Strafford Eyre	0	10	11
Town-major, Mr. Brown	0	4	0

Total per day 8 11 11

Total per year 3138 4 9

Generals, &c. in Flanders, in 1748.

Capt. General and commander in
chief, the DUKE.

Gen. of the horse, Sir John Ligonier.

Lieut. Gen. of horse, Hawley.

Lieut. Generals of foot, E. of Albemarle,
Chs. Howard, Hulse, E. of Cranford.

Major Gen. of horse, Bligh.

Major Generals of foot, Powell, Rooke,

Vile, Torrington, Mordaunt.

Dep. Qu. master Gen. Stewart Forbes.

Adjutant General, Napier.

Judge Advocate Gen. Cockayne.

Paymaster Gen. Nicholl.

Waggon master Gen. Douglas.

Commissary Gen. of musters, Watson.

Commissary Gen. of stores, Walker.

Mr URBAN,

NO part of your excellent miscella-
ny affords so agreeable an enter-
tainment to your speculative readers, par-
ticularly young scholars, as those little
pieces which appear in competition on
the same subject; the comparing these
with each other, and remarking the fe-
veral beauties and blemishes, give a
more lasting and pleasing employment
to the mind, than the perusal of much
longer and more finished performances;
every reader thinks himself in particular
appealed to by the competitors, his im-
agination is flattered, his judgment
exercised, and a topic is furnished for
conversation; nor is this all, the mind
becomes attentive to excellencies and
defects, which would otherwise have
passed unobserved, and thus a taste is
form'd, exerted and improved,

The same may be said of translations
where the original is inserted, as it al-
ways is in your work. In a painting,
besides the beauty of the figures, or
prospects, of which it is a copy, there
is a beauty arising from the skill of the
artist; thus a company of *Dutch Boors*
in a smoky cottage, pleases only by
this relative beauty; from the scene it-
self we should turn with disgust; on the
picture, if the work of a master, we
should gaze with delight; this beauty
is perceived in a good translation, tho'
there is nothing greatly striking in the
original; and I have often been agreea-
bly amused by comparing a piece, when
I have met with it in two languages,
which, perhaps, I should not have
read through, if it had been in either
alone.

If some of your correspondents would
occasionally lend you a criticism on such
pieces, it would render this part of
your collection still more instructive
and pleasing; with this view, I make
the following observations on A. Y.'s
alteration of Mr Hervey's ode p. 424.

In the first stanza, I think A. Y. has
improved Mr Hervey's thought. The
glittering of the hoar frost in the sun,
which is destroyed by the very circum-
stance from which it derives its lustre,
is a juster emblem of the short duration
of human perfection, than snow, which
does not so much refract the rays, nor
so soon dissolve in the transient sun-
shine of a winter's day: But the word
too, which ends the third line, though
not altogether an expletive, yet as it
adds nothing to the sense, seems to be
introduced only for rhyme, and is
therefore a defect. The last line

"In tears they melt away

is not equal to the corresponding line in
Mr H.'s,

"And weep themselves away.

In the second stanza, A. Y. supposes
very naturally the violet to blow at
noon, and to be blasted by the frost at
night; a circumstance peculiar to early
flowers. The date of Mr H.'s violet
is undetermined, he only says how soon
it fades! which might as well have
been said of the rose in summer, as of
the violet in spring; the gingle of
noon and *blown* should have been a-
voided, by A. Y. but on the other hand

"How sportive's in the bloom!"

the last line of Mr H.'s stanza, has nei-
ther musick nor poetry.

In

In the third stanza the thought is nearly the same in both, but it is more natural for the rose to shed its leaves at noon, than to wither ere 'tis noon, and *A. Y.*'s turn and expression in

*Noon scatters from the naked thorn,
And tastes its last perfume,*

is more elegant and poetical than

*We scarce enjoy the balmy gift,
But mourn the pleasure gone.*

It must also be observed, that Mr *H.* has given this stanza no rhyme, for *noon* and *gone* would not be deemed such even in an *Epic*.

In the fourth stanza, *A. Y.* has again improved the thought, for the *Ignis fatuus* is more peculiar to evening and autumn, than a shooting star, though not sufficiently so to characterize the season; the similitude is however better pursued. The *glow worm light* is represented as dissolving in darkness, even while it is pursued by the eye; but the *streaming fire lighting its blaze*, then *shooting*, and then *dying*, is an instance of the sublime

beyond the flight of Pegasus wing.

In the last stanza, *A. Y.* has carry'd the sentiment farther than Mr *H.* by including all that pleases in the *young* and *gay*, as well as in the *fair*; Mr *H.* has confined it to the sparkle of the eye, and the flush of the cheek, though his title is, *On the instability of the brightest of human perfections*.

A. Y.'s addition of rhyme, in the first and third lines of the stanza's, I think, is a considerable embellishment; it is probable, that Mr *H.* as *N. M.* observes, p. 467, 'is one of those gentlemen, who have very little regard to rhyme, and may think the double chime in lyrics a blemish instead of a beauty; but then he is one of those gentlemen, whose opinion is contrary to the practice of our best Lyric writers. The celebrated Dr *Wat.* is so far from justifying the neglect of rhyme in the 1st and 3d lines in stanza's of this structure, that he apologizes for it as a defect in some of his psalms.

As the melody of *our* numbers can only be perceived by a kind of *poetick sense*, there is no common test by which it can be examined; but as just reading, and a perfect knowledge of all the delicacies of the *English* language are essential to this *sense*, Signor *Pulma* is very little qualify'd to judge of that excellence in *English* poetry, which is

the subject of it; and the many anthems, which are set to excellent musick, prove, that *poetic* harmony is not considered as facilitating or adorning compositions of musick.

Mr URBAN,

THE insertion of the following in your next magazine, if possible, will be taken as a considerable favour; my only design in making it publick is, to be set right, by means of some of your ingenious correspondents, if I am so unhappy as to follow a wrong track in my pursuit after truth.

Yours, &c.

C. BR. CRETIC.

I Have lately perus'd Mr (*perhaps Dr*) Shuckford's *connexion*, &c. with a great deal of pleasure. His great pains, as well as judgment, in adjusting the history and chronology of those early ages, undoubtedly deserve well of the learned world; but sometimes he has his peculiarities, among which I reckon what he advances in page 130, 131, &c. of his second volume.

He there asserts that the *Hebrew* expression that describes the worship of *Abraham* and his descendants, is not rightly translated in our version. [*Karab beshem Yehovah*] he says, is not to call on the name of the Lord, but to invoke [God] in the name of the Lord, i. e. the Lord *Jesus* as mediator. That *Abraham* and his descendants expected a saviour to come, in whom all the nations of the earth should be blessed, is certain; but that either he or they had so clear and distinct a notion of the mediatorial scheme, as to address God in prayer in the name of the one true mediator, is not sufficiently evident to me, nor does Mr *Shuckford*'s reasons convince me. The prefix *י* indeed generally signifies *in*, but then I think I can produce passages where *י* cannot possibly signify *in the name*.

1. The first shall be that produced by Mr *Shuckford* himself, p. 133. I mean 1 *Kings* xviii. where the contest between *Elijah* and the false prophets of *Baal* is described. The dispute seems not to be about the mediator (as Mr *Shuckford* will have it) but about the ultimate object of worship, as appears from several circumstances in the narration. In v. 21, *Elijah* says—If the Lord be God (i. e. the true object of worship) follow him, but if *Baal*, then follow him; v. 24. Call ye on the names of your god; I will call on the name of the Lord. How the worshippers of *Baal* understood this, appears from v. 26, where they directly and ultimately call *י* on the name of *Baal*, O *Baal* bear us. *Elijah*, likewise, in v. 36, directly addresses *Yehovah*, and after his prayer is answer'd, the people cry out, v. 39. *Yehovah* be is God, *Yehovah* be is God. From all which I conclude, that the idolatry of these prophets consisted in worshipping *Baal* as the supreme object in opposition to *Yehovah*, and not as a false mediator in opposition to the true one: Not to mention that our explaining v. 39, according to Mr *Shuckford*'s notion,

will give the Unitarians a handle to say that *Shaddai* is called *God*, merely on account of his mediatorial office.

2. Another passage is *Pf. lxxix. 6. Pour down thy wrath*—on the kingdom that have not called *YHWH* on thy name. Let us paraphrase this agreeably to Mr *Shuckford*, *q. d.* "Pour down thy vengeance on the utmost on those heathen nations, that have not invoked [God the father] in thy [the true mediator's] name; which they could not possibly have done, as they never had any special revelation to do." For Mr *Shuckford* says that this difference in *Abraham's* worship from that of the rest of the world, was owing to a special revelation from God to him, *p. 130.*

Now I should think it very absurd (to say no worse) to pray that God would punish any for what could be no crime in them: But the heathens forsaking the true object of worship, was a crime that called aloud for vengeance. *Reverend i. 21.*

3. Nor can I make any sense of *Pf. cv. 1. upon this supposition. O give thanks unto the Lord, call YHWH not in his name, but on his name*, because the relative *his* plainly refers to the Lord beforementioned, who is considered in this and the following verses, as the object of praise, thanks, and adoration, and not as a mediator.

4. In *Pf. cxvi. 4.* the same reasoning may be made use of, *Then called I YHWH on the name of the Lord*, which implies a direct adoration, as appears from the words immediately following, *O Lord I beseech thee deliver my soul.*

In these and some other places in the psalms, where this form of expression is made use of, the connexion plainly proves the justness of our version of it, however faulty it may be in other respects.

5. I have only the Hebrew *Psalter* by me, and so cannot refer to places out of it; however I cannot but observe that if the word used in *Joel ii. 32.* be *שׁוּב* (as I believe it is, and to which I refer the curious) it affords another good, at least plausible, argument, this passage being referred to in *Acts li. 21.* and translated thus, *πας ος αν ινυκαλισταται ονομα κυριου σωθηται, Quisquis invocabit nomen, &c. Whosoever shall invoke or call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.* So that I think I have an inspired writer to justify my assertion.

6. But what weighs most with me, and what I look upon as decisive, is the testimony of our blessed saviour, who is truth itself, who speaks thus to his disciples in *John xvi. 24. Hitherto have you asked nothing in my name*, which I am at a loss to reconcile with Mr *Shuckford's* saying that *Abraham* and his descendants were taught by a special revelation from God to him, to address God in the name of the mediator.

From all this, I conclude, that *Karab Jehovah*, *Karab el Jehovab*, and *Karab beshem Jehovab*, are synonymous expressions, the like to which may be found in all languages; whereas Mr *Shuckford* observes that the

two former, or those of much the same import, are applied to the worship of many persons, but the last only to that of *Abraham's* descendants, *p. 131.* I would be glad to have those many persons pointed out, exclusive of the race of *Abraham*, for such I think his argument requires him to instance in.

He further objects, that *Jacob's* resolution that the Lord should be his God, taken in the common sense, would not be a remarkable one: No wise man ever worshipping self, God knowing them to be such. *p. 130, 131.* Whether it was a remarkable one or no, I am sure it was a very good one, and very suitable to the circumstances he was then under, as he had reason to be apprehensive of temptations to idolatry in the place whither he was going. It was no less remarkable than that of *Joshua*, in *Joshua xxi. 15.* or that of the *Psalms* in *Pf. cxvi. 15.* Nor do I see how the resolution would be more remarkable, even according to Mr *Shuckford's* notion of it; for may it not be said as well, that no wise man worships thro' false mediators knowing them to be such?

I do not write this out of a spirit of contradiction, to serve a preconceived hypothesis, or with a view to lessen Mr *Shuckford* in the esteem of the world. No, I have the sincerest value for that great man, and his elaborate performance, whose credit stands upon too firm a basis to be shaken by a few objections, raised by one who never before appeared in print, and, perhaps, never will for the future, against one particular assertion no way essential to the main design of the work.

November 9, 1748.

Of an ill Custom at CATHEDRALS.

— *fuit hoc sapientia, quondam,
Publica privatis seccrare, sacra profanis.*

HORAT.

EXTERNAL and bodily worship is an instance of homage justly due to the great Creator who hath wisely framed us with such correspondent faculties, that all the motions of the body flow from, naturally express, and even promote and improve, the affection within; as this is plainly prescribed by the voice of nature, so we find it in fact universally acknowledged, in all ages, and by all the religions in the world.

Not to take notice of the many fantastick and even cruel and unnatural excesses of idolatry; even in these short memorials, which we have remaining of the patriarchal age, there appear some incidental notices, sufficient to inform us, in what manner this religious address was wont to be performed, and as it should seem, it was so from the beginning.

We find *Abraham's* servant (*Gen. xxiv. 48*) being struck with a successful incident, in the prosecution of his business, making his acknowledgment by bowing down his head, and worshipping the Lord.

The same humble and significant rite was usually paid by the Jews (*Exod. iv. 31. xii. 27*) before they had received the directions of the ritual law (probably from ancient custom, founded

founded in nature) and also by *Moses* himself, whose own example was direction enough; who upon being admitted to see the glory of the lord, *made haste, bowed his head to the earth and worshipped.* Exod. xxiv. 8.

In aftertimes, when the religious prince *Hezekiah* and the congregation had made an end of offering, *the king and all that were present with him, bowed themselves and worshipped.* 2 Chron. xxix. 29. By the language of the prophet *Micah*, it appears to be the common manner of addressing God, *Wherewith shall I come before the Lord, and bow myself before the high God?* And as much is implied in the known prohibition of the 2d commandment. *Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them.*

That this obeysance was usually addressed towards the sanctuary, in the tabernacle first, and afterwards in the temple, is generally allowed; and, indeed, it was natural enough it should be so.

Speaking of the *mercy seat*, God assures *Moses*, *that there he would meet with him.* Exod. xxx. 6, and afterwards we find that in fact he did so. *When Moses went into the tabernacle to speak unto God, then he heard the voice of one speaking to him, from off the mercy seat, that was upon the ark of the testimony from between the Cherubim.* Numb. vii. 8, 9; and this was surely enough to determine their address towards the throne of his immediate presence.

And several passages, particularly in the *Psalms*, imply or plainly point to this known custom. *When I lift up my hands towards the mercy seat of thy holy temple.* Psalm xxviii. 2. *We will go into his tabernacle, and fall low upon our knees before his footstool.*

As the Christian church, so far as was consistent with its more exalted views, chose to copy after the *Jewish* pattern, there seems little doubt, that she also continued the same reverence towards her *mercy seat*; and of which that in the temple was but a type and resemblance; and can so much regard, and so justly, be due to the shadow, and none to the substance? Can a natural solemnity to the *Jews*, become superstition and idolatry, when paid to the Christian sanctuary?

'Tis said, indeed, that there is no express proof of this in any of the very early writers; but as old as the liturgy of *St Chrysostom* and *St Basil* are, so old at least, are plainly the authorities for it. This rite has undeniably obtained, in all the oriental churches at least, and does so to this day; and there being no canon or decree to be produced that requires this, nor any notice of the time when it first began, it seems more than probable that it was so from the beginning.

When this innocent usage of primitive piety (so primitive that it is probably as ancient as temples or altars) had been long disparaged, and by degrees laid aside, by the puritanical humour of the last age, under the groundless censure, of conforming to popish idolatry, it was again revived by the canons of 1640, which, however neglected in use, *Bishop Kennet*

pleads, that they were never repealed, that they were passed with all requisite authority; not indeed confirmed by parliament, but as that was not necessary, so even those of 1603 were never so confirmed, and yet are the rules we now pretend to go by. *Kennet's Hist. of England, Vol. III. p. 102 to 104.*

But whatever be the authority for it, in most of our cathedral and collegiate churches, and by many of our worthiest both clergy and people, it is still retained; and I hope always will be, that we may still keep up some impressions of religion in mens minds, and not make the same too precious sacrifice of all outward piety to the profaneness of this age, which was made, and indeed upon a better pretence, to the enthusiasm of the last.

In short, if this venerable, and as it may be made, useful remainder of ancient piety, be thought fit to be retained at all, it must be understood and used, as an act of homage and worship directly addressed to the great God, and in that light, I shall leave it to the care and consciences of all those that may happen to be concern'd in the strange manner, as I lately saw it performed, in one of the greatest cathedrals of this nation.

As the layal reader (the whole tribe of which, by the way, made up of barbers and taylor, &c. it is much to be wished were excluded from reading, till at least they had learnt to read) was making his procession to the bible, he made, indeed, a sort of an obeysance to the altar; but instantly whirling about, paid another, at least as profound a reverence to the stalls; the same versatile melody was, and as punctually, repeated, by the clerical reader of the 2d lesson, and upon enquiry afterwards, I found it was the constant part of the ceremonial.

That this protestant piece of supererogation is entirely owing to the voluntary humility and will worship of obsequious dependants, I cannot suffer myself to doubt. For surely it is not to be thought, that those, to whom it is directed, could ever enjoin or expect it, indifferent people will be apt to think it enough, that they can tamely suffer and receive it.

Custom indeed (especially when it happens to sooth a little pride on one side, and has been patiently established by a little meanness on the other) is able to familiarize and reconcile us to strange things. But I dare say, all strangers at first sight, must look at it, as I did, with some indignation, and even contempt both.

If the performer is really in earnest in his address to God, and, especially, if he takes this opportunity to offer up any such mental ejaculation, as was wont to fill, and would be, indeed, the best improvement of this ceremony, such as *God be merciful to me a sinner*, or the like, he must be very quick and desultory indeed, to leap from heaven to earth at once! To leave the almighty God, and instantaneously pay the same prostration to man!

I cannot persuade myself that the reverend gentlemen in the stalls, can possibly approve, some of them I have heard profess their dislike, of this invidious, ill timed and impertinent ba-

mage to themselves; of presbyters, or brother presbyters; and therefore, when they see in what light it appears to the world, to justify their own character, as well as duty to discriminate *facta profanis*, they will disdain and forbid, or at least silently drop it; as I find has been done in some other cathedrals.

Give me leave to remind them of the same and example of a very great prince upon this very case, it is that of the victorious Henry the V. as it stands recorded in the black book of *Windsor*, p. 65. After his return from the conquest of France, which one would think would have exalted his thoughts high enough; he sits as sovereign at one of the solemnities of the garter, and observing the knights of the order; scarce bowing to God, or but slightly, and then making a full obeisance to him and his seat, started at this new compliment (for till then the knights of the order had never used to bow towards the king or his seat,) and upon enquiring into the reason, was told by the Duke of Bedford, that it had been so settled, by an act of chapter three years before. To which the offended king, with some warmth, makes this religious and memorable reply: *No; I will none of this, till you the knights do it, faithfully hence, sufficiently, and with due performance to Almighty God.* And upon this, another constitution was drawn up, to regulate this profane behaviour; that the knights should give due honour and reverence, *Domino Deo & alicui ejus, in modum virorum ecclesiasticorum.*

And shall the knave or lack usurp an honour, disclaimed by this great king, as too high for the throne itself! Nay shall *virii ecclesiastici*, as some of them plainly do, refuse to pay this reverence *Domino Deo & alicui ejus*, and yet sacrilegiously assume it to themselves! Is this our zeal against popery to affect the very badge of Antichrist, who, as God, sitteth in the temple of God.

I shall shut up this subject, with a noted reprehension, of the same sort, from a much greater person, than this great prince; and which I shall leave to make its own impression, a reprehension that may well come, and with more indignation, from the mouth of a mortal, when it came from an angel itself to St John, upon the occasion of his falling down at his feet to worship him. *See thou do it not, I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren that have the testimony of Jesus.* *Worship God.* Rev. xix. 10.

Explanations of the Copper-Plate of the IDOLS of the SAXONS worshipped in Britain.

1. **T**HE *Idol of the Sun*, from which Sunday is derived, among the Latins *dies Solis*, was placed in a temple and adored and sacrificed to; for they believed that the sun did co-operate with this idol. He was represented like a man half naked, with his face like the sun, holding a burning wheel with both hands on his breast, signifying

his course round the world; and by its fiery gleams, the light and heat wherewith he warms and nourisheth all things.

2. *The Idol of the Moon*, from which cometh our Monday, *dies Lunæ*, anciently *Meanday*: This idol appears strangely singular, being habited in a short coat like a man: Her holding a moon, expresses what she is, but the reason of her short coat and long-eared cap is lost in oblivion.

3. *Tuisco*, the most ancient and peculiar god of the Germans, represented in his garment of a skin, according to their ancient manner of cloathing; next to the sun and moon, they paid their adoration to this idol, and dedicated the next day to him; from which our Tuesday is derived, anciently *Tuisday*, called in Latin *dies Martis*. But this idol is very unlike Mars, whom *Woden* much nearer resembles than he does *Mercury*.

4. *Woden*, was a valiant prince among the Saxons; his image was prayed to for victory over their enemies, which if they obtained, they usually sacrificed the prisoners taken in battle to him. Our Wednesday is derived from him, anciently *Wodnesday*. The northern histories make him the father of *Thor*, and *Friga* to be his wife.

5. *Thor*, was placed in a large hall, sitting on a bed, canopy'd over, with a crown of gold on his head, and 12 stars over it, holding a scepter in the right hand; to him was attributed the power over both heaven and earth, and that as he was pleas'd or displeas'd he could send thunder, tempests, plagues, &c. or fair seasonable weather, and cause fertility. From him our Thursday derives its name, anciently *Thorsday*; among the Romans, *dies Jovis*, as this idol may be substituted for *Jupiter*.

6. *Friga*; this idol represented both sexes, holding a drawn sword in the right hand, and a bow in the left, denoting that women as well as men should fight in time of need: She was generally taken for a goddess, and was reputed the giver of peace and plenty, and causer of love and amity: Her day of worship was called by the Saxons, *Frigedag*, now Friday, *dies Veneris*; but the habit and weapons of this figure have a resemblance of *Diana* rather than *Venus*.

7. *Seater* or *Crodo*, stood on the prickly back of a pearch: He was thin-visaged, and long-haired, with a long beard, bare-headed, and bare-footed,



London, Nov. 26. 1748. Ev. Post.

We are inform'd y^t certain Patriots have a design, when a fair Opportunity offers, to move for y^e Revival of a particular Restrictive clause, in y^e Act of Settlement. after his present M^{ty}s Demise.

This would have a most happy Tendency, to perpetuate, wth out Interruption, y^e affection, w^{ch} is y^e true Band of Civil Society, & ought not to be despis'd by y^e greatest, from y^e least of mankind. And if, at y^e same time, an absolute Separation could be made betwixt Great Britain, & y^e State. w^{ch} now seems to render such a Clause desirable, might we not hope again to recover y^e antient insular importance, w^{ch} appears to be unattainable during our present Connections.

ed, carrying a pail of water in his right hand, wherein are fruit and flowers; and holding up a wheel in his left; and his coat tied with a long girdle: His standing on the sharp fins of this fish, signified to the *Saxons*, that by worshipping him they should pass thro' all dangers unhurt; by his girdle flying both ways was shewn the *Saxons* freedom, and by the pail with fruit and flowers, was denoted that he would nourish the earth. From him, or from the *Roman* deity *Saturn*, comes *Saturday*.

Mr URBAN, Nov. 13, 1748.

AS the intent of your correspondent in opposing *Bridget Bosack*, seems to strike at faith in general, I beg leave to offer the following remarks.

1st, "She requires a great degree of faith in her patients." p. 449 P. So did *Christ*, when he said, *According to your faith be it unto you*. And, perhaps, the chief reason why instantaneous cures are not as frequently performed as formerly, is, because we have not faith to be healed. And, indeed, G. R. is forced to own that "In many cases"—"Faith"—"will"—"very much promote the cure, if not entirely effect it." Consequently, who ever attempts to weaken this faith is an enemy to the patients, by endeavouring to prevent a cure they might otherwise have had.

2^{dly}, But leaving Mrs *Bosack* to the test of time, suffer me to raise my thoughts to a higher object, and shew some part of the great excellence of divine faith, which enables me to say,

3^{dly}, Is there any troubled either in body or mind that desires ease? Is there any oppressed with a guilty conscience, and wishing to have peace? In short, is there any willing to go on their way rejoicing, by having a foretaste of heaven here, and an assurance of salvation hereafter? Let them only BELIEVE THAT THEY HAVE, AND THEY HAVE IT. Let them only believe that CHRIST HATH LOVED THEM, AND GIVEN HIMSELF FOR THEM, and that BECAUSE HE LIVES THEY SHALL LIVE ALSO: And they will soon find, be their troubles here ever so sharp or long, 'tis best it should be so, Rom. viii. 28. which will immediately give them a joy and peace in believing. And this faith in God will of necessity produce love to him, and that love will make them desire to be like him in all holy conversation and godliness; so that it will be impossible for such to allow themselves in any known sin.—This is the short, the easy, yet the infallible, way to salvation: For he that [thus] believes shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be damned, because he counts God a liar, and will not trust to the free promises he hath made him.

4^{thly}, If any one ask, how he shall get this faith? I answer, Let him continually think of these words, WHO HATH LOVED ME, AND GAVE HIMSELF FOR ME, that is, *Christ* hath loved me, &c. Let him in all his

prayers beg of *Christ* to give him faith, and say, Lord I believe, O help my unbelief! For thou SHALT guide me by thy counsel, and afterwards bring me to glory: And I will not let thee go until thou blest me, or words to this effect. For 'tis thus the violent take heaven by force, and being happy here, shall be happy hereafter, having nothing to do but to rejoice evermore. Amen. Yours, &c. J. T.

P. S. Let me protest against all such anti-christian confessions, as make *Christ* only "a teacher come from God." (See p. 412 D, late Bp of London's words.) For we is the JEMO-VAN OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS, &c.

Letter to the Printer of the Reading Journal, dated November 21.

IN looking over the weekly exports in your paper, I cannot help remarking, what I believe every body will be pleased with, at this plentiful season: I mean the prodigious quantity of corn that has been exported out of this kingdom since the preliminary articles of peace were signed. I have taken the pains to cast up the several quantities of wheat and wheat-meal, from the 2d of May to the 2d of this instant, and find the account to be no less than One hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven quarters, (besides other grain in proportion) exported from the port of *London* only. Supposing that as much more has been exported from all the other ports of *England* together, (which is rather under, than overdoing it) then the total will amount to near three hundred thousand quarters, which at 40 s. per quarter, when sold abroad is 600,000 l. and if we add to it other grain, at a moderate computation, we may reckon one hundred thousand pounds a-month brought into this nation for the article of corn only, which of course is distributed through every part of this kingdom, as grain is every where bought for this purpose.

Whatever complaints, therefore, may be raised against the peace, this is a visible advantage arising from it; for if the nation was so overstocked with wheat, that 300,000 quarters could in seven months time be bought up, and sent abroad without so much as missing it, or advancing the price beyond what every body thinks reasonable, and to no more than what the farmer should, and must have, to be able to pay his rent, every one must think how distressed the tenant and landlord too must have been, if no channel had been open for the sale of wheat abroad, which would

have been the case if an embargo had been laid. (See p. 41 F.)

There has likewise been a very considerable quantity of hops exported from *London* in the same time, no less than 914,400 lb. and, if we reckon these, as before, but the half of what is exported from the whole kingdom, then the total will be 1,828,000 lb. which at 9d. per pound when sold abroad, amounts to 68,580*l.* A very considerable sum for so small a part of the product of our lands in so short a time.

I know it will be objected by some, that tho' this large exportation may be of advantage to the nation at this plentiful time, yet if it be continued, and we should have a failing crop another year, it may prove, instead of a benefit, a very great calamity, by raising bread, as it was some years ago, to such a price that the poor cannot purchase it; and thereby reducing thousands of industrious families to the deepest distress. This, indeed, is a consideration that should have its weight, and I can see no other way to prevent it, than by erecting granaries at the publick expence, and keeping them always full against an emergency. This might be done at the same expence to the government as is now paid for bounty-money, and I am apt to think would be full as beneficial; for there seems to me to be no encouragement wanting to incline the merchant to traffick in corn, when it is cheap at home, and there is a demand for it abroad. If there is no demand abroad, the bounty may encourage frauds, but can never promote any rational advantage. I remember some instances of this kind happen'd a few years ago, particularly at *Ipswich*. (See Vol. XIII. p. 49 B) were two vessels suspected of false entries were stopped, and their cargoes re-measured, when there appeared a deficiency of 300 quarters, for which the bounty of 5*s.* per quarter had been paid. It were therefore to be wished that the legislature would take this matter into consideration, and so order it as to provide against accidents at home, before we so profusely supply the wants of others abroad.

MONTPELLIER ACADEMY.

The following Account will recommend itself to all Lovers of Natural Philosophy.

MEMOIR by M. SAUVAGES, concerning three remarkable Springs.

IN a little meadow, near the village of *Uzer*, in *France*, there is a Spring and

a pond; the water of the pond, though entirely overspread with a brown crust, surpasses the clearest water in transparency; and the spring yields plentifully. In the morning there is always found about the inward surface of the channels, through which the water flows from this spring, a yellowish scum which comes down in large flakes, with the spring water. This scum hardens, and condenses as it dries, and at length becomes a true strong sulphur; it is used by the neighbouring villages for kindling fire, and seasoning calks. It might also serve to purify water, and to whiten, or rather to blue silks.

Hitherto we have been at the charge of importing sulphur from *Italy*, thinking that *France* afforded no such thing; possibly there may be many such sulphurous springs, to which we are strangers, and thus ignorance may render us necessitous amidst plenty. The sulphur of this spring increases the fluidity of the blood, and is, therefore, a good medicine in asthmatic cases. It expels all the species of the itch; and the neighbouring inhabitants have dug near the spring-head a sort of baths, where both men and beasts find an infallible remedy in all cutaneous diseases. But it has been observed that these persons do not need the baths for their own use, the extractions of the pond alone being their preservative from such distempers. The water of this spring is clear, and something a little acid to the taste, and if held in the mouth soon becomes mucilaginous. M. *Sauvages*, the first time he saw this spring, concluded that its waters were purgative, and accordingly prescribed them to some of his patients, which has brought them into great credit, for their efficacy in all cases in which those of *Hienet* are used.

There is also another spring in a gutter or drain, near the village of *Servas*, which yields naphtha, or earth-pitch, a liquid bitumen; it is commonly called the pitch spring. This pitch is a black, viscid, inflammable bitumen, shining and hard when it is cold. In summer it oozes out of the clefts of a rock, whence the spring issues, and more plentifully out of those places which are above the water. and lie most open to the sun. It may be used as black sealing-wax, being as black and as bright, tho' not so brittle. The inhabitants of *Servas* make use of it to disperse cold tumors, to heal sores in beasts, and to mark them when they turn them out among the hills.

hills. The spring water is an excellent anti-vermicular purge. The peasants who take it reckon one glass a sufficient dose. It is very clear; and both tastes and smells of sulphur.

There is also a third spring, at a place called *St Felix de Palliere*, betwixt *Anduze* and *Lesalle*. If any leaves of trees, or any dead animal be thrown into this spring (except in winter) within a few days, and sometimes on the morrow, these leaves become most exquisite network, and the carcasses of the animals are reduced to skeletons. It is *M. Sauvage's* opinion that this change is effected by a minute kind of crabs, called *trinquetailles*, which swarm in all the wells throughout the *Cevennes*. It is thought that one of these creatures (swallowed down alive, would gnaw its way thro' the bowels; but, how then should the water of this spring prove to be a wholesome liquor? for as it is frequently drank, and contains shoals of these insects, some must consequently be carried along with the water into the body. A further examination of this subject, seems to open a field for many curious particulars.

From the JACOBITE JOURNAL, Oct. 29.

MR *Trotplaid* continues the general argument in defence of the peace, see p. 467. "As in proportion to the weakness of any nation it is justify'd in accepting terms of accommodation, which in more advantageous circumstances must be thought dishonourable; so when such terms are accepted, the nation can only be justify'd by exposing its weakness. But we should not, to justify any ministry, lay open the wounds of our country, and give foreigners an opportunity of shewing under the hand of any writer of authority, a confession that we are a weak or miserable people, and the weak defense that has been sometimes made for the ministry, in this paper, has been the effect of this delicacy, and this alone."

[But notwithstanding this delicacy, Mr *Trotplaid* introduces a Frenchman defending our ministry, by expatiating on our weakness and distresses, and inveighing against the French administration, for giving away all Flanders, Brabant, Zealand, Holland, and even England for Cape Breton only. After crowning himself under such difficulties, we see him in the next paper taking his leave; his opponents say, being discarded for inability, buffoonery, &c. &c., and that his salary was discontinued at Michaelmas.]

EXIT of the JACOBITE JOURNAL.

MR *Trotplaid* observes, that *Jacobitism* was so dangerous a spirit at the end of 1747, when we were engaged in a successful war, and our enemies ready to invade us on the slightest encouragement, as to make it necessary to apply some remedy; that the *Jacobite Journal* was instituted with this view, and, if it has not eradicated, has palliated the evil; that the remainder of party is not now so dangerous, since peace is again restored; however, an utter extirpation of *Jacobitism* is not to be hoped, because it is essentially connected with folly, for which there can be no cure. He then takes leave of his antagonists, compassionately advising 'em to submit to the powers that be, if for no other reason, because those powers will most certainly be, in defiance of all which the courts of Rome and hell can devise against them.

EPITAPH from Old England, Nov. 20.

Beneath this stone,
Lies *Trotplaid John*,
His length of chin and nose;
His crazy brain,
Unbur'rous vein

In verse and eke in prose.

Some plays he wrote,
Sans wit or plot,
Adventures of inferiors!
Which, with his lives
Of rogues and thieves,

Supply the town's postérieurs.

But ah, alack! He broke his back,
When politics he tried:

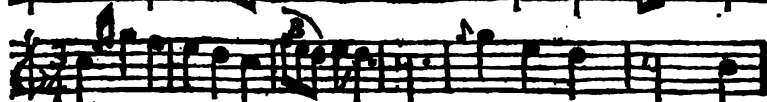
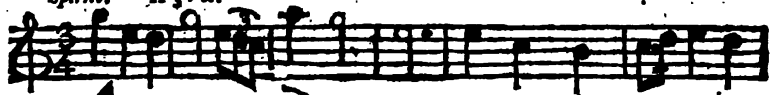
For like a — He play'd his part,
Crack'd loudly, slunk, and died.

We have made but few extracts from the political essays of our weekly writers, who have been happy enough to start several ingenious objections against the articles of peace; 1. concerning Cape Breton. 2. our supposed conquests in the East Indies. 3. the unusual stipulation to send hostages to France, &c. because, if these things are so bad, so disadvantageous and dishonourable, and were so avoidable and free from necessity, as they assert them, the like objections will, undoubtedly, occur to some vigilant spirits of the great assemblies, now going upon business, and it will be time enough to enter on these subjects, when they come upon the carpet in a national manner.—This delay will prevent repetitions, and we hope be as satisfactory, as the frequent mentioning the same topics, which we have carefully avoided.

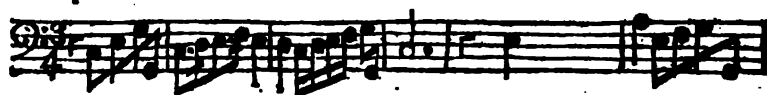
HYMN for CHRISTMAS-DAY.

The Words by Mr OATS. Set to Music by Mr T. WRIGHT,
besh of Devonshire.

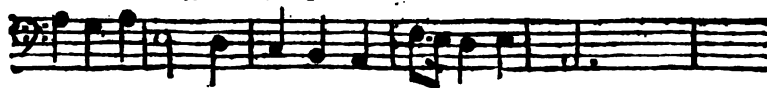
Spirito. Andte.



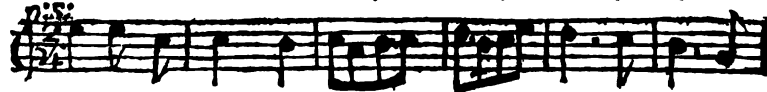
A - rise and hail the sa - cred day, Cast all low cares of



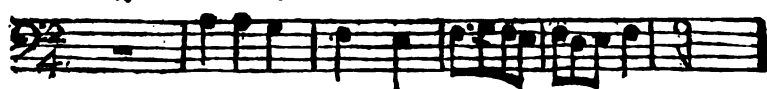
life a - way, And thought of mean - er things.



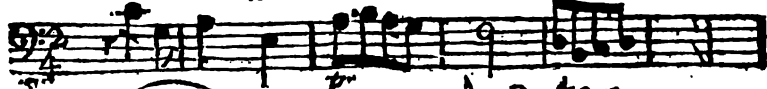
This day, to cure thy dead - ly woes, The



This day, to cure thy dea - - - - - d - ly woes, The



This day, to cure



sun of



If angels, on that happy morn
The Saviour of the world was born
Pour'd forth seraphic songs,
Much more shou'd we, of human race,
Adore the wonders of his grace !
To whom the grace belongs.

How wonderful ! how vast his love !
Who left the shining realms above,
Those happy seats of rest !
How much for lost mankind he bore,
Their peace and pardon to restore,
Can never be express'd.

Whilst we adore his boundless grace,
And pious mirth and joy takes place ;
Of sorrow, grief and pain,
Give glory to our God on high,
And not, amongst the gen'ral joy,
Forget good-will to men.

O ! then let heav'n and earth rejoice,
Creation's whole united voice,
And hymn the happy day ;
When *Sin* and *Satan* vanquish'd fell,
And all the pow'rs of Death and Hell
Before his sov'reign sway.

MR URBAN,
THE many singular favours I have received from you, incline me to hope you will allow a place to this specimen of an ODE on the PACE, which I propose to publish by subscription, in a two shilling pamphlet. As I design the work rather for a moral than a political Poem, so I hope it will displease no party, and prove agreeable to all who wish the happiness of mankind ; it being my opinion, that, however kings may go mad, the welfare of the people is the supreme law.

ALCEUS.

IRENE: *An HEROIC ODE.*
In the Stanza of Spencer.

— PACE ! *te poscimus omnes.*

IRENE ! fav'rite daughter of the skies !
Round whose calm brows immortal graces
glow ;
Desire of Earth ! which from thy smile enjoys
The truest happiness perceiv'd below :
By thee, the joyful peasant tills the plain,
And sees his toils with golden plenty crown'd ;
By thee secur'd, the merchant braves the main,
And visits every coast—'till wealth is found ;
To thee the shepherd tunes his artless lay,
As in the shade he sits—and feels thy placid ray.
Around thee, Goddess, endless blessings wait,
And man to man in sweet accord unite ;
Each social virtue joys to form thy state, [light :
Reviv'd, improv'd, and strengthen'd by thy
The cherish'd Mules bless'd beneath thy reign,
With gratitude console thy guardian care ;
Encourag'd arts compose thy shining train,
And ev'ry life-endearing charm is there ;
E'en on the worthless are thy bounties shed,
Pours'd on th' unfeeling heart, and mischief-ma-
king head,

For man, unhappy man ! with Pride possess'd ;
By Passion hurried ; with Ambition blind ;
Forgets thy balmy sweets, and kind behest,
To issue forth the foe of humankind ;
Of heav'n regardless,—and rejecting thee,
He stretches out the self-destroying hand ;
And breaking from the bonds of nature free,
Pollutes, with horrid havoc, sea and land :
Compelling thee, chaste Goddess, oft to fly
To snow-surrounded wastes, beneath the polar sky.

To MIRANDA at CHURCH.

WHEN to the Temple I repair,
And meet thy form celestial there,
Devotion stops at thy bright eyes,
Nor thence aspires to reach the skies.
When doubting sinners suppliant kneel,
And hopes and fears alternate feel,
The pray'r they wish to silence aw'd,
A secret sigh implores the God
With equal warmth my bosom burns ;
And Love and Dread prelude by turns ;
My zealous heart with ardor glows,
But fears suppress my rising vows.
Let then thy smiles confirm my soul,
Nor with thy frowns my pray'r controul ;
Permit, that to thy pow'r divine
My love and adoration join.
'Tis call'd Idolatry, I know,
For man to kneel to man below ;
But when angelic forms appear,
Like thine, 'tis duty to revere.

MARCUS.

* * * The Verses to Mr Lyttelton, which are omitted, will serve two more occasions.

On reading the *Bishop of Peterborough's* Sermon, *with the help of Subscribers to the Northampton Infirmary* &c.

Please to the gracious pow'r that grasps the sky;
And pour abundant ev'ry rich supply;
Such grows from his *glorious* *holy* (a) *holy* flow'd,
As *the* great and noble *of the* good;
And, *beaming* *glow'd* with that angelic heat,
Which stamps the humbly good, the subtly great.
The POOR, to health restor'd, reverse to view
NORTHAMPTON, HALIFAX, and MONTA-
And with *adoring* gratitude proclaim *low*;
A *happy's*, *Carver*'s, and an *old's* name.
They feel what love in *honor'd* (b) *Doddridge*
reigns. [frains.
What *spies*, from *Hervey's* soul in *Hervey's* (c) (d)
Not left the *Fair* their charity attack;
The *Fair* are angels, while in *Virtue* dress;
The borrow'd helps of *Art* they lightly prize,
Grac'd with the *flowing* robe (d) that charms
the skies;
Spotless itself, which many a speck (e) conceals,
Shines on the nations, and perches the gales.
When female goodness *misery* beguiles,
Sweet as their looks, and *cheering* as their smiles,
Dissease forbears to groan, and Want to pine,
Reliev'd from hands so tenderly benign:
While each dear virtue wond'ring mortals view,
We deem, to make them lovelier, *female* too;
And count the radiant, the celestial train,
From bounteous *Arundel*, and good *Germain*.
These, taught of heav'n, exert a saving art
That grasps at more than man's corporeal part;
To scan the vital frame by healing laws,
Rewind its springs, and remedy its flaws,
Is small—with joy I see their zeal refin'd,
And form a *plan* (f) still more divinely kind.
They mourn the soul, (g) that nobler guest within!
By passions wounded, and diseas'd with sin.
Such balms as *minds* admit, their care supplies,
And point the progress that secures the skies;
Shewing the poor, deficient, ailing soul
Bute's (b) sacred type and healing pool!
Ye bright assemblage, hail! Ye band of love!
Whom scraps shall applaud, and heav'n approve.
When life and beauty, wealth and title flies,
And flaming oceans stream to diff'rent skies,
These gen'rous cares (of *Faith* the sacred test)
Shall humbly aid to rank you with the best.
Mean time, indulge a *faulty* *ring* writer's strain,
To love and honour, where his *praise* were vain.

- (a) In the county of Northampton.
(b) See, among a variety of his other writings, his Family Expositor.
(c) See his Meditations on the Tombs, Flower Garden, &c.
(d) Col. iii. 14. Above all things, put on charity.
(e) 1 Pet. iv. 8. Charity shall cover the multitude of sins.

(f) See the Bp of Peterborough's elegant Sermon, preach'd on the late anniversary, p. 12.
(g) Alluding to the concern which the governors have, upon every occasion, expressed for the religious improvement of the patients, and the useful traits that are given them.
(b) See the Bp of Peterborough's whole Sermon, particularly page 4.

A LETTER to Miss JENNY.

Would you know, my dear Miss,
How your brother Ben is,
Whether thriving, in health, and good humours?
This our letter will tell,
How he is, and lives well,
And resolves not to quarrel with you more.
When he opens his eyes
To the window and skies,
And perceives that the morning looks gay,
If he wakes in no fret,
Up he leaps he will get,
And rushes hurry down to his play.
But as first takes a pill,
With intention to kill
Gnawing worms, and remove a slight fever,
Having vow'd to obey
All the Doctor should say
And his Mamma command him, for ever.
Tho' a little he is sick
By his taking of physick,
Soon he laughs, sings, and halloo stounds;
If he lets up a cry,
We discern the cause why,
'Tis not minding to do as we thou'd.
With the dog and the cat
He'll play tricks, and he'll chat,
But the fiddle oft gives him most pleasure;
Then to cards, or bopeep,
Whipping top, smacking whip,
A variety strange without measure.
When he talks broken *French*
To the fellow or wench,
Entertaining with innocent prattle,
By his cracking of jokes
Full as arch as old *Nokes*,
Not his head, but his tongue, proves a rattle.
His behaviour is good
In his manners not rude,
Whether sitting, or walking, or feeding;
In his temper and sense
Shines the bright influence
Of his elegant Mamma's fine breeding.
This our little plain house
Finds us mirth and repose,
With a seal for our patrons so ready;
That as oft as we dine,
Tho' not tempted with wine,
We remember my Lord and my Lady.
Little minding the fears
Of those commons and peers,
Who suspect the *French* faith in all treaties;
But securely we live
In the hopes we conceive
From the wisdom of *Saladimb*, that great is.

FLORINDA.

Translation of the CONTRAST, p. 470.

TWO warring Kings the weary'd world be-
held,
In Armies this, and that in Fleets excell'd;
With like success they diff'rent war maintain,
This in the field, that victor on the main.
Not War's dread legions they close in equal fame
Deprive this, and *Saviour* that we name. J.G.
AND

ANOTHER by E. Y. of C—m.

TWO Kings in contest fierce the world alarm,
 One great by land, by sea the other great;
 With like success, their num'rous subjects arm,
 By turns are beaten, and by turns they beat.
 The various strife thus undetermin'd hung,
 And direful War, 'twas fear'd, would know no
 end, [sung;
 When—but with diff'rent grace, soft Peace they
 Of mankind one the foe, and one the friend.

ANOTHER, by W. P.

FOR horrid wars two potent kings prepare,
 One strong in troops, and one in ships of
 war. [wield;
 With like success their diff'rent pow'rs they
 This rules the sea victorious, that the field.
 The contest o'er, what diff'rent fame they find!
 That born to scourge, and this to bless mankind.

ANOTHER.

TWO jarring Kings the harra's'd world
 Alternately distress'd;
 This best his mural thunder harl'd,
 And that his naval best.

The various wars alike prevail,
 This, land, that, sea, obeys;
 To peace alike each now strikes sail,
 But not with equal praise.

Thou, thou, great Brunswick! give'st the globe
 What Bourbon took away;

The blood of thousands stains his robe,
 For thee sav'd thousands gray. L. G.
 Bishop's-Nymet, Nov. 7.

*Amice meo Domino JOHANNES SACKETTE, viri
 Facetiarum, Benevolentia, Pictavi, sals condi-
 tissime, S. P. D. T. C.*

NON ego dicatus numerosae sive venae
 Sed tibi debetur nominis hujus honor:
 /Egre verba loos facio: tu, & Criso, poete:
 Parturient montes:—sic mea Maia parit.

*Puerbo ignotus ero. Tu domes funebre carmen;
 Siquis non laetum Rusticitatis amans.*

RUSTICUS.

TRANSLATED.

Not endow'd with rich poetic vein;
 In language you deserve, Sir, and obtain.
 Criso's, yours, are lines of worth.
 My labour'd:—In my Muse brings
 Not Puerbo, my recorder,
 Your friend o' th' Rustic order.

*of Invitation to Miss
 Rye, Suffex.*

This a long

mon.

all

From the sky,

Hover round,

Catch the sound,

And improve

Take pity then, and promise me:
 To come and drink a dish of tea.

My parlour swept, my chairs too wait,
 Ambitious to sustain thy weight.
 My tea-cups all in order stand,
 Impatient for thy lovely hand;
 Pil'd on the plate the biscuits lie,
 In angles like a Christmas pye;
 The boiling water springs to meet
 Thy lips, in tea, salubrious treat!
 In sullen mood the clock rebels,
 And scarce the swifter hand impels,
 While I, with keen impatience wait,
 And wish, yet fear to know my fate.
 Dear Miss, then be not too obdurate;
 But visit once A. B. tho' Curate. See 568)

AN ODE to DELIA.

MUSE! impart

All thy art,
 While I trace
 Ev'ry grace,
 Past compare,
 In my Fair:
 Bards of old,
 Greatly bold,
 When they sung
 Venus, young
 From the sea,
 In a type

Painted thee.
 As you rove
 Thro' the grove,
 Odours fly,
 Which outvie
 All the sweets
 Screechon meets,
 When in May
 Zephyrs play,
 And bequeath,
 As they breathe,
 On the wing,
 All the balm
 of the spring.

In your voice
 All rejoice:
 When deep sense
 You dispense,
 Sweeter sound
 Floats around,
 Than when charm'd,
 And disarm'd,
 Thracians wild
 Grew more mild,
 And their fire
 Orpheus quench'd
 with his lyre.

To the lay,
 When you play,
 Angels fly
 From the sky,
 Hover round,
 Catch the sound,
 And improve

From thy eyes
 Dangers rise,
 Hopes decline,
 And we pine:
 Fruitless Care,
 Cold Despair,
 Chill the breast,
 'Till oppress
 Nature fails,
 Death prevails,
 Life is flown,
 And we freeze
 into stone.

Cou'd we move
 Thee to love,
 Wert thou kind
 We should find
 Equal harms
 In thy charms;
 Shou'd we dare
 Clasp thee, Fair,
 Or approach
 But to touch,
 Fiercer rays
 Than the blaze
 Which she found
 Flashing round,
 Who, too late,
 Mourn'd her late
 When *you* came,
 Dress'd in flame;
 All our joy
 Would destroy,
 And in fire
 We shou'd sink
 and expire.

But no more—
 Muse, give o'er;
 Nor essay
 To display
 Charms which ask,
 Mighty task!
 All the Nine
 To combine
 All their lays
 To rebound

half their praise.

POST PAID.

500 THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, VOL. XVII.

Mr URBAN,
I Am sensible that the Hon. Gentlemen address'd
in the following lines cannot receive any addition
to his fame from this small tribute; that so
illustrious a character cannot be drawn without
injury, by the rude touches of my unskilful pen;
yet, if you publish it, I hope that if I am con-
demn'd by his judgment, I may obtain pardon
from his candour. Your Correspondent,
B—w—l—y, Nov. 19. CYNTHIO.

To the Rt Hon. GEO. LYTTLETON, Esq;

*Quo nihil majus meliusque torris
Festumque, beneque diu,
Nec debuit, quavis redunt in auras
Tempora prisum.*

Hon. Lib. iv. Ode 2.

A Muse unknown her feeble voice wou'd raise,
And join the chorus of thy country's praise;
Yet, while she thus her willing praise wou'd pay,
Her strains, ignoble, take that praise away.

O Lyttleton! whom nature form'd for state,
And made by genius eminently great;
O thou, adorn'd with ev'ry liberal art,
And ev'ry grace that science can impart,
What various praise is to thy merit due?
At once the Muse's pride and guardian too!
In whom the Courtier and the Christian shine,
And ev'ry virtue, ev'ry worth combine!
Whether as poet, christian, patriot view'd,
Prais'd, lov'd and honour'd by the wife and good.
• Illustrious Bard! thee all the Nine inspire,
And warm thy breast with all the Roman fire;
Chear'd by thy strains, no longer they deplore
Immortal Pope, their glory now no more,
Pleas'd to behold in thee, their fav'rite son,
The softer wit of gentler Addison. ||

Rais'd by thy hand, Religion smiles applause,
And hails thee patron of her rising cause,
Who, banish'd courts, and doom'd to mean retreat,
Now hopes a levee of the gay and great!
In Truth's fair robe you dress the godlike dame*,
And wipe Dishonour from her injur'd name,
With Reason's force the specious arts expose,
And secret rancour of her ruffian foes;
The pleas in which weak infidels confide,
And the rank folly of desp'ic pride.
How rare such virtue in such station known!
How rare such piety so near a throne!

Nor is this all; nor yet thy gen'rous mind
Exhausts the pow'r bestow'd to bless mankind:
Born your own Britain's honour to sustain,
And plead her cause in Freedom's sacred fan,
Unrival'd there, how copious, smooth and strong
You pour the tide of eloquence along!
Great master of the passions! thine the art
To touch the springs that move the human heart;
Soft'n'd by thee, the sons of party smile,
Suspend their anger, and renounce their guile.

Now, with unbiass'd aim, and honest zeal,
You point the path that leads to Britain's
weal;

While calmly reas'ning, latent truths grow plain,
And give to silence Faction's mad'ning train.

|| The Progress of Love, in four eclogues.—
Mordred on the death of his Lady. (See p. 372.)

* Observations on the conversation and apostle-
ship of St Paul. (See Vol. xviii. p. 299)

† Letter to the Tories.

Each party sees thy moderation shine.

And wagers and wits in thy praise combine.

O, since these glorious labours see thy choice,
Hear thou the plaints of the public voice!

While, to the wonder of succeeding days,
In strains unbought I sing a Courtier's praises!

A soul above Ambition mounted high;

Which borrows greatness only from the sky;

A mind illum'd by Reason's purest ray;

Which scorns the tyranny of passion's sway.

In science deep, of virtues unconfin'd,

Zealous for truth, and friend of humankind;

In taste the rule; in style correct, polite,

Where sense and candour, judgment, wit unite;

Refin'd as courts, as rural truth sincere,

Of morals blameless, and in honour clear;

Who fears no act to shew, no thought need hide,

His hand unstain'd, his heart untouch'd by guile;

In place or out, the patriot's path persue'd,

His glorious end but one, his country's good.*

A RHAPSODY ON PEACE.

WITH whimsies perplex'd, t'other day out
of spite,

Having nought else to do, I'en sat down to write
But, horrid to tell! my black lines were not true,
My paper so thin that the ink went quite thro';
My pen was so bad that I with'd 'em at Rome;
For my pen-knife I felt, but had left it at home.

Such crosses what mortal to patience could bear?
Yet, in spite of them all, I determin'd to try,
With ambition for fame, and contempt of despair,
How high my young Muse in Heroics could
fly.

Come then, my Muse, and sing of Peace with
What sweeter subject can my Muse employ? Joy.
A theme like this might animate a Cope;
A theme like this make Ogilby a Pope.

A theme like this inspires spontaneous lays,
Peace, and the bless'd effects of Peace I praise.
Hoarse voices now no longer shall amuse,
Or fright the town, with sound of bloody news.
No longer now shall thund'ring cannons roar,
And fright the vessels from the hostile shore;
But harmless squibs in air with rockets play,
And torches imitate the blaze of day.
The Fribbles now, an inoffensive crew,
Shall, without dread, their fopperies pursue.
In White's first floor, undaunted shall they meet,
And view, unhurt, th' artillery of the street;
There let them taste the pleasures of champaign,
Enough for me that, in a mirthful vein,
My voice, tho' harsh, tho' impotent my song,
I chant the pleasures that to Peace belong.

Oxford, Nov. 16.

CAR. COMBES.

PRODIGIUM CESTRENSE.

Cestrensis Mænum superat Brigitta medendo;
Freta salutari voce, potente manu.

Hiera, non picra est; non dura est fed pia mater

Dextra fugat morbos, estque saliva salus.

Jejunansque precansque facit miracula: divas,

Roma, & reliquias, prodigiosa, tace.

Ægrotis solum præscribit credere: raro.

Est quibus in promptu credere, vana fides.

Jejunando docet sanare, docetque precando.

Fratribus exemplum sit pietatis amus!

R.

ical Chronicle, November 1748.

WEDNESDAY 3.

WO watermen were convicted, on a prosecution on behalf of his majesty and the vintners and dyers companies of London, for taking a swan's egg (See Vol. xvii. p. 572) contrary to the statute of the penalty in such cases is imprisonment, and 20s. for every egg taken, broken or destroyed paid to the poor of the to enter into recognizances reties in 20 l. each to the to offend for the future.

FRIDAY 4.

1 at the King's Bench, Mr dent at Oxford, for treasons against his majesty (see id found guilty. — Mr e, after 8 hours trial, (on s found not guilty.

MONDAY 7.

row of chevaux de frize luding 2 acres of ground, sen's library. in the Green cting the buildings for the e play'd off for the peace, ere given for erecting gal- lonz, and 60 feet broad, nieny of the nobility and i covering to screen them ther. (See p. 404)

d the great cause, in the , wherein his majesty was l Wm Bromley, Esq; defen- ning the right of electing Droitwich, when the jury, special, gave a verdict for t.

TUESDAY 8.

1 at the King's Bench, a E in an Italian singer was a person of distinction de- ation was laid for a 1000 one winter's performance ounte, and the jury gave a e plaintiff.

A young man dying of at Whitechapel, in a house o the meeting house, the nmunicated itself through to the congregation, and e 100 persons.

FRIDAY 12.

pending in Chancery be- dwin and Alder, belong- rince Frederick and Duke id one Rochfort, purchaser

quis d'Antin and Lewis Erasmus, was de- termined in favour of the said Baldwin and Alder, and the respective bills of sale by them made of their prize money set aside; the said Rochfort to be paid the money he advanced in Ireland with interest, and he to pay the sailors and managers costs. This is the 3d decree against the purchasers, two having been made in the court of Exchequer.

Were disbanded at Portsmouth, Ho- nessed's and Churchill's marines.

MONDAY 14.

Thirty two private men, and a ser- jeant and corporal, out of every troop in Hawley's dragoons, and 18 men out of every troop in Hertford's regiment of horse blue, were disbanded.

THURSDAY 17.

At a court of common council, at Guildhall, a report was presented from the court of aldermen, relating to the sale and alienations of the several places, or offices, in the city, by the demise of whole possessors, two thirds of the sale accrued to the Lord Mayor, and one third to the city, and for fixing a cer- tain additional sum to assure Lord May- ors and Sheriffs, in lieu of advantages that may arise by deaths, or alienations: and likewise for preventing, for the fu- ture, the sale of any of those places, so that the city may be thereby gainers; and the several officers no way injured; this report was referred to a commit- tee of 6 aldermen, and 12 commoners.

SATURDAY 19.

Being the birth day of the Princess of Wales, was a very splendid appearance of nobility and gentry at Leicester House, when his Royal Highness observing some of his lords to wear French fluffs, immediately ordered the D. of Chandos, his groom of the stole, to acquaint them, and all his servants in general, that after that day he should be greatly displeased to see them appear in any French manu- factures; the same notice was given to the ladies.* — The fine statue of K. George I. in Leicester square, was unco- vered on the above occasion.

* Both houses of parliament addressed King Charles II. in the year 1683 to give the like orders; and resolved themselves to set the ex- ample.

TUESDAY 22.

His majesty, who embarked at Ak- rootflays on Monday morning, 10 o'clock, landed at Kinggate, 4 miles from Mark- gate in Kent, about 10 in the forenoon, and immediately proceeded to St

James's, where he arrived without stopping, at two next morning, and found the Prince and Princess of *Wales* ready to receive him.—The yacht was 2 hours beating on the coast before his majesty could land.—The Countess of *Yarmouth* arrived the next day at *St James's*, and the D. of *Newcastle* at his house in *Lincoln's Inn-fields*.

WEDNESDAY 23.

The lords of the regency attended his majesty in council, and surrendered their commission.

FRIDAY 25.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of *London* waited on his majesty, to congratulate him on his safe return; when *John Stracey*, Esq; the recorder, made the following speech.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

THE Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of *London* esteem it the highest honour to be permitted to approach your royal person, and gladly embrace this opportunity to congratulate your majesty upon your safe arrival in *Great Britain*, and to express their unfeigned joy upon this happy occasion.

These your majesty's most faithful and dutiful subjects are truly sensible, from the many blessings they have enjoyed during the whole course of your auspicious reign, that your paternal care and goodness are ever watchful for the interest, and intent upon promoting the welfare and prosperity of these kingdoms.

To this your paternal regard and concern for the happiness of your people, and to that sense of true glory which animates your royal breast for the good of mankind, they most thankfully attribute the restoration of peace and tranquillity to *Europe*; a blessing which cannot fail of producing the most beneficial effects to this your majesty's metropolis, so eminently distinguished for its extensive trade and commerce.

Under a due sense of the highest obligations for the many signal instances of your majesty's peculiar favour and protection to the citizens of *London*, they beg leave to tender their most grateful acknowledgments; and to assure your majesty of their zeal and affection for your royal person and family; and that they will, upon all occasions, exert the utmost of their abilities for the support of your most gracious government, and to render your reign, which diffuses so many blessings upon your subjects, easy and happy to your majesty.

To which his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

*I Thank you for this mark of your affection and zeal for my person and government. It has been my great care, in the re-establishment of the publick peace, to make effectual provision for the security of the trade and commerce of my subjects; and it gives me great satisfaction to find that it is so agreeable to my loyal city of *London*.*

After which his majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *John Stracey*, Esq; their recorder.

A grant has passed to *Thomas Wilford*, of *Manchester*, chapman, of his new-invented machine for intermixing of threads, cords, or thongs, of different kinds, commonly called *plattings*, for 14 years.

MONDAY 28.

In Whitmore, tried 31 ult. and *Ja. Daws*, the *Oxford* students, received sentence, 'To be find five nobles each, to suffer 2 years imprisonment in the *King's Bench* prison, and to find two sureties for their good behaviour for 7 years; themselves bound in 500*l.* each, and their sureties in 250*l.* each; and to wait immediately round *Westminster-Hall*, with a libel affix'd to their foreheads, denoting their crime and sentence; and to ask pardon of the several courts.'—This last part they accordingly perform'd.—The vice chancellor of *Oxford* is to be try'd at the *King's Bench* bar, *Westminster*, on the 6th day of *February* next.

Westminster, TUESDAY 29.

D His Majesty came to the house of peers, and opened the session of parliament with a most gracious speech, which being very long, must be referred to our next, with the Addresses, which passed with great harmony.

E A very loyal and zealous address, moved for by the Earl of *Pozzis*, was unanimously voted by the house of peers; and a like loyal address was moved for by *Ld Barrington* in the house of commons, and passed without any division.

F Some intimations were made of a future enquiry into the merit of the definitive treaty, which was promised to be laid before the house, and no favour but a fair examination desired.—Mr *P*—*ke* recommended the improvement of the arts of peace.

From the London Evening Post.

For the Day.

G H ALL, *sages*, chosen thro' *Britannia's* isle,
To guard her peace, her commerce, and her soil!

On you sue looks, her bleeding wounds to heal,
And trace the lurking cause, which quacks conceal.

She waits to know herself from your debate;
Her real, not her represent'd, state:

H O! say, why wad'st so long without success?
Of power, why sudden made, without redress?
You the conures, as you'd have trust again,
To search thro' facts, without respect to man;
To weigh this treaty, and, when understood,
Not, if you find it ill, to call it good.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE. 523

James Kemp, who broke out of *Newgate*, and *James Tough*, two outlaw'd smugglers, concern'd in the barbarous murder of the two custom-house officers, (See p. 475.) have been apprehended. *Kemp* has impeached the other as the man who committed the murder.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship the Lenox, Capt. Holmes, arrived at Spithead, dated Nov. 23.

WE sailed from *Jamaica*, Aug. 25 last, with a convoy for *England*; but the current prevented us from going through the *Windward-Passage*, so we were obliged to bear away for the *Gulph of Florida*.

Sept. 29, in the morning, we spy'd 7 sail of large ships bearing down upon us, which proving to be *Spanish* men of war, our Captain made a signal for his convoy to save themselves as well as they could; we then flood towards the enemy till it was almost dark, when it was thought prudent to provide for our own safety, having near 200,000 l. on board; we had hopes of meeting with *Adm. Knowles*, who was cruising off the *Tortuda's* Bank with 6 ships of war, to intercept the *Spanish* annual plate-ship: from *La Vera Cruz*, daily expected at the *Havanna*. Accordingly we joined him next morning, and informed him of what had happen'd, upon which we made sail to meet the *Dons*, and Oct. 1. came up with them. The *Tilbury* led the van, the *Stafford* next, and our ship the *Lenox* in the 3d place. *Adm. Knowles*, in the *Cornwall*, perceiving by the enemy's line of battle, that the *Spanish* Vice-admiral must fall to our share, bid us fall astern of him, that the two commanders might engage each other: we did accordingly, and so became the fourth ship; the *Warwick* next, and *Canterbury* last. The enemy at this time having their frigates out of the line, the *Oxford*, our smallest ship, war likewise order'd out; and at a little past two the *Spaniards* began to fire, but at too great a distance to do any execution. Soon after the admiral made the *Tilbury's* signal to bear down nearer the enemy; but that not being complied with, he fired a shot or two at her; however he himself in the *Cornwall* edg'd down close upon the *Spanish* Vice-adm. we did the same, being very near him, when all hands merrily play'd away, excepting the *Warwick* and *Canterbury*, who were so far astern that they could not come up, neither did they fire a shot for upwards of two hours.—You will perceive that all this while the enemy had six ships against four; and, what added to our disadvantage, about an hour after the action began, the *Cornwall* had her main-top mast head shot clear away, with some other damages, which occasioned her to haul out of the line, and she never came into it again. We then shot up into her place, abreast of the *Spanish* admiral, where we had very warm work having three of the enemy's ships playing upon us at once above an hour, when the *Warwick* and *Canterbury* came up very seasonably to our

assistance. At this juncture one of the *Spanish* ships was fairly beat out of the line, as well as the *Cornwall* of ours. Mr *Knowles* having refitted, bore down upon the *Spanish* disabled ship, and took her with little or no resistance. The action was now closer and hotter than ever, and the *Spaniards* being sick of it, edg'd away towards the *Havanna*, it being but a little way from them, and we bore after, and did great execution, for we were almost yard arm and yard-arm: we pepper'd them sweetly. The enemy bearing more away, threw us partly astern of them, tho' then we did not lie idle; for soon getting under the *Spanish* Vice-admiral's stern, we loof'd up, and gave him several broadsides, which raking him fore and aft, tore him to pieces.—About 9 o'clock, not being able to distinguish one ship from another, we left off. The *Spanish* Vice-admiral, having lost his main and fore-mast, ran ashore; the rest, tho' greatly disabled, got into port, off which we paraded with the *Conquestadore*, our prize, 'till all our ships were new rigg'd, and then we flood towards the *Spanish* Vice-admiral's ship, which was ashore: upon seeing us come near him, he set her on fire, and in an hour's time she blew up. We then return'd to our parade off the *Havannas*, where we took an advice-boat from *Old Spain*, which damp'd our spirits with the unwelcome news of a peace, for we had great hopes of taking the *Spanish* plate-ship as abovementioned, in which there could not be less than forty millions of dollars. *English* Tars had never more reason to blame fortune than now; for if she had favour'd us with only two hours daylight more, we should have taken or destroy'd the whole *Spanish* squadron; and finer ships were never built: Their forces were as follows: besides a regiment, and all their privateer men.

<i>Span. ships.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>G. Men.</i>
<i>Invincible</i>	Rear adm. <i>Spinola</i>	74 700
<i>Conquestadore</i>	Don T. <i>Juste</i>	64 610
<i>Africa</i>	Vice-adm. <i>Regio</i>	74 710
<i>Dragon</i>	D. M. de la <i>Pas</i>	64 610
<i>New Spain</i>	D. F. <i>Barella</i>	64 610
<i>Royal Family</i>	S. M. <i>Forrester</i>	64 610
<i>Galga</i>	D. P. <i>Garrechea</i>	36 300
<i>Engl. ships</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>G. Men.</i>
<i>Tilbury</i>	<i>Powlett</i>	60 400
<i>Stafford</i>	<i>Brodie</i>	60 400
<i>Cornwall</i>	{ <i>Adm. Knowles</i> <i>Capt. Taylor</i>	{ 80 600
<i>Lenox</i>	{ <i>Holmes, 70 G. ship.</i> only 56 aboard.	{ 56 400
<i>Warwick</i>	<i>Innes</i>	60 400
<i>Canterbury</i>	<i>Clark</i>	60 400
<i>Oxford</i>	<i>Toil</i>	60 300

SCOTLAND.

At a numerous meeting of seceders on the 16th instant at *Edinburgh*, in order to swear the new-model'd scheme and covenant, several hundreds adventur'd on the oath, tho' the greater part took it *ad oculum*. They solemnly engage to strengthen one another's

hands in the use of lawful means to extirpate Popery, Prelacy, Arminianism, Arianism, Trinitarism, Sabellianism, George Whitefieldism, &c.——The convention of royal boroughs have appointed deputies to the Pr. of Orange to solicit the renewal of the staple contract between them and the province of Zealand.——On a motion in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, whether it was proper for the ministers to employ Mr Whitefield in their pulpits, or otherwise countenance him, resolved it was an irregular practice, and recommended the not employing him for the future.——The same has been done by the presbytery of Edinburgh.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, July 28. The *Twightes*, a numerous nation of Indians, inhabiting the banks of the river *Ouabache*, have enter'd into friendship, by treaty, with the *English*. The *Shawonee* likewise, by their deputies, intreated pardon for their misbehaviour at the beginning of the war, and to be received again into favour, which was granted. Some other more distant nations, are inclin'd to embrace the friendship of the *English*, who have since the war furnish'd their allies with goods cheaper than the *French* could do.

Boston, Aug. 1. The enemy have surrounded a party of the garrison of *Schenectady* near *Albany*, and killed 33; they have also furiously attacked Fort *Massachusetts*, but were repulsed.

Boston, Aug. 9. Capt. *Conolly* is arriv'd at *Louisbourg*, with orders for the garrison to evacuate that place, in consequence of which they have begun to ship off the stores for *Annapolis Royal*.——Our Letters from *Louisbourg* informs us that fresh provisions there are in such plenty that the best beef is sold at 2 d. a pound, and a good fat ox costs 4 l. 10 s. which here (*Boston*) would yield 70 or 80 l.——This plenty proves the value of the island of *Cape Breton*, and as its capital *Louisbourg* is a place of great strength, extremely proper for the center of a fishery, and a victualling port, and has a large commodious harbour, and in respect to its situation, the most proper rendezvous betwixt *Europe* and our colonies, it mightily aggravates our misfortune in being oblig'd to part with it.

EAST-INDIES.

The *French* have been repuls'd in a 2d attempt on fort *St David's* with great loss.——400 bales of silk had been intercepted by the *Morats*, a kind of freebooters, as it was bringing to the factor

ry of *Bengall*, which loss is the more considerable, as there is very little of that sort of silk in *Europe*.

Advices from *France* say that a combined squadron of *English* and *Dutch* ships attacked *Pondicherry* in August last; that the place was bravely defended 15 days, but that it was feared would be oblig'd at last to surrender.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

- NOV. 1. L Ady of Hon. *James Stanhope*, Esq; delivered of a son.
13. N. S. The queen of the *Two Sicilies*,—of a son, to be entitled Prince of *Tarente*.
18. Lady *Jenison*, wife of Major *Johnson*, and sister to the E. of *Halifax*,—of a son.
Lady *Mary Greatheed*, wife of *Sam. Greatheed*, Esq; and sister to the D. of *Ancaster*,—of a son and heir.
28. Lady of Sir *Ed. Parker*, Bt,—of a son.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748.

- NOV. 1. *Jacob Richetts* of *Jamaica*, Esq; marry'd to Miss *Hannah Poyntz*, niece to *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq;
2. *Wm Pym*, Esq;—to the only daughter of *Heybeck King* of *Basell Hall*, *Bedfordsh.*
Rev. Mr *Gibson*, youngest son to late Bp of *London*,—to Miss *Sharon* of *Fulham*.
Mr *Joseph Portal* of *Tresfold*, *Hants*,—to Miss *Sally Peachy* of *Gosport*, 6000 l.
Mr *Rob. Wilson* of *Manchester*,—to Miss *Olive Fletcher* of *Bury*, with 10,000 l.
9. Rev. Mr *Godwin* of *Witch*,—to Miss *Hall* of the same.
Rev. Mr *Gregory* of *Ux*, *Gloucestershire*,—to widow *Thomas*, 10,000 l.
13. *Batley*, Esq; king's waiter in the port of *London*,—to Miss *Bagnal* of *Newington*, *Surrey*.
Hon. *Wm. Montagu*, Esq; brother to the E. of *Sandwich*,—to Miss *Charlotte Nayour*, daughter of *Francis Nayour* of *Offord Darcy*, *Huntingtonshire*, Esq;
21. *Charles Egerton*, Esq; eldest son to late Bp of *Hereford*,—to Lady *Grey*, a daughter of the late D. of *Kent*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

- Oct. 27. D R Jn Tennant, who discovered 9 virtues of the rattle inakeroot.
29. Dr *Palmer*, fellow of *Winchester* college.
30. *John Earing* of *Exeter*, Esq;
31. *Wm Lislefield* of *Ryfuorth Hill*, *Yorksh.*
NOV. 4. *Thos. Rogers*, Esq; 50 year steward in the family of *Ld. Latburr*.
John Pollexfen, Esq; near *Plymouth*.
Lieut. Gen. *Folliot*, Lieut. Col. of the first Reg. of foot-guards.
5. *Chr. Mele*, Esq; secretary to the E. India company.
6. *Edw. Woodburne* of *Ham*, *Essex*, Esq;
7. *James Montagu* of *Newfield* *London*, *Leicestershire*, Esq; formerly member for *Camelford*; the bulk of his estate devolves to *Edw. Worley Montagu*, Esq; member for *Peterboro'*,
9. *Sam.*

Artis, Esq; merchant and post-
vintner.

Fritzier, Esq; merch at *Peckham*,
leatson of *London*, Esq;
reaver *Piementel*, Esq; *Holland* tra-
10,000 l.

and *Rev. Henry (Hervey) Apsen*,
of *Bristol*, and rector of *Ickworth*,
e chang'd his name by act of parli-
njoy the estate of the late *Sir Tho.*

Collins, Esq; late a *Spanish* merch.
Elliott of *Port Elliott*, *Cornwall*,
or for *St Germain*, and receiver ge-
Dutchy of *Cornwall* to the Prince

of *Hon. Gen. Bland*.
Robert Baylis, Knt, alderman of
ward, Col. of the red regiment of
ls, president of the artillery compa-
missioner of the customs, and lord
29.

ewin, Esq; in *Inner Temple-Lane*.
d of *Littletton*, *Middlesex*, Esq; dy-
lor, his great estate goes to his only
o. *Wood*, Esq; of the *Inner Temple*.
Gawett, Esq; an eminent weaver
elds, and justice of the peace.

ris of *Hitchin*, *Hertfordshire*, Esq;
Watts, D. D. a truly ingenious
lish'd person, as well in polite lite-
vinity and the sciences, of which
as well poetical as profane abundan-
d no less exemplary for candor, pi-
d virtue.—He was a dissenting mi-
onour'd by all parties.

Swinsfen, Esq; *Hamburg* merch.
Sarjant Glanville, general surveyor

of *Rt Hon. Earl Percy*.
aft *Indus*. *Sir Yickerton Peyton*,
is, commanders of men of war un-
dore *Griffin*, and *Foster*, Esq;
Bengal.

PROMOTIONS for the Year 1748.
the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE King has been pleas'd to
appoint the *Rt Hon. George*
of *Halsfax* [in room of *John* Ld
:] *Rich. Plummer*, *Rob. Herbert*,
Baptist Lewin *Gower*, *James*
Esq; commonly call'd *Ld Dupplin*,
me, Esq; to be commissioners for
antations.

g has been pleas'd to grant to his
s *Duke of Leeds*, the places and of
den, chief justice and justice in cyre
gilly's forest, chaces, parks and
this side *Trent*.

From other Papers.
rdwall, appointed *Ld Justice Clerk*
dard during life.
nbill, Esq; gentleman of the horse
of *Richmond*, a place of 2000 p. A.
Jen,—a commander of the *Gower*
n ship.

In the 2d Troop of Guards.

Mr Buckley, made a cornet, in room of
Cornet *Aspenburgh*,—adjutant, in room of
Adjutant *Scudder*,—Lieut. in room of
Lieut. *Montalieu*, exempt and capt. in room
of *Hon. John Needham*, Esq; who resign'd.
Lieut. *Ball of Lee's Reg.*—Capt. in the same.
Joseph Simpson of the *Inner Temple*, Esq; a
commissioner of bankruptcies, in room of
Roberts, Esq; dec.

Joffson, Esq;—one of the 15 sea-
coal meters of *London*, which place he pur-
chas'd for 4,745 l.

Rev. Rich. Browne, fellow of *Trinity* col-
lege, *Oxford*,—*Arabic* lecturer in that U-
niversity.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

A Recllishop of *York*, appointed lord high
almoner to his majesty, in room of *Dr*
Sherlock, now *Bp of London*.

Bp of London,—Dean of the chapel royal.
Dr Johnson, who attended his majesty abroad,
—residentialary of *St Paul's*, in room of the
Bp of Peterborough who resign'd.

James Johnson, D. D. and *Joseph Sims*,—
prebendaries of *St Paul's*.

Hen. Cliffe,—rector of *Wbenberinset*, *Suff*.
Dr Stebbing,—rector of *Redenball* with
Haristok, *Norfolk*.

Mr Trapp,—of *Stratfield Turgis*.
Mr Dutton, president of *Kutbarine Hall*,
Cambridge,—rector of *Coton*, *Cambr.* in room of
Henry Stebbing,—to the rectories of *Gim-*
mingham and *Trunche*, *Norfolk*.

Wm Allison,—vicar of *Wandsworth*, *Sur-*
rey, 200 l. per Ann.

Rob. Cooper,—of *Basford*, *Nottinghamsh.*
Mr Pickering, senior fellow of *St John's* col-
lege, *Oxford*,—vicar of *St Sepulchre's*, *London*.
John Carrett, fellow of *Sidney col. Camb.*
—vicar of *Lockington*, *Cambridgehire*.

Mr Yonge, fellow of *Trinity college, Cambr.*
and publick orator of that university, —vicar
of *Barrington*, *Cambridgehire*.

Mr Butcher,—the living of *Winton*, *Hants*.
- *Mr Romaine*, editor of *Calassio's Dictionary*,
chosen lecturer of the united parishes of *St*
George's, *Batolph-lane*, and *St Eustolph's*, *Bil-*
linggate.

B—N K R—P T S 1748.

John Raine of *Henley*, *Oxfordsh.* dist. cler.
Edw. Campton of *Aldgate*, *London*, merchant.
Rich Bewes of *Kendall*, *Westmorl.* d. brendrauer
Rich Grainger of *Puddle-dock-Hill*, *paawbraker*.
Freem Sleath of *E. Burset*, *Hertfordsh.* mailer.
Ferdia do *Laubooke* of *St Sepulchre's* *Middx.* tail-and
Ber. Brown of *Harrow*, *Middx.* dealer.
John Carr of *London*, joiner.
Philip Collet of *Quodman's Fields*, merchant.
Geo. Suttle of *Longport*, Somerset, fish-tracker.
Mary Chitto of *Newport Pagnell*, *Bucks.* wooll draper.
James Wa, staff of *Al-gate Highstreet*, tobacco sh.
Walls Brothe son of *Le-ke*, *London* wooll-caller.
Geo. Pett place of *St Andrews*, *Holborn* wine-merche.
Wm Fagge of *Cornhill*, *London*, undertaker.
Tho. Cullum of *Tower hill*, *London*, pencil-maker.
Tho. Maßen of *de Devizes*, *Wilt.* innholder.
John Honeyman of *London*, merchant.
Rich. Sutton of *Lothbury*, *London*, sc. wrence.

POLAND.

THE dyet of *Poland* has, as usual, broke up in confusion, without determining any one point laid before them; so that their army is to continue on its old footing, the amity of other states neglected, and *Courland* is to want a duke, tho' three persons are living who have been chosen to that sovereignty.—The aim of the *Polish* nobility, who have an acknowledged right to the investiture of that duchy, is rather to annex it to their republic, than concur in fixing over it a separate head.—The kings of *France* and *Poland* would doubtless, be glad to see the election of M. *Saxe* more valid; and his *Prussian* majesty has dropp'd some hints of his desire that one of his brothers might be elected duke.—The king of *Prussia*, whose troops are already near 200,000, is still lifting men, and 60,000, it is said, will march towards *Bohemia* and *Moravia*, the quarters of the *Russian* auxiliaries; others destine them towards the *Ducal Prussia*, which is separated but by a narrow tract of *Samogitia* from *Courland*.

GERMANY and ITALY.

Schemes, 'tis said, are forming for getting the young archduke *Joseph* elected K. of the *Romans*, and sending him, as soon as he becomes of age, to reside in *Hungary*; for chusing the third son of the K. of *Poland* coadjutor to the elector of *Cologne*, and for obtaining the reversion of *Hildesheim*, which is surrounded by the dominions of the house of *Brunswick*, in favour of the duke of *Cumberland*, on whom the alternative of *Osabrug* will, in all probability, devolve.—Great preparations are making at *Parma*, for receiving their new sovereign, don *Philip*, whole consort, with the prince's her daughter, are set out from *Madrid*.—The K. of the *Two Sicilies* is reducing his troops in imitation of other powers; for tho' he appeared neutral, aw'd by the *British* fleet, he still kept a body of troops ready to act on the first opportunity in favour of *Spain*.

In the subterraneous city of *Heraclæa* (*S.P.* 17p. 362) has been lately discovered, among other rare pieces of antiquity, a book compos'd of iron leaves full of characters, several columns of a deep scarlet-colour'd marble, an entire staircase of the finest porphyry, and several superbe pictures admirably painted.

FRANCE.

We have repeated accounts from *Paris* of the obstinacy of the pretender's son, in refusing to depart the kingdom

of *France*, tho' notice was given him in form, of the necessity of his compliance, first by the duke of *Gefores*, governor of *Paris*, and then by a letter under the king's own hand.—'Tis said the king has written to the pope, and the young adventurer to his father, on this affair; but some letters suggest that he is remov'd privately, to avoid being depriv'd of his yearly pension of 500,000 livres.

From the *Paris Gazeue*.

Versailles, Nov. 28. The earl of *Suffex* and lord *Cathcart*, whom the K. of *G. Britain* has sent to *France*, to remain there as hostages, had yesterday the honour to be presented to the king, and to deliver to him a letter from his *Britannic* majesty.

The fortifications of *Dunkirk* on the side of the port and sea are ordered to be demolished.—The king has ordered a general inspection to be made throughout all the forests in the kingdom, and all the trees to be marked which may be serviceable for building men of war.

LOW COUNTRIES.

D The regulations for the evacuation of the conquer'd places are agreed upon, but not as yet begun to be put in execution.—Tho' 5 of the *United Provinces* seem to be pretty well settled, the other two, especially that of *Holland*, are as yet far from being so.—The people of *Lyden*, in particular, having form'd new pretensions, and assembled, in a riotous manner, the prince stadtholder was obliged to order a detachment of dragoons and foot guards to protect the magistrates.

E It is said, that not one whole corps of *French* troops have yet been disbanded, not even the light troops, a third part of which has only been reduced.

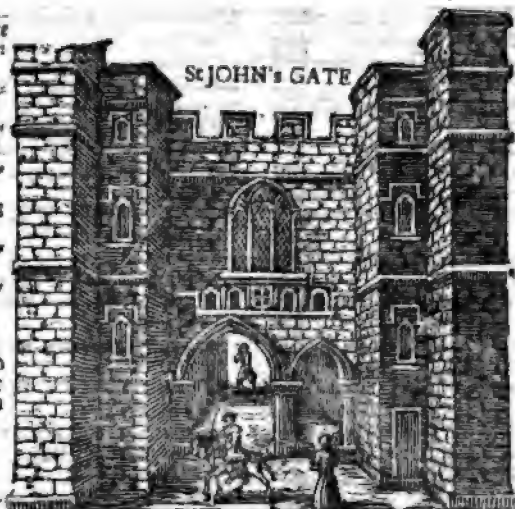
F The militia remains compleat, and have orders from the intendants of the provinces to assemble every Sunday, in order to make themselves expert in military evolutions. The system of *Versailles* therefore does not appear to be at all pacific, and the whole conduct of the ministry, shews that this court consented to peace with no other view than to get time to take breath, and to rectify the mistakes they have made, the principal of which was, undertaking the war before having put their marine in a respectable condition, which occasioned the ruin of their commerce and their colonies. They have therefore taken measures to have in the ports of the ocean, before the end of 18 months, 150 ships of war.

EACH DAYS *Price of* STOCKS in NOVEMBER, 1748.

[illegible]

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
 Read's Tour:
 Craftsmen:
 Daily Advertiser.
 St James's Evening Post.
 London Evening Post:
 Gen. Evening Post:
 Daily Gazetteer.
 Gen. Advertiser.
 Westminster Journal.
 Old England.
 Lon. Courant.
 Whitehall Gazette.
 Memorabilia.



Dork = Dorset
 Dublin 3:
 Edinburgh 2:
 Bristol 3:
 Norwich 2:
 Exeter 2:
 Worcester 2:
 M. of Shropshire
 Gloucester 2:
 Stamford 2:
 Nottingham:
 Chester 2:
 Derby 2:
 York 2:
 Reading 2:
 Leeds 2:
 Newcastle 2:
 Canterbury
 Shrewsbury
 Birmingham
 Manchester
 Bath
 Cambridge

For DECEMBER 1748.

CONTAINING,

[More in Quantity and greater Variety than any Book of the Kind and Price.]

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. Cries of <i>British</i> slaves in <i>Morocco</i>.
 II. Thoughts on the brain and lungs.
 III. Specimen of two translations.
 IV. Unheard-of monstrous birth.
 V. History of the young pretender's conduct in <i>France</i>; with his father's letter to him, and his arrest.
 VI. Life of vice-adm. <i>Ruyter</i> concluded.
 VII. Memoirs of the <i>Swedish</i> academy.
 VIII. On abrogating the 30th of <i>January</i>.
 IX. Optical paradoxes solved.
 X. <i>Eastern</i> architecture described.
 XI. An exposition of <i>Gen. i. 2</i>.
 XII. A short character of <i>Clarissa</i>.
 XIII. A scheme for annual marriages.
 XIV. Criticism on the <i>Orphan</i>.
 XV. Of managing Bees.
 XVI. Effects of laughter and tears.
 XVII. King's speech and addresses from parliament, convocation, &c.
 XVIII. Of a harbour to the <i>Dorsets</i>.</p> | <p>XIX. Medicine for distemper'd cattle.
 XX. Of travelling in <i>Britain</i>.
 XXI. New Description of <i>Matlock</i>, <i>Pool's hole</i>, <i>Winander-mere</i>, &c.
 XXII. Of reconciling <i>St Matthew</i> with <i>St Luke</i>.
 XXIII. Observations on the thermometer, barometer, and aurora borealis.
 XXIV. POETRY. A pastoral; Verses to <i>Dr Hales</i>; The birth-day ode; A Night-piece; <i>Consolatio Epistolaris</i>; On taking leave of his mistress; <i>In Nymphae Domus</i>, <i>Hen. Hoar</i>; Ode by <i>Mr Hervey</i>, set to Music, by <i>Sig. Palma</i>; Epigrams, &c.
 XXV. Historical chronicle.
 XXVI. Births, marriages, deaths, bill of mortality, promotions, &c.
 XXVII. Table of flocks, grain, winds.
 XXVIII. Foreign history.
 XXIX. Register of books.</p> |
|---|---|

With a perspective View of an *Eastern* Edifice, tending to illustrate some Passages of Scripture, and a Map of *Africa*; neatly engraved on Copper.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed by E. CAVE, jun. at *St John's Gate*, where will be published about the 20th of *January*,
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WHEREAS tho' *Westminster* School is generally allowed to be the best Grammar School in the Kingdom, yet Gentlemen have often denied themselves the satisfaction of educating their sons there, for want of a convenient opportunity, at the same time, to acquire the *French* tongue, and the other necessary branches of learning, exclusive of those taught at the said School: We beg leave, therefore, to signify, that young Noblemen and Gentlemen are gently boarded at the *French* boarding house, in *College-street*, fronting the *Dormitory*, where they may have the advantage of instruction, at their intervals, in *French*, *Writing*, *Accounts* in general, *Geography*, and several useful branches of the *Mathematics*; and such youths who are too young to commence in the above School, may be entered in the *Westminster* Grammar for that purpose: One further great advantage is, the particular care taken that the pupils always in the first place carefully do the business assigned them by the great School. Such youths as are intended for *Westminster* School, may be placed to board here quite young, and be grounded in the *French* tongue, before they enter upon the *Latin*, which will greatly improve the mind for the better understanding the *Latin*, and consequently make it much more familiar.

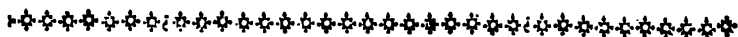
Note. The Gentlemen speak *French* in common, which they are qualified to do in a very little time; and if other modern languages should be required, proper masters will be provided, and the utmost care and tenderness will be most faithfully shown in every respect.



T H E

Gentleman's Magazine,

For DECEMBER 1748.



† “ Oh ! how can *Britain's* sons—regardless hear
 “ The pray'rs, sighs, groans (immortal infamy !)
 “ Of Fellow-*Britons*, with oppression sunk,
 “ In bitterness of soul demanding aid,
 “ Calling on *Britain*, their dear native land,
 “ The land of liberty !—

† *British Philippi*, Vol. viii. p. 427-8.

Case of the poor British Slaves in Morocco (See p. 413, 482) *further considered.*

B **E**ING importuned, by several of our beneficent readers, not to drop the affair of our countrymen in slavery : we have met some private gentlemen, who heartily la-
 their case, and are impatient to and execute an effectual scheme
 their relief, as soon as some difficulty can be removed. In consequence
 of our enquiries, came to St *John's* on the 24th instant, one of the
 company who had been, with 60 others, under that intolerable
 y. He confirmed to us, as he
 many more, the extreme misery
 of his fellow-sufferers, whom, being
 of everything, he reliev'd, accord-
 to the duty of an *Englishman*, as
 as he stay'd near them : for having
 master of arms to the privateer,
 great encouragement for assisting
 nperor in his military preparations.
 his person, having no prospect of
 erance, took an opportunity, as he
 with the army, to make his escape,
 a multitude of dangers, and at the
 of a cruel death, if he was detect-
 leaving his ship-mates again quite
 ute of assistance.
 will be eagerly asked, by thou-
 —Oh why, in all this time,
 & three years, has not the deli-
 cise of these poor suffering mariners

been procured?—And what are the
 obstructing difficulties?—It happens, as
 we have learned, in the course of our
 enquiries, that their case is very un-
 fortunately connected with an affair of
 state, a dispute, between the govern-
 ments of each country, in which the
 progress, for the most part, is very slow.
 But as the *Moor*s have lately taken some
British ships, it is hoped, a better un-
 derstanding will speedily be promoted.
B To expedite to desirable a work, which
 should have no delay, let every per-
 son of rank, who feels for christians in
Turkish slavery, their necessities and
 temptations, all who have any oppor-
 tunity, call on the great men in the go-
 vernment, who are too apt to forget a
 friendless cause ; of which this, through
 the disturbances at home, and embar-
 rassments abroad, has been a melan-
 choly instance. Let it now find vo-
 luntary advocates, and let them (if
 words can be wanting on such a subject)
 make transcripts of the above motto, and
 put into the hands of every one who has
 any influence in the state :—Let these
C free advocates imitate the great-minded
Ruyter, (See p. 538.) let them not re-
 ceive any obligation, confer a favour, or
 appear with complacency, while un-
 regarded their sollicitations, in behalf
 of these poor, stript, and enslaved *Britons*,
 who had devoted themselves to dan-
 gers for the service of their country,
 which they may think, with broken
 hearts, and too much cause, not only
 neglects, but discards them.

From the Montpellier Royal Academy of Sciences.

M Arlet, Dr. of physic, has presented a memoir, in which he has compared the magnitude, weight, consistence and arrangement of the human brain with that of other animals, and considered the differences with respect to the animal œconomy and functions of each species.

Of all the subjects which he has examined, the brain of the *Dolphin* only has the same proportion to his body as that of man, which is nearly as 1 to 25; the brain of an ox weighs but 1 lb. tho' many of these animals weigh 800 lb.

He has accounted for the conformity between the human brain and that of the dolphin in another memoir; but observes here, that the reason why the human brain bears so much greater proportion to the body, than in other animals, is not because such a quantity is necessary to form spirits to produce the animal motions, since the motions, whether natural or vital, are common to all other species, and besides, these motions depend almost entirely upon the spinal nerves.

Of this difference, therefore, the infinite variety of objects, that exercise the meditation of man, must be the cause, which the author illustrates by shewing how much the mechanism of an human body is agitated, and its powers exhausted by close study and strong passions.

These reflections are followed by a table shewing the different proportions of the brain to the body in a great number of animals. That of an ox is $\frac{1}{25}$, of the calf $\frac{1}{40}$, of the fox $\frac{1}{50}$, of the hare $\frac{1}{60}$, of the martin $\frac{1}{70}$; these proportions, which are the most remarkable, are selected to shew the extent and accuracy of the Dr's experiments. Upon the whole he observes, that no general rule of proportion can be deduced between the weight of the brain and the body.

The brain of quadrupeds not only differs from that of man in quantity, but in the arrangement or disposition; the cerebellum in quadrupeds being placed otherwise than it is in man; nor are these differences confined to the quantity and situation of the brain, that of the spinal marrow, which is a continuation of the brain, is not less different. — The spinal marrow in quadrupeds is more in quantity than the brain; in birds and in fishes it is less. The reason is, the spinal marrow prin-

cipally serves to furnish nerves to the neck, the legs, to the wings of birds, and the members of quadrupeds; now birds have comparatively little use for their legs, their flight depending more on the disposition of their bodies and their feathers, than on the strength of their wings; and the motion of fishes is produced by their tails and fins, which serve less to sustain the body than to direct it.

M. Arlet proceeds to consider the consistence and solidity of the brain, and observes that it is greater in men than other animals; and that, in proportion, as the animal is smaller the consistence of the brain is more soft. The cerebellum of man also appears to be more solid than that of other animals, but is less solid than the brain, which contradicts the general opinion, that if, in the apoplexy, the motion of the heart and the organs of respiration is not suspended as well as the sensitive faculties, it is not caused by the hardness of the cerebellum.

M. Leewenhoeck's Reasons for inventing his Pulmonic Machine, as the Principle of that exhibited p. 486.

1. **I**T is impossible to find any vehicle that will insinuate balsams effectually into the lungs, after being received into the stomach.

2. No unguent applied externally to the breast and stomach can reach the lungs; the scent of the unguent, after this operation, which exhales with the breath of the patient, not proceeding from the pipes of the lungs, but from the breast, by the neck; for nothing in the stomach or bowels can be conveyed to the lungs, without first passing thro' the heart, much less can that which is only applied externally.

3. M. Leewenhoeck put into a piece of fine cambric a small quantity of strong and well pounded cinnamon, and tying it up, he placed it in a glass-tube, then putting his mouth to the extremity of the tube, and drawing in his breath, he could perceive the invisible exhaling particles to descend into his lungs, which was a sufficient proof, that the method proposed would effectually transmit medicinal balsamic effluvia to the part affected. — He adds, that no part of the human body is exposed to so many disorders as the lungs, which are injured even by our going into the cold air; phlegm being thus engendered, and the lungs irritated to cough it up; the globule

bules of blood in the fine vessels of the lungs, are also easily coagulated by the cold, a fact which had been proved by many anatomical experiments, particularly on sheep. From the discoveries which he made in a series of these experiments, he concluded that all the distempers in the lungs of sheep are occasioned by their sucking in cold air, in which he was confirmed by the answers which he received from several butchers to such questions as he put to them, with a view to assist his speculations, and illustrate his theory, by comparing it with their observations and experience.

The most simple means of insinuating the invisible parts of balsam into the lungs are thus described by M. *Leeuwenboeck*; "Take a piece of silver or copper of the bigness of a shilling, and making in it a small hole, fill it with balsam proper for the lungs of one afflicted with shortness of breath; the best is that of *Peru*; then let the patient put it upon his tongue, and stopping his nostrils receive the air into his lungs by his mouth only, the spirit or subtle parts of the balsam will thus be exhaled and descend into the pipes of the lungs."

Mr URBAN,

Nov. 21.

I Must beg leave to inform you, that *thermometers* of the same kind with yours, made after the best manner, the freezing point (65) is placed no less than 14 degrees too high. The truth of this you may easily prove, by covering the bulb of your thermometer with snow, or putting it into water beginning to freeze, which will bring it down to 79; and by this method the freezing point (32) of *Fahrenheit's* mercurial one is found. Nor will the smallest quantity of water, placed near your thermometer freeze, if it stands above 79, which is 14 degrees lower than frost on the scale. How the contriver of this thermometer could make such a mistake, I can hardly imagine, except in finding the freezing point, he marked the height of the thermometer within doors, when water began to freeze without.

[For the greater accuracy, we shall, as soon as one can be procured, make use also of a *Fahrenheit's* mercurial thermometer.] (See p. 453)

Your taking the 66 (or blood-heat) on *Fahrenheit's* scale as a medium between the extremes of heat and cold in the air, and comparing it with your 45, which you call a juster medium: I look upon to be an oversight: 48 being the degree which *Fahrenheit* has made to express such a medium in *Holland*, and which I believe very nearly corresponds with it here.

How the thermometer within doors (See p. 500) should be higher at nine in the evening, on the 11th of June last, than at noon, notwithstanding that without fell considerably, will be accounted for, if it be considered, that the air without was still warmer than that with-

in, and therefore must continue to communicate of its heat to the internal air. This may be illustrated by the following experiment: If a bottle of cold water be put into a vessel of warm water, the heat of the latter will decrease, and that of the former increase, till the heat of both become equal.

With regard to the situation of your thermometer, I grant it is much better than keeping it within doors; but yet your instrument under covert of a penthouse, will not be so susceptible of the sudden alterations of heat and cold, as if placed in the open air.

J. C.

[Addendum to p. 413. desired by J. C.]
The observations of the degrees of heat, on June 11, were made at Dagnams (*Lady Petre's*) Essex, between Rumbold and Brentford.]

Alnwick, Dec. 22.

THE appearances of the Barometer on the 15th and 16th inst. were very extraordinary here.—About noon, the 15th, the mercury stood at 29.1, mark'd rain, and in a state of falling, with the sky over-cast: about four o'clock in the afternoon a sudden hurricane arose from the west (which might be heard before it was felt) and immediately it began to snow and rain to excess, and the mercury sunk to 28.1, where it continued for three-quarters of an hour, which was the time the storm lasted; and about five o'clock it had got up to 28.4; and that night got as high as 28.6.—On the 16th, about ten in the morning, it was sunk to 28.25, with a little rain; and about one o'clock, stood at 28.05, with little rain or wind: At three o'clock it fell to 27.75: at ten o'clock it stood at 27.525, which was near half an inch below stormy; a thing never observed before in this latitude. The next day, the 17th, it had not got so high as 28, 'till two o'clock, and was still fair. D. H.

LETTER from Paris, relating to the
YOUNG CHEVALIER.

AFTER the arrival of the *British* hostages, the young Chevalier twice absented (see p. 526.) the first time was for 7 days, which occasion'd it to be generally reported that he had quitted the kingdom. After this he appear'd again for two days at all public places, which did not a little surprize the hostages: but he, having been informed that they complain'd of it, again disappear'd for three days, and all the courtiers, in order to deceive the hostages, gave out that he was at length gone from *Paris*, and had taken the road towards *Britanny*, to embark there for the island of *Malta*. He pass'd, it seems, this time of absence at the hotel of the Princess *Talmon*, the Queen's cousin, where the principal nobility went in crowds to divert themselves; and at the expiration of it, he appear'd again in public, with-

out seeming to trouble himself with what might happen to him. The British hostages could not help thinking that all this was done to affront them, as indeed there was a strong appearance of its being so; they therefore signified to the Marq. de Puysieux, that they were greatly surpris'd that the point which ought to be look'd upon as the most important, was the least regarded; that their court would be struck with amazement, to hear the son of the Pretender confined at Paris, in the seeming good graces of his majesty, after the plenipotentiaries of France at Aix had given those of Great Britain the strongest assurances, that immediately after signing the definitive treaty, he should receive orders, and be oblig'd to depart the kingdom of France. The Marquis related every thing to them that had been done to overcome his obitnacy, and assured them that his majesty only waited for the return of a courier from Rome, before he took a resolution upon this subject. The courier arriv'd the 9th, and brought the King a letter from the chevalier de St George, in which was enclosed another, under a flying seal, addressed to his son; his majesty, after having read the last, sent it to him, who did not appear at all inclined to submit to the directions of his father (see p. 560-61) contained therein. Report of this having been made to his majesty, he call'd a council of state to deliberate thereupon, in which it was resolved to arrest, and to oblige him to go out of the kingdom by force, since he would not do it with a good grace. On Monday the 9th instant it was known all over Paris, that the Duke de Biron, Col. of the French guards, had received such an order from the King. In consequence of this, 30 men from each company were commanded to support the design, and 8 serjeants, dressed in the habit of tradesmen, were ordered to post themselves at the two entries into the opera. On Tuesday, about five in the evening the young Pr. came thither, accompanied by three of his retinue. As soon as he got out of his coach to enter the passage into the opera, two of the serjeants took him fast by the arms, to prevent any resistance, and having lifted him up, two other serjeants crossing their arms, carried him into the court of the Fountains, where the Duke of Biron was with M. Vaudrecil, formerly Captain of grenadiers, and at present major in the guards, while the soldiers, with their bayonets

fixed, kept off the crowd, and secured his followers. M. de Vaudrecil then advanced, and addressed him in these words: *I arrest you on the part of the King. Prince, your arms:* He immediately presented his sword, and, upon searching, they found two pocket pistols, and a poniard. He complained vehemently of the manner in which he was treated, saying, *This is not the way of arresting the grandson of a King.* They put him afterwards into a hackney coach with six horses, behind which went four serjeants, and two at each door, accompanied by three brigades of the Guet on horseback. At the gate of St Antoine, which is on the road to Vincennes, the horses were changed. Several hackney coaches, in which were the servants of the young Pr. and some serjeants, followed the coach, which took the road of Vincennes. While all this was passing, a detachment of the French guards went to his lodgings, secured all his people, and carried them to the Bastille, the lieutenant of Police put the seal upon his effects, and there were found a considerable number of fire-arms, and some barrels of powder, because he had propos'd [like Charles XII. of Sweden. See Vol. II. p. 758.] to defend himself, if they had attempted to arrest him there; for which reason the seizing him at the opera was resolv'd on to prevent bloodshed. The young Pr. being arriv'd at Vincennes, they carried him immediately into a ground room, which smok'd so excessively, that they were oblig'd to put out the fire. The Major having ask'd him if he would give his sword not to attempt any thing against his life; he answer'd fiercely, that he would not give his sword to those who did not keep theirs. The Major, upon this, caus'd his arms to be tied with a ribbon. The Pr. then ask'd, if he was in the hands of his friends or of his enemies, and if they were going to carry him to London? The officer answer'd, No, no, my orders are only to carry you into this castle. He would eat no supper, though the cloth was laid, and would not be persuad'd to undress himself. He threw himself, however, upon the bed in his cloaths, and wrapped himself in the coverlid; when he had recollected himself a little, he said, *I fancy I shall yet see another opera.*—He would not, however, take any kind of nourishment for two days, but on Thursday in the evening he ask'd for a little bread.—The court of the castle of Vincennes, and the avenues, were occupied

carried by detachments of troops, which were changed every day.

On the *Saturday* following a council was held in his most Christian Majesty's presence, in which a resolution was taken, that he should be sent away the next day. Accordingly, on *Sunday* the 15th, at 7 in the morning, he set out in a post-chaise with the Marquis *Peruzzi*, followed by two other post-chaises, for the place of his destination.

Of a MONSTROUS BIRTH.

TWO months ago, *J. H.* a poor woman, belonging to this town, was delivered of a monstrous child, which, besides the usual form and parts of a female, has adhering to, or rather contained in it, as in its capsule, a rude and imperfect substance, whose shape is somewhat conical; at the birth it resembled a large cyst, or bag, extending itself from the fundament quite down to the toes of the child; its size was equal to that of a bullock's heart, was covered with a thin membrane, in which was contained a limpid fluid. A few days after the birth, the membrane bursting, discovered to view an irregular mass of flesh, perfectly human, with a smooth skin of a florid colour: In its inside are solid substances, which feel like bones, and on its external surface are visible a distinct hand and foot; on the former are five fingers and a thumb, on the latter four toes, with the great toe in the middle. There was no other visible distinction either of parts or sex in this substance, for part of it is still lodged in the body of the child, and possesses all that cavity form'd by the *ossa innominata*, reaching upwards half the length of the *spina dors.*, in order to the lodgment of which, the rectum of the child gives way, and discharges its excrements very regularly at the left groin. By the uncommon bulk, inequality, and feel of the parts, I apprehend there are distinct extremities, and a head still conceal'd from view; the whole bulk, if extracted, would be nearly equal to that of the child---It receives fluid, and increases in bulk, tho' whether it enjoys an animal or vegetable life is uncertain. I saw the child yesterday, which feeds heartily; many hundreds besides myself have likewise seen it; and 'tis allow'd to be one of the most surprising instances of the kind ever seen or heard of.

Such phenomena, as they are remarkable displays of divine almighty power, &c. are thus undescribably visible

in that, contrary to the established laws of nature, he sometimes permits such uncommon *lusus naturæ* to exist among the human species; for in general harmony and proportion are the beauty of all his works.

*Berister, Dorsetsh. I am, Sir,
Dec. 21. Your constant Reader, J.D.*

* The parent of the child has been remarkably vile, and her offspring is spurious.

To the Owners of HORNED CATTLE.

JOHN ADAMS, of *Woburne*, in *Bedsfordshire*, recovered 12 out of 16 of his infected beasts; and *Edward Brown*, of *Cranfield*, in the said county, recovered 9 out of 11 of his which were infected, by the following method:--On the first appearance of a beast being infected, house it, bleed it in the neck, taking from a full grown one about two quarts; an hour after give it the following draught.

TAKE of the roots of *polypodium* of the oak, one handful and an half, which clean, peel, and cut into thin slices; and half an handful of *burdock-roots*, sliced in like manner; put the sliced roots into three pints of cold mild ale, boil them together until the ale be wasted to about two pints and an half, then strain out the roots, pressing them hard; give the beast this liquor hot as a man can bear his hand in it; repeat this draught in 24 hours, if the beast grows very bad, otherwise not until 48 hours after; give milk-pottage between, according to discretion, and as it recovers, of the best hay in small quantities. (*See p. 56c.*)

To the EDITOR, &c.

IT is much to be lamented that most of the French books of genius that have been thought worthy of an *English translation*, have been put into such poor hands, or so much hurry'd, that their spirit is entirely lost. The original authors very justly complain of this treatment, and, I observed that you could not help distinguishing the low and barbarous *English*, in a letter which you quoted from the translation of *Abbe le Blanc*, at the same time that you noted the *Abbe's* want of judgment, and knowledge of *English* customs. (*See Vol. xvi. p. 626. xvii. p. 60.*)

I can produce you a fresh instance of spiritless translation, and so remarkably injurious to the text, that it calls for the severest reprehension; because the original is really a work of genius, full of the noblest and most useful sentiments, express'd with elegance, and a spirit equal to the importance of the subject. But this is all evaporated in the work entitled *MANNEUS*, done (but shamefully done) from the *French* of *LES MOEURS*, just publish'd by *W. Owen*.

As the cause, therefore, of literature, the honour of the nation, and even the art and mystery of book-selling, are interested in the support of just and reputable translations, and in discouraging injurious, insipid, and disgraceful, I am inclined to hope you will readily give the following Appeal a place in your magazine.

ABOUT the beginning of last month notice was given in the *Daily Advertiser*, that a translation of *LES MORVUS*, a French treatise of very considerable merit, was in the press; in which if any one had been previously in hand: But this producing no other claim, the work proceeded gradually, no competition being apprehended: Yet the week before last came forth a hurried volume, entitled *MANNERS*, &c. published by *W. OWEN*. A stop was then made, for the sake of examining, whether this edition did justice to the original author, so as to supersede any others, or whether haste, or ignorance of both or either language (not an unusual case of late) might not call for a more elegant and faithful representation. The result was, in the opinion of many, that a performance so jejune in style, and so distant from the spirit and meaning of the original, was never before seen; in fact, such a perversion, not only of the author's, but of all common sense; that even those who don't understand the French, may easily discover, by the following passages, the errors and defects of this published work, merely from the better connection and sense of the other.

Translation published by W. Owen.

I Have endeavoured, in the course of this work, rather to touch the heart, than to please the mind: because, in the first place I found one easier than the other; and in the next, because the science of manners is, properly speaking, the science of the heart. When our aim is to correct vicious dispositions, 'tis much better to move, than please; for even conviction is not the point intended. This is, perhaps, what occasioned that most christian saying of the illustrious M. Dacier, [in his Preface on Plato] * That it does not become the majesty of God, to prove the necessity, justice, and truth of what he commands; that he makes us love what he enjoins us, which is much more than proving. † Why is it not likewise in my power † to inspire every body with a love of virtue? were this possible, it should not have one single enemy upon earth. p. xiv.

† A pious wish is here changed to an impious and absurd demand.

At every step you may meet with bright examples, that strike you at first sight: a single touch [quelque trait] of virtue gains your heart, and prejudices you in somebody's favour: there, you say, is a virtuous man. Not at all; a person cannot be call'd virtuous for practising only one virtue, he must practise them all. Even † *savage lands* abound with half-virtuous inhabitants; and unless you have the true touch-stone, to distinguish the genuine gold from the false, you yourself are in danger of encreasing the number. p. xxvi.

† *Le Tartare*; which every child not a month at French, knows is Hell.

These accurate, bright, and ornamental paragraphs of the pretended translation, arise in the two first sheets, whence, and almost from every page, many more, no less shining, might be produced.

ERRAT. In some few copies, p. 536, l. 3. for view read Here. Ibid. l. 7 from the bottom, before reverences read command.

From the Translation in the Press.

I Have in this work addressed myself more to the affections than to the imagination, because the former was both easier to me, and more suitable to the nature of morality, which is a practical science. It is of more importance in the correcting depraved minds, to affect the heart than to please the fancy; for, even to convince the understanding is not the principal thing. It was this, perhaps, that gave occasion to this pious saying of the celebrated M. Dacier [Preface to Plato] * It is unbecoming the majesty of God to prove the necessity, justice, or truth of what he requires; he makes us love his commands, and this is more than proving them. † How could I wish that I too had the power of making virtue beloved! It would not then have a single enemy upon earth.

[See the foregoing Page]

We often meet with examples of this kind, which strike at first view; some good feature in a character engages our favour, and determines our approbation: such a one, are we apt to say, is a virtuous man. By no means. None deserve that character from the practice of a single virtue, but from a steady regard to all. HELL is full of the partially-virtuous, and whoever has not the true touchstone to distinguish the pure metal from the base, is in danger of increasing the number.

Dec. 20, 1748.

♦ ♦

The above specimen of the work in the press (besides a better paper and print, and a beautiful frontispiece from the French edition) may, it is hoped, justly claim the preference.

LIFE of Vice-Admiral RUYTER.
(Continued from p. 491.)

THE year 1673 began with a bad aspect to Holland. The English had sent an incendiary to Amsterdam, to fire their fleet, but being detected, he was broke on the wheel. The Dutch, notwithstanding, left no means untried for a pacification with his Britannick majesty, and pulled to pieces the Royal Charles, that superbe memorial of their success at Chatham. But Ruyter's successes were much more prevalent than their submissive overtures. He beat the fleets of France and England no less than three times this year: The first was near Schoonvelt, where the enemy consisted of 140 sail, whereas the Dutch had but 100; alluding to this inferiority, their watch-word was *Little Flock*.—The English and French lost 17 ships.

Eight days after, the fleets met off Flushing, where the enemy were again beaten. In these two actions they lost above 3,000 men.—In the third action, the English lost their gallant Spragg, Admiral of the Red, and being driven quite out of the seas, were brought to a more pacific disposition. France also, seeing that its ally, from whom she had such mighty expectations, could afford them but faint succours, and having to deal both with the Emperor and the Spaniards, was obliged to abandon all her conquests in the Provinces of Utrecht, Guelderland and Overysel. The Prince Stadtholder had, a little before, retaken Naerden; so that the French, after all their triumphs, had nothing left but Maastricht.—Ruyter shared in the public joy with the more pleasure, as his son was appointed Rear-Admiral of Amsterdam.

In the mean time, the Spanish ambassador in England pressed the King to agree to a peace, which was concluded at Westminster, Feb. 19, 1674. By this treaty the Dutch bound themselves to pay the King of England two millions of guilders, payable at four times; the first to commence the day after the ratification of the treaty, and the three others every year successively, on condition that the English should relinquish all claims and pretensions on the Dutch. As for the flag, it was settled that all Dutch ships should pay that salute to every English ship or yacht, carrying the king's colours, betwixt Cape Finisferre

[* In several places this author is partial; but here seems injurious to truth, and our nation's character.]

[Gent. Mag. DECEMBER 1748.]

in Spain, and the land of Staaten in Norway. The English also moved that the Dutch should not fish on the coasts of Great Britain, nor any other thereunto belonging, without a grant from the King; but all the States so strenuously opposed this, as an innovation, that it was not mentioned in the treaty.

The people of England rejoiced no less at the conclusion of a war, in which they had only been the tools of France, than those of the United Provinces; and certainly it must have ruined many English merchants, if that list was authentic which was shewn at the Hague, of 2863 ships and vessels taken by the Holland and Zealand privateers, during the war, of which 160 only were French.

Ruyter, being confirmed by the Prince as Lieut. Admiral General of Holland and West Frisland, and declared commander in chief of the sea forces of the United Provinces, advised his Highness to fit out a fleet, in order to drive the French out of the Caribbee Islands.—The success of this design depended on its secrecy; but the French having intimation of it, when Ruyter arrived with his strong squadron of 18 men of war, besides a large train of fly-boats, galliots, yachts, and fire-ships, with near 5,000 sailors, betwixt Martinico and Santa Lucia, he found them every where upon their guard, and prepared for a month before to give him a hot reception. This did not deter the Admiral from attempting Port Cusfac; but, after losing a great many men, and having most of his officers wounded in animating the sailors by their example, he was obliged to sail home again without effecting his purpose.

Mean time the French had made themselves masters of Messina. and the Spaniards, being apprehensive of losing all Sicily, as their fleet could not protect all its ports, they had recourse to the States, whom they had assisted at the most pressing extremity, and desired that Ruyter should be sent to their assistance. As it was thought unhand-some to refuse them, but improper to send the whole fleet so far off, they ordered only a squadron of 18 ships of war, with tenders and fire-ships. Ruyter, thinking it a disparagement to the chief Admiral's flag to be hoisted for such a small armament, intimated the same to some of the States Deputies; but tho' he was seized with a complication of distempers, and his friends were for his laying hold of that justifiable excuse, he persisted in going the voyage according to his orders; he was

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also not without strong prefaces that this would be his last expedition, and accordingly took his final leave of his family. The Admiral's squadron set sail on August 16, and anchored in Melazzo Road, Dec. 20. Some days after, his chaplain received two letters, written in Latin, in the name of 23 Hungarian ministers, signifying that they had been condemn'd to the gallies, solely on account of their religion, and were then in Naples harbour, groaning under the most cruel treatment; and that there were three of their brethren among the Sicilian gallies, under the like circumstances. Ruyter directed enquiry to be made after these last, but it being suspected that his intent was to obtain their freedom, they were privately convey'd to Naples.

On the first day of the year 1676, Vice Adm. de Haan brought to the Admiral letters from the States, and their residents at Frankfort and at Vienna, certifying the innocence of the Hungarian pastors, and the dreadful cruelties practised upon them.

Whilst the Spaniards were employ'd by land in dispossessing the French, Ruyter was looking out for the enemy to give them battle, imagining their squadron to consist only of 12 sail. When he discovered them three leagues to the north west of Melazzo bay, bearing down towards him, he could not but be a little surpris'd to find them 24 large ships, well mann'd, every one of which was a match for his own ship. Tho' he had but 18 ships, and those very far inferior to the French, both for men and artillery, yet he determin'd to face them. The action happened on Jan. 8, betwix the islands of Stromboli and Salina; about ten in the morning the French squadron, under M. Duquesne, fell furiously upon that of the Dutch, and after a brisk cannonading, came to boarding, when guns, pikes, swords, &c. were employ'd on both sides with such an obdurate valour, that Ruyter said afterwards he never had been so hotly engaged before. The enemy was not more sparing in their applauses of Ruyter. Night coming on, put an end to the fight, when the French had lost one man-of-war, and three fire-ships, which were sunk, besides several hundreds of sailors and soldiers, and many officers. The number of slain on the Dutch side is not exactly known, but they lost no ship, tho' several were disabled. Ruyter was for renewing the fight on the very next day, when he perceived that the

French had been reinforced with 12 ships, whereupon he withdrew to Melazzo.

When Ruyter had refitted his ships, his term, which was but for six months, being elapsed, and having no news nor reinforcement from Holland, he prepar'd to return home. He saw himself in no capacity to oppose the French, and little could be expected from the Spaniards, who had but four ships of war.

Before putting to sea, he sent a message to the Viceroy, to know what answer he had received from Naples, relating to the Hungarian ministers; he reply'd that it was so favourable, that he made no doubt of their being soon released. But Ruyter, perceiving that their drift was only to amuse him with fine promises, having rejected the offer of a gold chain and medal, and a hundred thousand florins in specie, weigh'd anchor from Melazzo, and steer'd away for Leghorn, where he received orders from the Pr. of Orange to remain in the Sicilian seas till further instructions.

Upon this Ruyter went and anchored before Naples; here he was entertained with extraordinary splendor by the Viceroy; but seeming little affected with all these honours, and the Viceroy expressing his concern at the Admiral's coldness, he answer'd that his heart was quite taken off from the pleasure, which otherwise their entertainments

could not have failed to have given him, by the thoughts of his suffering brethren the Hungarian ministers, whose liberty was refus'd to his pressing intreaties. The Viceroy reply'd, that their liberty was not in his power, being but a subject; that the King his master, and the Emperor, whole prisoners they were, must be sent to about it. This answer so visibly increased Ruyter's concern, tho' he remained silent, that the Viceroy, after a short pause, added, that nothing could be refus'd to an Admiral, to whom they owed the safety of the country; and that, with a view of doing an important service to his catholic ma-

gesty, by attaching to great a man to his interest, he would take upon him to release the prisoners without an order.— This clear'd up Ruyter's countenance, and the next day his chaplain went to fetch the prisoners, and brought them aboard his ship. They had gone thro' a rigorous slavery of nine months, and were in a very deplorable condition, half naked, emaciated with hunger and severe usage, and disfigured with wounds and sores. They immediately broke out into raptures of gratitude, praising

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and extolling their benefactor. *Ruyter* bade them keep their praises for God alone, saying he had done no more than his duty. But having been informed that some among them were *Lutherans*, and others *Calvinists*, he observed to them that they had now felt that their enemies the *Papists* made no difference betwixt them, treating all indiscriminately with the same cruelty. The oldest man, who was a *Calvinist*, answer'd, that in their common distress they had lived like brethren, punctually sharing all the alms they got, without any regard to diversity of opinions. "Well, reply'd *Ruyter*, live always so; and at your return into your own country, endeavour by all means to establish an entire and general union among you. This is the only acknowledgment I ask of you." Thus a man, who had spent his life in battles and perils on the sea, gave shining proofs of those virtues which are the essence of christianity, yet are too seldom seen in those who make religion their whole study, and whose employment it is to teach it to others. At the same time the Admiral gave orders for supplying them with cloaths, and treating them suitably to their character, till they could be removed to some place of safety, the Viceroy having signified that it would be dangerous to land them in *Italy*, or in the Emperor's dominions.

After this act of religious generosity, *Ruyter* sailed for *Palermo*, where, being joined by the *Spaniards*, who now made up ten ships, they sailed in company for *Melazzo*, and from thence came into the *Pb.ro* of *Messina*. It being the Admiral's opinion that this city could not be besieged by sea, because this strait is liable to frequent hurricanes, which drive the ships from their anchors, they coasted along by *Augusta*, which the *Spaniards* hoped they should carry, by means of secret correspondence in the place, but their partizans were discovered, and some hundreds of them kill'd and drove out of the town. This enterprize failing, *Ruyter* seeing that there was no forcing the *French* out of the island, but by the defeat of their fleet, he resolved to engage it, tho' superior to his squadron. The action was fought to the N. E. of Mount *Gibel*: *Ruyter* led the van with 9 ships; *La Corda* was in the center with 10, and Vice-Adm. *de Blank* with 8 ships brought up the rear. *Ruyter* made directly towards the enemy, and with his division engaged that of *Almeros*, who led the

French van; but the *Spanish* General, instead of following, kept to leeward, and so far off as not to be within reach of the enemy's shot, all the while keeping a very hot fire, without doing any execution; so it fell to *Ruyter*'s lot, with only 9 men-of-war, and 2 fire-ships, to grapple with a fleet of 40 stout well-manned ships. After near an hour's fighting, our Admiral, who was giving orders with his wonted activity, on the quarter-deck, received a cannon-shot, which carried off half his left leg, and shatter'd his right just at the ankle, so that he fell backward on the nape of his neck, above the height of a fathom, which gave him a wound in the head, at first thought not very dangerous. The first captain of his ship took the command, and the seamen, being exasperated, fought with the greater fury. *Ruyter*'s pain and loss of blood could not hinder him from encouraging his men, and giving directions according to the reports brought to him, so that the *French* van was broke. Admiral *du Quesne*, who commanded their center, and who had bore down upon the *Spaniards*, returned to sustain his party. The *Spaniards* followed him, and towards the evening began to fight, or rather it was the *Flemings* who were aboard their ships, who, seconding the *Dutch*, completed the defeat of the enemy. The *Dutch* rear likewise worsted that of the *French*, commanded by *Gabaret*; so that by close of day they were totally routed, and crowded all the sail they could towards the coast of *Calabria* and the *Pbars* of *Messina*. The chase was continued for some hours by moon-light, but upon some signs of foul weather, the *Dutch* tack'd about and stood for *Syracuse*, where the brave, the humane, the religious *Ruyter* died of his wounds, April 29, about 10 at night, aged 69 years and two months. His bowels were buried on a hillock, or little isle, in *Syracuse* bay. His body was embalm'd and put aboard the fleet, which steer'd to *Palermo*, that city being better stored with rigging, sails, and other materials for rehousing disabled ships. The *French*, having now no *Ruyter* to fear, came and attack'd them in *Palermo* Mole, where they were drawn up in a half-moon, and burnt the *Spanish* flag-ship, besides three other ships, and two galleys, with three *Dutch* men-of-war. The *Dutch* Vice and Rear Admirals lost their lives; and had not *Callenburgh*, who commanded the ship where *Ruyter*'s corpse was, hap-

ply repulsed the *French*, not a single ship of the whole fleet had escaped.— The *Dutch* loudly complained of the *Spaniards* cowardice, whose galleys did little service, nor did they so much as fire from the forts: what was still worse, the flux got among the fleet, and carried off daily many of their men.— They weigh'd from *Palermo*, and anchor'd off *Naples*, where meeting with orders from the States, they set sail for *Holland* on the 4th of *October*.

The entrance into the *Texel* being block'd up by the ice, so as to be impassable, the fleet was obliged to go and wait for a thaw in *St Helen's Road*, off the *Isle of Wight*; and it was *January* 1677 before they could get into their own harbours. The Admiral's body was carried from *Helvoet sluis* to *Rotterdam*, and from thence to *Amsterdam*, where it was interr'd on the 18th of *March* following, at the public expence, and with such pompous obsequies as spoke the high esteem the States had for their Admiral.

His Catholic majesty, upon the news of *Ruyter's* last engagement, conferred on him the title of *Duke*, with the appenage of 2,000 ducats a year, to be raised on the first fief in *Italy* which should be annex'd to the crown; but *Ruyter* was dead before the letters reach'd *Syracuse*. It was the *K. of Spain's* will that this title and revenue should descend to *Ruyter's* son, and also to his children and heirs. *Engel de Ruyter* dying a bachelor, this grateful Prince continued these honours to the youngest son of the Admiral's daughter, on condition that he should bear his grandfather's name, and be called *Michael Witte de Ruyter*, a young gentleman, who promised fair to equal his grand-father; but he perished in the great storm of 1683, as the *Dutch* fleet was returning home from *Gottenburgh*. This is not only an honourable circumstance in *Ruyter's* life, but shews on what account he is stiled *Duke*, that being a degree of nobility quite foreign in *Holland*.

MEMOIRS of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Sweden. Continued from p. 440.

M. Klingensroom has delivered a scheme for the precise determining the meridian.

M. Rudenschiekt, searching among thousands of fir-trees, found one that had 318 circles, denoting so many years growth, the most he had observed; as the fir-trees in *France* never exceed 50

such circles, his opinion is, that they increase in number proportionably to the elevation of the pole. This agrees with *M. Reaumur's* observation: thus cold prolongs the life of insects, and retards their growth, as those insects, which have scarce any motion but what results from the exterior heat, are nearly allied to the vegetable class.

M. Brandt describes a fossil, resembling the arsenick mineral, which in the North is called *cobalt*, but contains iron, with acids of sulphur, and, being alkaliniz'd, yields a blue glass, like the cobalts of *Saxony*.

The same author, in another piece, compares pot-ash with kali, or saltwort. The latter is found to contain a crystallisable salt, which does not liquefy in the air, and vitrifies near the fire: potash wants this salt, but is mix'd with a true fix'd alkaline salt, and a middle kind of salt, which kali has not.

In another memoir, he shews that clay seldom fails of yielding an alkaline volatile salt, in distillation; and that, upon distilling it with bay salt, an armoniac salt is extracted from it; which appears to be a new experiment.

M. Linnæus has given the description and figure of a species of the plant known by the name of *Linnaia*, which, in his opinion, is the same with the *Claytonia* of *M. Gronovius*. It much resembles the bear's-ear, but its calyx is of two separate pieces, and its fruit yields but three grains.

He has also given the description of an insect, which is very little different from the dragon-fly, called by him *Pergandea*, and was found in *Moldavia* by *Mr. Carlsson*, resident from *Stocken* at *Constantinople*; its greatest difference from the dragon-fly lies in not having its mask.

The same accomplish'd Naturalist, in another piece, exhibits the natural history of the *Conti mundi*. This animal is a native of both North and South *America*. It is like a bear, in the length of its hind legs, its hanging-down head, its bushy hair, and its paws; but is little, and tame, and has a very long tail, variegated with streaks of different colours. His Highness the prince successor of *Sweden*, presented *M. Linnæus* with one of these creatures, who kept him for a considerable time in his house, where he liv'd on offals, but would sometimes go into his yard, snap off the heads of the poultry, and suck their blood. He was very restive and indocible,

docible, and, little as he was, would defend himself with extraordinary strength and ardour, if urged to walk, when not disposed. He would fasten about people's legs, and rummage their pockets without any ceremony, seizing upon any thing he found to his liking. However, there was one cure for this stubbornness; hog's bristles are terrible things to the Coati, any little brush would make him immediately let go his hold. One day, having made an excursion into a neighbouring garden, he was throttled by a mastiff, and M. Linnaeus gives us the anatomy of him — His way of living was something singular: he always slept from midnight till noon, kept awake the remainder of the day, and constantly took his walks in all weathers, from six in the evening till midnight. This appears to be the season which nature has assigned to these animals in their native country, to supply their wants, by going a bird-hunting, or searching for their eggs, these being their chief sustenance.

M. Abraham Baech, fellow of the royal college of physic, presented a detail of his discoveries concerning Polypuses, being the first who found out those animals in the neighbourhoods of Berlin and Stockholm. — He has also given draughts of a kind of Bell Polypuses, which were communicated to him by Mr Collinson (see p. 484). He ranks these wonderful animals into two classes; the naked Polypus, and the covered Polypus; a white species of the first class he found near Stockholm, where the wonderful tufted Polypus is very common. There is also a white species, from which M. Tuffen imagines he has found eggs, which renders its quality of revivification still more incomprehensible, as being useless and superfluous, if the animalcule be oviparous.

M. De Geer has given the description of a kind of Polypus, almost imperceptible, clinging to the body of the *monoculus Linnaei*, or *pulex arborescens* of Swammerdam. They are branchy, with a body nearly oval; one common trunk bears a whole family, and adheres to the insect, which is a kind of root to it. These microscopical polypuses also, being by incision separated from their trunk, recover their form, and shew signs of life, by swimming and gelliculations in the water.

M. Renman exhibited a description of a mine of tin, mix'd with iron, which had been discovered in the parish of Duxnemaro. It is harder, as well as

lighter, than the tin mines in Saxony; but hitherto seems not to yield so much tin. — M. Brandt mentions another, discover'd near *Weslanfors* in *Westmania*, which has more iron, less tin, and is specifically lighter.

M. Arrell, a surgeon, author of a book on green wounds, has transmitted to the academy an important observation, which he made in the French army, at the time of their evacuating Bavaria. It was infected with a malignant fever, which had its crisis, the symptoms of which were buboes under the groin, parotides, and such like tumors. The French surgeons opened them methodically, and the patients died under their method. By a fortunate accident, he found that the men recovered, if their swellings were not touch'd; he opened neither buboes nor parotides, nor applied to much as a ripening plaister, but left the cure to nature, which seldom failed; only assisting the buboes with a gentle laxative, the purulent matter being voided by stools.

M. Arrell, in another paper, describes a swelling which appear'd on the head of a new-born child. It was judged to be a hydrocephalus; the child died, and then it proved an extravasation of blood, which had settled upon the dura mater.

[To be continued.]

REASONS for discontinuing the 30th of January Fast. Humbly address'd to the Lord Bishop of * * *.

My LORD,

AS a century is past since the perpetration of the horrid act for the expiation of which this Fast was appointed, does it not seem to merit the consideration of the public, especially of the Rt Rev. the Fathers of our church; whether the time for its disuse be not now fully come? And whether, upon any principles of sound Reason or Religion, it can still be observed as a religious Fast amongst us?

The office in our Liturgy appointed for this day is entitled *A form of prayer, with fasting, to implore the mercy of God, that the Guilt of that sacred and innocent blood may not at any time be visited on us, or our posterity. And therein the minister and people are directed to pray, That God would not lay the Guilt of this innocent blood to the charge of the people of this land, nor let it be required of us or our posterity. And to grant that this our land may be freed from the vengeance of his righteous blood.*

That

give men dishonourable and unworthy notions of God.

In the *second* commandment, indeed, God threatens to visit the iniquities of fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate him. But the children who are thus threaten'd are those only who are imitators and approvers of their fathers' crimes (this, in the scripture language, is a common sense of the word *children*). They are the generations of them that hate God, i. e. impious and wicked persons. As for the children who disavow the evil actions of their parents, and sincerely turn from them, it is expressly declared, that God will deal with them according to the eternal rule of justice, namely, *That the Son shall not bear the iniquity of the FATHER, neither shall the FATHER bear the iniquity of the Son: the righteousness of the righteous, it shall be upon him; and the wickedness of the wicked, it shall be upon him. The soul that sinneth, it shall die.* Ezek. xviii. 20.

Yea, the righteous GOVERNOR of the world seems highly to resent it, as an impeachment of his justice, that the Israelites should consider themselves as suffering for their fathers' sins (v. 2.) *What mean ye, that ye use this proverb? The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge!—As I live, saith the LORD, ye shall have no more occasion to use this proverb.—For if a man be just, and do what is lawful and right, he shall surely live, saith the LORD. But if he beget a SON that is a robber, a shedder of blood, and that doth not that which is right, he shall surely die, his blood shall be upon him. But lo! (mark! take notice!) If this wicked man begets a SON that saith all his FATHER's sins, and considereth and doeth not the like, but executeth judgment, he shall NOT DIE for the iniquity of his FATHER, he shall surely live. As for his FATHER, because he cruelly oppressed, and did that which was not good, lo! even HE (i. e. HE only) shall die in his iniquity.*

Hereupon GOD appeals to their own conscience and reason for the justness of his proceedings—*Hear now, O house of Israel; are not my ways equal? Therefore will I judge you every one according to his ways, saith the Lord GOD; repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin.*

Does it not from hence, my Lord, incontestably appear, that, if our fathers

of the last age had ALL wickedly conspired against and murder'd their sovereign, yet as we, their descendants, disavow and condemn the fact, and consider and do not the like, we have assurance from heaven that the sins of our fathers shall not be visited upon us; but that, according to our OWN WAYS only shall we EVERY ONE be judg'd?—What then can it seem to confederate and attentive persons, but mere *will-worship* and *superstition*, to pretend to humble ourselves, and to fast for the sins of our forefathers; when, GOD knows, the present age have iniquities of *their own* which infinitely more deserve their solemn prayers and humiliation; and that an *anniversary fast* might, with infinitely more reason, be kept to humble ourselves, repent and beg pardon for these?

From the worship of the DEITY every thing irrational, and which tends to give wrong notions of his nature and government, ought carefully to be removed; lest we really offend, whilst we think ourselves paying homage, and our sacrifice become sin.—Whether this be not the case in the solemn service above mentioned, is with all humility suggested to the consideration of your Lordship, and the other excellent prelates who preside over this church. Its enemies seem to multiply; and the two dangerous extremes, *infidelity* and *superstition*, unhappily gain ground. Does it not then concern its faithful guardians and friends, that every occasion of stumbling be taken out of the way?

I am, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
EXONIEN SIS.

S I R, Portsmouth, Dec. 8.

IF the following Answers to the Paradoxes in your Mag. for October, p. 452, be approved of, by inserting them in your next, you will oblige

Your constant Reader, J. C. X.

ANSWER to PARADOX I.

The fine edge of a knife (or fine blade of steel) when truly set, cannot be magnified by the best Lens, by reason of the acuteness of the angle at the edge.

ANSWER to PARADOX II.

The same knife, or fine blade sharp-pointed, when held horizontally before the glass, shall appear less than when in a perpendicular position.

ANSWER to PARADOX III.

As above the fine edge cannot be magnified.

magnified, which is one part of the object; so if the same blade be held oblique to the Lens, the superficial part of the blade will be magnified, when the other part (the edge) is not, yet the whole seen thro' the Lens at one view.

EXPLANATION of the Manner of Eastern Buildings (See the PLATE.)

A The door, or way into the building.

B The piazzas. [See the PLAN in the

C The court. next page.]

D Devices in Mosaic work.

E Part of the wall, usually adorned with painted tiles.

From Dr SHAW's Travels, &c.

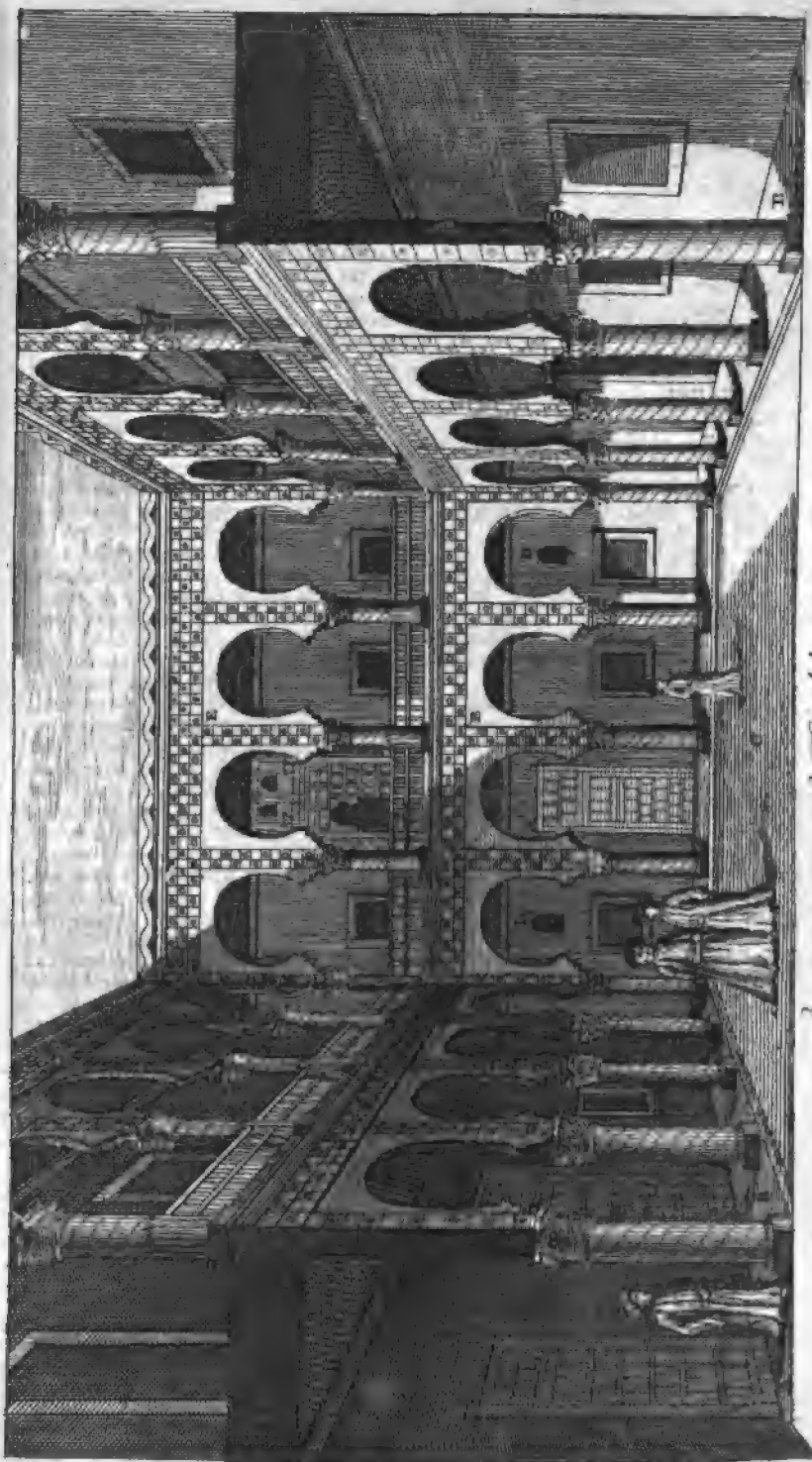
THE method of building, both in *Barbary* and the *Levant* (which has a near relation with those mentioned in holy scripture) seems to have continued the same from the earliest ages. Large doors, spacious chambers, marble pavements, cloyster'd courts, with fountains sometimes playing in the midst, are certainly conveniences very well adapted to the circumstances of these climates, where the summer heats are generally so intense. Add to this, that the jealousy, which is commonly to be met with in matters of families, is hereby less apt to be alarmed, whilst all the windows open into private courts, if we except sometimes a latticed window or balcony towards the street. It is during the celebration only of some *Zeenab*, or public festival, that these houses, and their latticed windows and balconies are left open. For this being a time of great liberty, revelling, and extravagance, each family is ambitious of adorning both the inside and outside of their houses with the richest part of their furniture; whilst crowds of both sexes, dressed out in their best apparel, and laying aside all modesty, ceremony and restraint, go in and out where they please. The account we have in 2 Kings ix. 30. of *Jezabel* painting her face, and tying her head, and looking out at a window, upon *Jehu's* public entrance into *Jezreel*, gives us a lively idea of an eastern lady at one of these solemnities.

If we quit the streets of these cities (which are usually narrow, with sometimes a range of shops on each side) and enter into any of the principal houses, we shall first pass thro' a porch or gate-way, with benches on each side, where the master of the family receiveth visits, and dispatcheth business; few persons, not even the nearest rela-

tions, having admission any farther, except upon extraordinary occasions.—From hence we are received into the court, which lying open to the weather, is, according to the ability of the owner, paved with marble, or such proper materials, as will immediately carry off the water. There is something very analogous betwixt this open space in the *Moorish* buildings, and the *impluvium* or *atrium* of the *Roman* architecture, both of them being alike exposed to the weather, and giving light to the house. When much people are to be admitted, as upon the celebration of a marriage, the circumcising of a child, or the like occasions, the company is rarely or never received into one of the chambers, but into the court, which is strew'd accordingly with mats and carpets for their more commodious entertainment. Now, as this part of the house is always allotted for the reception of large companies, being also called [*El Woff*] the middle of the house, and so far literally answering to the *coenaculum* of *St Luke*, it is probable that the place, where our Saviour and the apostles were frequently accustomed to give their instructions, might have been in the like situation.

It is usual in the summer season, and upon all occasions, when a large company is to be received, to have the court shelter'd from the heat, or inclemency of the weather, by a *velum*, *umbrella*, or veil, as I shall call it, which, being expanded upon ropes from one side of the parapet wall to the other, may be folded or unfolded at pleasure. The Psalmist seems to allude to some covering of this kind, in that beautiful expression of *spreading out the heavens like a curtain*.

The court is for the most part surrounded with a cloyster, as the *capitulum* of the *Romans* was with a *peristylum*, or colonnade; over which, when the house hath one or more stories (and I have seen them with two or three) there is a gallery erected, of the same dimensions with the cloyster, having a balustrade, or else a piece of carved or latticed work going round about it. From the cloyster and gallery we are conducted into large spacious chambers, of the same length with the court, but seldom or never communicating with one another. One of them frequently serveth a whole family, particularly when a father indulgeth his married children to live with him, or



The manner of Building in the East.

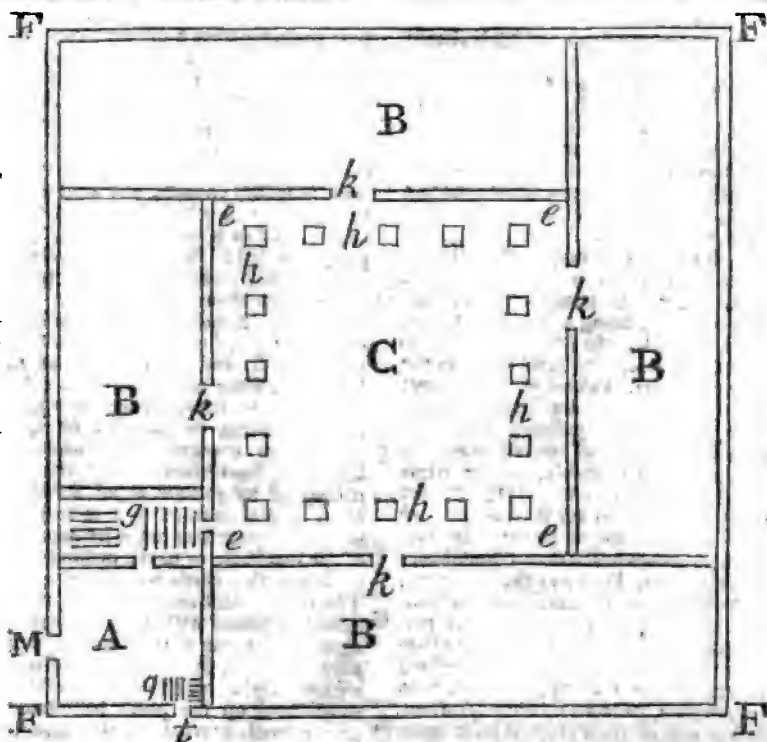
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PLAN of an Eastern Building, from SHAW'S Travels. 546

when several persons join in the rent of one house.

In houses of better fashion, these chambers are hung with velvet or damask, from the middle of the wall downwards; the rest is adorned with the most ingenious wreathings and devices in *Stucco* and fret-work. The ceiling is generally of wainscot, either very artfully painted, or else thrown into a variety of pannels, with gilded mouldings, and scrolls of their *Koran* intermixed. The prophet *Jeremiab*, *xxii. 14.* exclaimeth against some of the eastern houses that were *ceiled with cedar, and painted with vermilion*. The floors are laid with painted tiles, or plaister of *Terrace*; but the eastern nations, making no use of chairs (either fitting cross-legged, or lying at length upon these floors) they have them constantly spread over with fine carpets.

For their further ease likewise and convenience, there is a row of damask or velvet bolsters, ranged along each side of the floor: an indulgence that seems to be alluded to by *the sewing of pillows to arm-boles*, as we have it expressed by the prophet *Ezekiel* (*xiii. 18 and 20*). At one end of each chamber, there is a little gallery, raised 4 or 5 feet above the floor, with a ballustrade in the front of it. Here they place their beds; a situation frequently alluded to in the H. Scriptures. The stairs are sometimes placed in the porch, sometimes at the entrance into the court.—When there is one or more stories, they are afterwards continued, thro' one corner or other of the gallery to the top of the house, whither they conduct us thro' a door, that is constantly kept shut to prevent the domestic animals from spoiling



F F F F The ground plan, the scale being contracted.

A The porch, over which the olec is usually placed, with its privy stair-case, leading into the porch, or the street t.

B The chambers.

(Gent. Mag. DECEMBER 1748.)

C The area, or cloyster'd court.

e The cloyster, above which, in houses of two stories, is a gallery of the like kind.

g The stair-case.

h The colonade.

M The great door into the street.

t The doors.

L 2 2

ing the *Terrace*, and thereby the water which falls from thence into the cisterns below the court. This door, like most others we meet with in those countries, is hung, not with hinges, but by having the jam formed at each end into an axle-tree, or pivot; whereof the uppermost, which is the longest, is to be received into a correspondent socket in the lintel, whilst the other falls into a cavity of the like fashion in the threshold. The stone door taken notice of by Mr. Maundrel, in his description of the royal sepulchres at Jerusalem, is of this kind. We may go up or come down by the stair-case I have described, without entering into any of the offices or apartments, and consequently without interfering with the business of the house; which will be explanatory enough of (Matt. xxiv. 17.) *Let him that is upon the house-top not come down to take any thing out of the house.*

The top of the house, which is always flat, is covered with a strong plaister of *Terrace*; from whence, in the *Frank* language, it hath attained the name of the *Terrace*; a word made use of likewise in several parts of these countries. It is surrounded by two walls; the outermost whereof is partly built over the street, partly maketh the partition with the contiguous *Terraces*, being frequently so low that one may easily climb over it. The other, or the parapet wall, as we may call it, hangeth immediately over the court, being always breast high, and answereth to the *קיר חיצוני* (*qir harica*) which we render the battlements, in the holy scriptures. Instead of this parapet wall, some *Terraces* are guarded, in the same manner the galleries are, with balustrades only, or latticed-work: in which fashion probably, as the name seems to import, was the *רשת* net or lattice, as we render it, that *Absalom* (2 Kings, i. 2.) might be carelessly leaning over, when he fell down from thence into the court. For upon these *Terraces*, several offices of the family are performed; such as the drying of linnen; preparing of figs and raisins; where likewise they enjoy the cool refreshing breezes of the evening, converse with one another, and offer up their devotions. When one of these cities is built upon a plat of level ground, we can pass from one end of it to another, along the tops of the houses, without coming down into the street.

Such is the manner and contrivance in general of the *Eastern* houses. And if it may be presumed that our Saviour, at the healing of the *Paralytic*, was preaching in an house of this fashion, we may, by attending only to the structure of it, give no small light to one circumstance of that history, which hath lately given great offence to some persons. For among other pretended difficulties and absurdities relating to this fact, it hath been urged, that as the *antecaving* or *breaking up of the roof*, *Mat. ii. 4.* or the *letting a person down through it*, *Luk. v. 19.* supposes "the breaking up of tiles, spars, rafters, &c. so it was well," (as the author goes on in his ludicrous manner) "if Jesus and his disciples escaped with only a broken pate, by the falling of the tiles; and if the rest were not smothered with dust." But that nothing of this nature happened, will appear probable from a different construction that may be put upon the words in the original. For it may be observed with relation to the words of St. Mark, *ἡ δακρυῖς τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ὡς ὕδωρ ἐκπορεύεται*, &c. that as *οὐρανοῦ* (no less perhaps than the Syriac word *TATLILU*) will denote, with propriety enough, any kind of covering, the veil which I have mentioned, as well as a roof or ceiling, properly so called; so for the same reason *ἐκπορεύεται* may be supposed to signify nothing more than the removal of such covering. *Ἐκπορεύεται*, which we render *breaking up*, is omitted in the Cambridge M. S. and not regarded in the Syriac and some other versions. The translators, perhaps, either not rightly comprehending the meaning of it, or finding the context clear without it. In the *Persian* version, indeed, we have it supplied by *quatuor angulis testibus solidum funibus annexis*, as if it was supposed to relate, either to the letting down of the bedstead, or to the making holes in it for the cords to pass through. Though it is still more probable, that it should be joined with *οὐρανοῦ* and denote, agreeable to the correspondent word *patrescentes* in St. Jerom's translation, a further laying of it open, by breaking or plucking up the posts, balustrades, parapet wall, or whatever else supported it. The context therefore, according to this explanation, will run thus. *Ἦδὲς they could not come at Jesus for the press, they drove back the veil where betwixt, or they*

+ Deut. xxii. 8. 2 Sam. xi. 2. Job. 27. 1. *Septuaginta* 222. *Septuaginta* 5. *Septuaginta* 9.

* *Heinsius's* 4th. *Heinsius's* 57.

they laid open that part of it especially (ἐν τῇ) which was spread over the place where he was sitting, and having removed what over should keep it extended, (and thereby hinder them from doing the intended good office) they let down the bed wherein the sick of the palsy lay.

For that there was not the least force or violence offered to the roof, and consequently, that it should be no less than *ἐκείνη* will admit of some other interpretations than what have been given to them: in our version, appears from the parallel place in St Luke, where

διὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων καὶ ἑκείνου αὐτοῦ, *per tegulas demiserunt illum* (which we translate, *They let him down through the tiling*, as if that had actually been already broken up) should be rendered, *they let him down over, along the side, or by the way of the roof*: For τῶν ὀπισθίων, or *tegulas*, which originally perhaps denoted a roof of tiles, like those of the Northern nations, were afterwards applied to the τείχος, or ἄσπες in general, so the meaning of letting down a person into the house

per *tegulas*, or διὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων, can depend only upon the use of the preposition διὰ. Now both in Acts ix. 26. καὶ ἔκκειν αὐτὸν διὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων, and 2 Cor. xi. 33. ἵκανα ὅθεν διὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων (where the like paracolony is observed as in St Luke) διὰ is rendered in both places by, that is, *along the side or by the way of the wall*. By interpreting therefore διὰ in this sense, διὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων καὶ ἑκείνου αὐτοῦ, will be rendered as above, *they let him down over or by the way of the wall*, just as we may suppose M. Antony to have been, agreeable to a noted passage in || Tully.

An action of the same nature seems to be likewise implied in what is related of Jupiter (Ter. Eun. 3. 5. 37.) where he is said *se in hominem convertisse, atque per alienas tegulas emissa clanculum per impluvium*. And of the snake, which we learn (Ter. Phorm. 4. 4. 47.) *per impluvium decidisse de tegulis*. What Dr

Jagbfoot also observeth, out of the Talmud, upon Mark ii. 4. will, by an alteration only of the preposition which answers to διὰ, further vouch for this interpretation. For, as it is there cited, *תנן רבב חנוני נשחט, and his bed could not be carried out through the street, being too straight, therefore* (in order, as we may supply, to bury it) *הם שחטו (סביר) וכן הוציאוהו* (they thought good to let it out through the way of the roof, or

through the way of the roof), as the

¶ Quemque in tegulis videritis alienum videtis hominem in nostris tegulis. *Plant. Mil. 22.*

¶ Cit. 2 Phil. 45. per tegulas demittens. * Luk. 5. 19.

Dr renders it, but it should be rather, as in διὰ τῶν ὀπισθίων, or τῶν ὀπισθίων, by the way, or over the roof, viz. by taking it upon the Terrace, and letting it down by the wall, that way, into the street.

We have a passage in *Aulus Gellius* exactly of the same purport, where it is said, that if "any person in chains should make his escape into the house of the Flamen Dialis, that he should be forthwith loosed: and that his setters should be drawn up through the impluvium, upon the roof (Terrace) and from thence be let down into the highway or street." *Aul. G. Noct. Attic. 10. 15.*

When the use then of these phrases, and the fashion of these houses are rightly considered, there will be no reason, I presume, for supposing any breach to have been made in the tegule or ὀπισθίων, since all that was to be done in the case of the paralytic, was to carry him up to the top of the house, either by forcing their way through the crowd, up the stair-case, or else by conveying him over some of the neighbouring Terraces; and there, after they had drawn away the (σῖν) veil, to let him down, along the side of the roof (through the opening or impluvium) into the midst (of the court) before Jesus.

[N. B. The foregoing Extract, and the Plan of an Eastern building are taken from Travels into the LEVANT, &c. by Tho. Shaw, D. D. but not the upright view of the said building; that is regularly erected from the plan according to the rules of architecture and drawing, agreeably also to the Dr's description in his book, being greatly altered from the figure there, and manifestly improved, which, we hope, those gentlemen who have that learned and curious work will perceive on a comparison; for the Dr's engraver had by mistake, without doubt, given an unnatural representation of a sloistered quadrangle.]

S I R, Oseferry, July 30.
IN your Mag. for February, p. 58, is inserted Philaster's explanation of the seeming difficult text, *Genes. i. 2.*

Give me leave also (with all possible deference) to shew my opinion. *Jeb xxiii. 10.* — And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. i. e. The Spirit of God caused the face of the waters to move, or the surface of the waters to move (*ad hominem, ad visum*); though I doubt not but the whole body of the waters moved. *Jeb xxviii. 8, 9, 10, 11.*

The Spirit, or Power, of God; then, gave 'em that moving, flowing, liquid quality, they now have, and which will continue to them till the end.

Laborio, & laborio, in eum volubilis evenit.

This exposition seems to me so plain, easy, free and natural, as to be a true, if not the full, solution of the text.

The Spirit of God gave proper, full, and fit powers to every thing that was created, at that instant. Wherefore I cannot think there is any occasion to extend the meaning of the original word for *moving* (by way of analogy) to that of an *hen hatching her chickens*.—I

censure not, only humbly offer my reasons.—Consider! the waters did not bring forth or produce fish and fowl, &c. till they were commanded so to do, v. 20. which was on 5th day.

V. 9. *The waters were gathered together into one place.* v. 10. *The dry land appeared*: a declaration, or description how they were.—

The 11th, 12th, and following verses set forth the qualities and powers given to every part of the creation by the Spirit of God; known only by its effects.

But I would hope for pardon, if (for the glory of God) I might be permitted to aim at something farther than a bare motion of the waters, when the Spirit of God is said to move on them [the 1st day]. I mean the *TRUSS*;—then, at that very time, do I humbly think, that suspensious motion, or flux and reflux, was given them. Pray consider; the two great lights are said to be made the 4th day, and their uses set forth in the 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18th verses, and in other parts of scripture.

See *Tycho brahe's* Epist. to *Rohman*; *Rohault's* Nat. Philos. p. 116, 119. *Derham's* Astro-Theol. p. 65, 67; and *Dr Clarke's* Notes on *Rohault*.

And that we may not so far comply with human philosophy, as to strip the scriptures of truths delivered therein, only because wrote in a style very different to ours now, but yet plain and full, it rightly and doly consider'd, the following places of scripture may afford some light to the foregoing opinions: *Deut.* iv. 19. *xxix.* 29. *Isaiah* xl. 12, 13, 14. *Jerem.* x. 12, 13; and *xxxi.* 35, 36. *Psal.* civ. 9, 10, 19; and *cix.* 40, 91. *Ecclesi.* xlii. 26, 27.

Wherefore, when we consider these things, *Let us stand up, and bless the Lord our God for ever and ever; and blessed be his glorious name, which is exalted above all blessing and praise! Thou, even thou, art Lord alone! Thou hast made heaven, and the heaven of heavens, the earth and sea, and all things that are therein, and thou preservest them all.* *Nehemiah* ix. 5, 6. *Job* xxv. 7. *Psal.* civ. and other places.—They are all created beings, dependent contiguously, fully, and altogether on the Almighty, with all the operations, motions, powers, effects, and faculties that they have. The motions of the earth, and the tides of the sea, were, and are by the appointment of God, made, subsisted, continued, and directed, by the word of his power, he has given them at first, to continue to their last.—*Pass your first, it is my wish.*—

Dr Clarke, in his 14th Sermon. Vol. I. says, there are no second causes, only angels and men. —We may speak much, and yet come short; wherefore, in sum, HE IS ALL.

Yours, &c. C. L.

* *Eccles.* xlii. 27, and xlii. 17.

Sir CHARLES EAST to FRANCIS TAYLOR, Esq;

Dear FRANK,

YOU put to me the fashionable question, *Have you read CLARISSA?* Yes, in truth, have I; though afraid at first! The length, *Frank*, the length was thrown in my way; and objected by numbers who, by the by, had seen only the advertisement of SEVEN volumes. But however long, however interrupted (purposely) when I came to the third last, I was so eager to get to the conclusion, that they kept me up till 4 or 5, once till 7 o'clock in the morning, wide awake all the while:—And notwithstanding my usual levity, indifference, and even fortitude, in perusing the destruction of armies, the swallowing up of cities, the oppressing of nations, and my steady resignation at the loss of dear relatives, —yet I will not, I must not say, how often I was melted with some moving expressions, put in the mouth (do you mind) only put in the mouth of a meek innocent girl.—But to wave this trifling part, I must tell you, that the Editor has robbed me of my merry scheme of *limited marriages*, on which subject I used to often to *rattle*.—He has given it to his *Robin Rattle*, or rather wicked *Witty Bob Lovelace*; with this difference only, that he has reduced my term of seven years down to one year. I shall not quarrel about that; but shall desire Mr URBAN to inspect his plan and reasons, that all my acquaintance may recollect how much belongs to me; tho' I never was at the pains to digest or form a regular scheme, or so liberal of my pen as to write a syllable about it.—But for what should I complain, knowest thou not that this author has collected all the brightest thoughts, which either you or I, or any other wit, male or female, ever had, tho' he never saw us or heard them? and chastised them in the most proper language? Just as *Milken* is lately accused of taking every beautiful sentiment, printed in any part of the world, before his work was published, whether it ever came to England or not. Yours, &c. C. E.

And now to Mr URBAN.

Sage Sir! I send you a basket of nonpareils, *Kentish* nonpareils, Sir; and humbly request that you will direct your readers with the following Epistle;—entitle it Epistle, and you're safe. Your humble Servant,

CHAS. EAST.

EPISTLE XXIII. VOL. V.

Mr LOVELACE, to JOHN BELFORD, Esq;

And ever for a licence, *Just?* —N. N. by divine permission, Lord Bishop of London, to our well-beloved in Christ, Robert Lovelace [Your servant, my good Lord; what have I done to merit so great goodness, who never saw your Lordship in my life?] of the parish of St Martin in the fields, Bachelor, and Clarissa Harlowe, of the same parish, spinster, sendeth greeting.—WHEREAS ye are, as is alleged, determined to enter it to the holy state of matrimony [it is my duty, as I have before said]

by and with the consent of, &c. &c. and are very desirous of obtaining your marriage to be solemnized in the face of the church: We are willing, that such your honest desires [though desires, Jack!] may more speedily have their due effect: And therefore, that we may be able to procure such marriage to be freely and lawfully solemnized in the parish-church of St Martin in the Fields, or St Giles in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, by the rector, vicar, or curate thereof, at any time of the year [as any time of the year, Jack!] without publication of banns: Provided, that by reason of any precontract [I verily think, that I have three or four precontracts; but the good girls have not claimed upon them of a long time], consanguinity, affinity, or any other lawful cause whatsoever, there be no lawful impediment in this behalf; and that there be not at this time any action, suit, plaint, quarrel, or demand, moved or depending before any judge ecclesiastical or temporal, for or concerning any marriage contracted by or with either of you; and that the said marriage be openly solemnized in the church above-mentioned, between the hours of eight and twelve in the forenoon; and without prejudice to the minister of the place where the said woman is a parishioner: We do hereby, for good causes [it cost me—let me see, Jack—what did it cost me?] give and grant our licence, or faculty, as well to you the parties contracting, as to the rector, vicar, or curate of the said church, where the said marriage is intended to be solemnized, to solemnize the same in manner and form above-specified, according to the rites and ceremonies prescribed in the book of Common Prayer in that behalf published by authority of parliament. Provided always, that if hereafter any fraud shall appear to have been committed, at the time of granting this licence, either by false suggestions, or concealment of the truth [now this, Belford, is a little hard upon us: For I cannot say, that every one of our suggestions is literally true:—So, in good conscience, I ought not to marry under this licence] the licence shall be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had not been granted. And in that case, we do inhibit all ministers whatsoever, if any thing of the premises shall come to their knowledge, from proceeding to the celebration of the said marriage, without first consulting us, or our vicar-general. Given, &c.

Then follow the register's name, and a large pendent seal, with these words round it:—SEAL OF THE VICAR-GENERAL AND OFFICIAL PRINCIPAL OF THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

A good whimsical instrument, take it all together!—But what, thinkest thou, are the terms to this matrimonial harbinger?—Why, in the first place, two crossed swords; to show, that marriage is a state of offence as well as defence: three lions; to denote, that those who enter into the state ought to have a triple por-

tion of courage. And (couldst thou have imagined, that these pacific fellows, in so solemn a case, would cut their jokes upon poor souls, who come to have their honest desires put in a way to be gratified?) there are three crossed horns, smartly top-knotted with ribbands; which being the ladies' wear, seem to indicate that they may very probably adorn, as well as bestow, the bull's leather.

To describe it according to heraldry-art, if I am not mistaken—Gules, two swords, saltirewise, Or; 2d coat, a chevron sable between three boar's-horns, Or [so it ought to be]: On a chief of the second, three lions rampant of the first.—But the devil take them for their hieroglyphics, should I say, if I were determined on good earnest to marry!

And determined to marry I would be, were it not for this consideration; that once married, and I am married for life. That's the plague of it!—Could a man do as the birds do, change every Valentine's day [a natural appointment! for birds have not the sense, foolish, to fetter themselves, as we wise-age men take great and solemn pains to do] there would be nothing at all in it. And what a glorious time would the Lovers have, with their *noverint universis*, and the *perpetuum*, with their indulgencies (renewable annually, at other licences) to the *bona fides* of their clients!

Then, were a stated mulct, according to rank or fortune, to be paid on every change, towards the exigencies of the state [but now on *romances* with old loves, for the sake of encouraging constancy, especially among the *misses*] the change would be made sufficiently difficult, and the whole public would be the better for it; while those children, which the parents could not agree about maintaining, might be considered as the *children of the public*, and provided for like the children of the ancient *Spesians*; who were (as ours would in this case be) a nation of heretics. How, Jack, could *Lucius* improved upon *Lycurgus's* institutions, had I been a lawgiver!

Did I never shew thee a scheme, which I drew up on such a notion as this?—In which I demonstrated the *inconveniences*, and *inconveniences*, of changing the present mode to this? I believe I never did.

I proved, to a demonstration, that such a change would be a means of annihilating, absolutely annihilating, four or five very atrocious and capital sins—Rapes, vulgarly so-called; adultery and fornication; and would perhaps be panted after. Frequently would it prevent murders and duelling; hardly any such thing as jealousy (the cause of shocking murders) would be heard of; and *hypocrisy* between man and wife be banished the bosoms of each. Nor, probably, would the reproach of *barrenness* last, as now it too often does, where it is least deferred.—Nor would there, possibly, be such a person as a barren woman.

Moreover, what a multitude of domestic quarrels would be avoided, were such a scheme carried into execution! Since both laws would

bear with each other, in the view that they could help themselves in a few months.

Then, what a charming subject for conversation would be the gallant and generous last partings between man and wife! each, perhaps, a new mate in eye, and rejoicing secretly in the manumission, could afford to be complacently sorrowful in appearance. He presented her with this jewel; it will be said by the reporters, for example sake: She bin with that:—How he wept! How she sobb'd! How they look'd after one another! Yet, that's the jest of it, neither of them wishing to stand another twelvemonth's trial.

And if giddy fellows, or giddy girls, misbehave in a first marriage, whether from *novice-ship*, having expected to find more in the matter than can be found; or from *perverse-ness* on her part, or *positiveness* on his, each being mistaken in the other [a mighty difference, *Jack*, in the same person, an *innamoré*, or a *wisdomer*], what a fine opportunity will each have, by this scheme, of recovering a lost character, and of setting all right, in the next adventure!

And O *Jack*, with what joy, with what rapture, would the *changelings* (or *changed-ones*, if thou like that word better) number the weeks, the days, the hours, as the annual obligation approached to its desirable period!

As for the Spleen or Vapours, no such madness would be known or heard of. The physical tribe would, indeed, be the sufferers, and the only sufferers; since fresh health and fresh spirits, the consequences of sweet blood and sweet humours (the mind and body continually pleased with each other) would perpetually flow in; and the joys of expectation, the highest of all our joys, would salubrate and keep all alive.

But, that no body of men might suffer, the physicians, I thought, might turn *parsons*; as there would be a great demand for parsons. Besides, as they would be partakers in the general benefit, they must be sorry fellows indeed, if they preferred themselves to the public.

Every one would be married a dozen times, at least. Both men and women would be careful of their characters, and polite in their behaviour, as well as delicate in their person, and elegant in their dress (a great matter each of those, let me tell thee, to keep passion alive) either to induce a renewal with the old love, or to recommend themselves to a new. While the news-papers would be crowded with paragraphs, all the world their readers, as all the world would be concerned to see *who and who's* *negotiated*.

Yesterday, for instance, enter'd into the most holy state of matrimony [we should all speak reverently of matrimony then] the Rt. Hon. Robert Earl Lovelace [I shall be an Earl by that time] with her Grace the Duchess-dawgter of Fifty-manors; his said Lordship's one-and-thirtieth wife.—I shall then be contented, perhaps, to take up, as it is now called, with a widow. But the must not have married more than one husband neither. Thou knowest that I am nice in these particulars.

I know, *Jack*, that thou, for thy part, wilt approve of my scheme.

As Lord A. and I, between us, have three or four boroughs at command, I will get into parliament, in order to bring in a bill for this good purpose.

Neither will the houses of Parliament, nor the houses of Convocation, have reason to object to it. And all the courts, whether *spiritual* or *secular*, *civil* or *un-civil*, will find their account in it, when passed into a law.

By my soul, *Jack*, I should be apprehensive of a general interfection, and that incited by the women, were such a bill to be thrown out.—For here is the excellency of the scheme: The women will have equal reason with the men to be pleased with it.

Dost think, that old prerogative *Harlequin*, for example, must not, if such a law were in being, have pulled in his horns?—So excellent a lady as he has, would never else have renewed with such a gloomy tyrant; who, as well as all other tyrants, must have been upon good behaviour from year to year.

A termagant wife, if such a law were to pass, would be a phœnix.

The churches would be the only market-places for the fair sex; and domestic excellences the capital recommendation.

Nor would there be an old maid in Great Britain, and all its territories. For what an odd soul must the be, who could not have her twelvemonth's trial?

In short, a total alteration for the better, in the *moral* and *way of life* in both sexes, must, in a very few years, be the consequence of such a salutary law.

Who would have expected such a one from me? I with the devil owe me not a spite for it.

Then would not the distinction be very pretty, *Jack*; as in flowers;—Such a gentleman, or such a lady, is an ANNUAL.—Such a one a PERENNIAL.

One difficulty, however, as I remember, occurred to me, upon the probability that a wife might be *essent*, as the lawyers call it. But thus I obviated it.

That no man should be allowed to marry another woman without his *then* wife's consent, till she were brought-to-bed, and he had defray'd all incident charges; and till it was agreed upon between them, whether the child should be *his*, *hers*, or the *public's*. The women, in this case, to have what I call the *corrective option*: For I would not have it in the man's power to be a dog neither.

And indeed, I gave the turn of the scale, in every part of my scheme, in the women's favour: For dearly do I love the sweet rogue.

How infinitely more preferable this my scheme, than the polygamy one of the old patriarchs; who had wives and concubines without number! I believe *Daniel* and *Solomon* had their hundreds at a time. Had they not, *Jack*?

Let me add, that annual *Parliament*, and annual *Marriages*, are the poisons next my heart. How could I expatiate upon the benefits that would arise from both!

on the Tragedy of the OR-
F. Continued from p. 506.

so, tho' not a vicious cha-
racter, frequently gives us to un-
derstand that marriage does not fit very
much to the mind; and even the good
man, when he advises him and
to let that be the last mad
deed; which, methinks, is a
very ordinary, considering how
the every where affects to
be a deceased lady; but mar-
riage is common with many other
matters, was a fashion-
of ridicule in Otway's days;
never considering that opini-
ons do but degrade a good
man, has indiscriminately assigned
to him, in common with
the coxcombs.

Each of *Acasio* to his family,
indisposition, contains a col-
lection of idle rules for their con-
duct, which could answer no other
than implanting in his child
a spirit of misanthropy as, in
fences, could not fail to repro-
ducious. There is one pre-
cept being of an extraordinary
attention particularly:

Religion, keep it to yourselves;
let it make use of toleration,
you out on't.

ly remark upon this passage,
at present, the people of this
tolerated in the profession of
different from those establish-
ment authority, yet *atristis*
seem as contemptible a figure
as they did in the days of K.

permeate all the passages in this
exceptionable on account of
either immorality or indelicacy,
an endless task; it may be
to mention that *Polydore*'s
bound with them; that *Casta-*
ny things unbecoming a gen-
tler than the fair *Mormina*
and then utter sentiments not
istent with the dignity of her
; the expression she uses to
the morning after their mar-
riage to be of that sort.

ence of this conduct of our au-
thor's *licentiousness* of his time, as
intended, may possibly be urged.

this is an apology, behind
great number of the wits (as
pleased to call each other) of
ed day, have thought proper

to screen themselves, it may be worth
while to observe, that, however pla-
sible arguments of this kind, consid-
ered in some lights, may seem, when
applied to the merit of any piece, and
not in excuse of the author's conduct,
they are very fallacious; for in poetry,
as in all other works of art, our appra-
bation of a performance is, and only
can be, determined by the considera-
tion of its own intrinsic excellence. To
say that an artist's taste or hand have
been spoiled by bad examples, will in-
deed incline us to compassionate his mis-
fortune; but no one can be so weak as
to think our disapprobation of his work
can be at all lessened on that account;
and in the case before us, the loose
manners of K. Charles II.'s reign might
have a great influence over the temper
and manners, and go a great way to-
wards forming the characters of Otway;
and this consideration may perhaps ex-
culpate him from a censure that would
otherwise lie very heavy on him, espe-
cially as he had before him several
good models, that, when he was to dis-
pose, he could vouchsafe to imitate.
But these alleviating circumstances can
never be extended to his work, which,
if it is liable to the objections above-
mentioned in any degree, must and
will continue so, in spite of every
argument that can possibly be drawn
from the corruptness of the age, when
it was first produced.

However, this age, corrupt as it
was, for many years was the subject
of panegyric, and accordingly we find the
poets of that time most complaisantly
currying each other, and extolling to
the skies such miserable productions as
every man, of tolerable sense or mo-
desty, must blush to own; while the
PARADISE LOST, and other noble-
spirited poems of MILTON were scarce
regarded. Wit and gallantry were
the

* Otway, in the description he has given of
the impatience of the brothers for a more ac-
tive life, seems to have had in view the cha-
racters of the two youths *Glenn* and *Vir-*
ginius in *Cymbeline*; and the account that
Acasio gives of his cleaving a rebel to the thine,
who had profaned the king's name, is plainly
copied from a similar passage in *Coriolanus*.

† See the Prologues, Epilogues, and com-
mentary verses of the time.

‡ That the Reader may be able to form a
judgment of the truth of the preceding about
Charles II.'s reign, and the opinion that was
then entertained of this great man, it may not
be improper to give the following account from
a most respectable copy of the original.

the dashing qualifications of the time; did an author's genius lead him to paint the terrors of the tragic scene, his Hero was generally some illustrious personage, who was sure to be endued with a plentiful share of a certain temper of mind, commonly called *Quixotism*; a disposition which renders a man very susceptible of Love, and an utter stranger to Fear, that makes him at once *mighty amorous*, and *plaguy quarrelsome*; and, if to these shining qualities he joined the virtue of Constancy in his amours, how was he admired by the men, and adored by the ladies! — But, if the humbler vein of Comedy delighted him more, the principal character was of a different cast; a *fine gentleman* that could dress, dance, use his sword, and, with equal facility and address, *smack a justice, roast a parson, or cuckold an alderman*.

That this was the current strain of dramatic writing, for many years after the Restoration, cannot be denied; and that an almost total extinction of genius and taste for poetry, of every kind, was the unhappy consequence of that event, is no less certain. Can any one then, who is sensible of the dignity of this divine art, and the excellent purposes it is capable of serving, with patience think on such a nest of pestilent vermin, as, warmed by the sun-shine of court favours, crawled forth at that time, and spread their poisonous influence around them? Who, I say, can, without indignation, behold such shameless profligates as *Corau, Killigrew, Howard, Sedley, Etherege, Sheffield, Dursley*, the hasty *Shadwell*, and even the slow *Wycherley*, corrupting the taste, and consequently the manners of an age, and arrogating to themselves THE SACRED AND VENERABLE CHARACTER OF POETS?!

celebrated tragic Poet, and prefixed to DRYDEN'S *State of Innocence*:

To the dead Bard your fame a little owes;
For Milton did the wealthy mine disclose,
And rudely cast what you could well dispose.
He roughly drew, on an old-fashion'd ground,
A chaos; for no perfect work was found,
Till thro' the heap your mighty genius shin'd.
His was the golden ore which you refin'd.
He first beheld the beauteous rustic maid,
And to a place of strength the prize convey'd;
You took her thence, to Court this virgin brought,
Dress'd her with gems, new-weav'd her
And softest language, sweetest manners taught,
It would be great injustice not to exempt

But, to return from a digression which the importance of the subject had insensibly led me into. The foregoing objections to the immorality of this celebrated tragedy may be carried much further; and will, if I mistake not, go a great way towards proving what the admirers of its author will, I suppose, be very unwilling to allow, *viz.* that he was but a *novice in his art*, and that it was owing to nothing less than the *meanneſs of his abilities*, that his characters are so greatly deficient in regard to moral excellence.

Osway undoubtedly knew, as appears from the great pains he has taken to prejudice us in favour of *Monimia*, of the father, and indeed of both the brothers, that, in order to interest the audience in the distress of his play, it was necessary to excite in them the idea of something great and lovely in the suffering characters, and so far he was certainly right; but his great misfortune was, that he had no clear conception of what he was about to represent, and, in this particular, seems to resemble a *bungling painter, or statuarius*, who knows well enough that there is such a thing as beauty, and that in that and an exact imitation of nature consist the perfections of his art; but, for want of a distinct image, or archetype of these perfections, is unable to delineate them. Had not this been the case with our author, he would most certainly have endowed his principal characters with such moral qualities as would of themselves have spoke their worth and merit, and render'd the testimony of the servants *Ernesto* and *Pandino* unnecessary. All that we are given to understand of this kind, is, that *Acasto* entertains a great regard for the person of his Prince; that the brothers are friends, and are fond of manly exercises; and that *Monimia* has just virtue enough to withstand the solicitations of a lover, who had neither gallantry or breeding to engage her affection.

On the contrary, *Shakespeare*, who was perfectly skilled in the *moral science*, and, consequently, knew how to delineate so resplendent a form as virtue, has exhibited to our view characters that command reverence, love and admiration, and reflect a lustre on human nature.

from this censure *Waller* and *Cowley*, the former of whom was an easy, delicate writer, and a gentleman; and the other an exalted genius, a scholar, and person of singular virtue and goodness.

is take a view of his conduct: *Hamlet* is a courtier, a soldier; *Othello* an image of nobility and a proof that tenderness and humanity are no way inconsistent with a heroic temper. A thoughtful picture of patience, submission, and readiness to part, has he given us in the character of wife and benevolent *Prothacio*; can choose but admire the friendship of those illustrious *Rasselas* and *Antioch*; the character of the unhappy mobbed by the manly affection for his wife and slaughter'd. It is impossible to reflect on a character, without observing an art and judgment with which the author paints the domestic virtues to call them, or those of the soul which regard the preservation of a wife and in evident sign of the goodness of heart! and that he sensibly

rejoice of
[ear], and all the charities
of son and brother.

len too, *Desdemona*, *Opbelia*, *D*
Hero, *Imogen*, *Celia*, *Portia*,
ave tenderness and simplicity
of exquisite degree; even the
tearful *Mrs Ford* and *Mrs Page*
r notice, the latter of whom,
of her conjugal fidelity, speak-
husband, says,
far from jealousy, as I am from gi-
cause; and that, I hope, is an
able distance.

Merry Wives of Windsor, Act ii.
en, I say, are tender, modest,
etc, and are endow'd with e-
ble quality the fair sex has to

be needless to say what must
the consequence, had *Otway's*
een equal to his work; since,
e, its effect on our minds must
respects have been the reverse
t now is; this at least must be
that we should have neither
ked with impiety, nor disgust.
scenty, and that room would
given for the exercise of a
compassion for the distress of
ing characters, far greater than
possible to feel on their ac-

he whole, the conduct of this H
ms to afford a powerful argu-
avour of an opinion that has
trained by the wisest and great-
Mag. DECEMBER 1748.]

est men in all ages; namely, that Vir-
tue and Genius, especially that of the
Poet, are very nearly, if not insepara-
bly allied. To paint the calamities of
human life; to interest the affections in
behalf of suffering virtues; to excite
just ideas of the superintendence of pro-
vidence, and a resignation to the divine
will; to raise an abhorrence of vice,
and animate the soul in its progress to-
wards perfection, are the proper ends
of tragical representations, and these
require a heart soften'd and humaniz'd
by a tender sense of all the social and
benevolent affections, an accurate know-
ledge of the distinctions and bound-
aries of characters, together with a
high relish of moral excellence. Who-
ever considers the frame and structure
of the human mind, and the nature
and end of dramatic poetry, will be
convinced of the truth of this propo-
sition, which, in short, is, that to consti-
tute a great Poet, the primary and es-
sential qualification is TO BE A GOOD
MAN.

CAUTION about managing BEE S.

S I R,

I N your collection for the month of
August (p. 365) I met with some
particulars relating to the management
of Bees, which your correspondent (Mr
A. B.) calls the method in *Greece*.—
He says he found the account of it in a
very good author:—You query what au-
thor? and, I think, with very good
reason. [It was sent us by a young
Lady, from Thompson's Travels.]

Many things, which appear plausible
in speculation, when reduced to practice,
are found to be attended with insuper-
able difficulties, and perhaps serve to lit-
tle purpose, except to overturn the tow-
ering hopes which have been erected
upon them. It must be allowed some
knowledge may be obtained by such ex-
periments; but this knowledge is often
merely negative, serving only to con-
vince us that these methods will not
succeed, without discovering any that
will; and as such knowledge may be
procured at too great an expence (as far
as I can) to prevent it in the case before
me, I would make a few remarks upon
this method of managing Bees.

I cannot but consider it as a matter
of some difficulty, to deal in the man-
ner described with a strong stock of
Bees, and in the middle of a hot sum-
mer's day. Many of the Bees, indeed,
will then be abroad, but there are still
A 2 2 A

ways great numbers at home, and they will defend themselves and their property to the utmost; inasmuch that the person (if not thoroughly defended against their attacks) will find it an hardy undertaking. But there are other considerations, which more strongly evince the improbability of success.

1. Almost every one, who has been in any measure acquainted with Bees, knows that, in their ordinary way of working, they not only fasten their combs to the top, but likewise to the sides of their hive; and it is likely, in hives so shaped as to answer this purpose, they would cement their work to the sides almost to the bottom: Now it is evident that the weight of the comb, with its contents, is a reason for its fastening to the sides, and *against* the fastening to the top; hence, in an attempt to break up a spray, or spar, you would, in all likelihood, force it off from the comb, and the comb itself would be left behind.—This, in the beginning, would prove such a disappointment as will scarcely admit of a remedy; at least none is provided for it.

2. You are at liberty, indeed, to fix your spars in any direction you please; but the bees are still at liberty to form their combs in what direction *they* please.—Now, it is well known, they sometimes work them parallel, sometimes at right angles, with their passage into the hive*, but for the most part oblique, and in various degrees of obliquity; now, if there be any difference between the parallelism of the spars, and that of the combs (which it is many to one but there will) then the taking up of a single spar cannot bring with it a comb, because the same comb in different parts of it, passes under, and is affixed to different spars; neither will an attempt to take up two or more together, relieve under this difficulty.

3. A single flock of Bees (however rich and numerous) has, I think, but one governor†, save about the swarm-

* In some flocks you may observe the combs to be wrought in both their, tho' contrary, directions, *viz.* the edges of the combs in one part of the hive, striking directly upon the flat side of the combs, in the other part of the same hive:—But this being a case less common, I forbear to argue upon it, tho' many such instances occur; and, in particular, the last taking season, when no more than five flocks sell under my regard, the combs, in one of that small number, were formed and fixed in the manner here mentioned.

† I go upon the supposition that each flock

ing season; and certain it is, that the best flock of Bees, without their governor, is entirely ruined, in respect of future usefulness and service: and supposing there be but one governor, or queen bee in the whole flock, when this work is attempted, this governor can be but with one part, and the other, as separate, is of no account. And suppose there be two or more bees of the governing species, there is no certainty of dividing them; they may be all taken out of the first hive, or all left in it; and in either case (supposing the comb and the common bees ever so accurately divided) it will inevitably prove greatly detrimental to the flock. Farther, if there are more governors than one in the flock, when this division is attempted, these governors are bred with a view to a separation, which they would make of their own accord; and, if the proprietor will wait but a few days, he will probably see a swarm spontaneously separate from the old flock; this swarm he may put into an empty hive, with very little difficulty, and a good degree of certainty that they will do well.

There are various ways of saving the Bees alive, at the usual season of taking their honey; and some of these preferable to the method proposed by Mr. d. B.—But I do not apprehend any considerable advantage can arise from any: If the Bees are all preserved alive, they must be supported; and a great number of their mouths are not fed with a little, for the space of eight months together.

When the above difficulties are removed, it will be time enough farther to consider the affair; in the mean while,

I am, S I R,

Warwicksh. Dec. 13. Yours, &c. B.
(ordinarily) has but one of those governing Bees; as I believe it is fact:—But if any person, from any particular consideration, should suggest that each single flock has two Bees of this species, then assuredly two are necessary to the welfare of the flock; and (upon this supposition) if, in an attempt to divide the flock, those governors happen to be divided, then both the parts are ruined; and, instead of having two flocks, you will not have one that will prove of any service.

To the Editor of the GENT. MAG.
S I R,

I Should sooner have sent you the following extract of a letter, which I received from a friend to communicate to you.—but I stay'd to procure the curious work mentioned in it, from whence

I have

made some transcripts for your

- If Mr *Cave* would insert in a passage of *Dr Parsons's Hagiogonomy explained*, p. 76, 77; the ingenious and learned author two instances of the bad effects of children, the fact would be generally known, and if but one person is prevented by it of doing the like folly for the future, 'tis a commendable act of beneficence." The passage is thus:

It will not be unreasonable to suppose, in a circumstance, the bad effect of which I saw more than once, regards laughing. A person, with a child tickled him in his sides very much; and seeing him pleased with it, continued it continually, till the poor child grew in the face, was convulsive all over, and had respiration so impeded that he was short-breathed as if he lived, and had a fixed pain in his right breast for several years. remarkable, that after a little when he grew tired with laughing earnestly, he still continued as if laughing, when his face grew livid, without a due consent of the vessels, and it became the *Risus sardonicus*. Another fine child grew up being provoked to laugh entirely in the same manner, and lived and waited away to skin and in less than a year.

I'll refrain adding here what the famous anatomist observes, p. 75: when laughing is vehement, it is intended to produce a flow of blood, of which he shews the benefit, as follows:

Persons also are often forced from excess by nature, to express an overflowing joy.—When the joy is checked too suddenly, it amounts to a spasm, whereby the blood is driven, first onsets, with greater violence to the extremities, and in greater quantity, than can be time enough sent back to the heart; whence it rains too long contracted before it can be supplied with blood enough to the auricles and ventricles open to receive it, like to laughter, said to be by a plant called *herba sardonica*, *apocynum*, or *apium risus*; others ascribe to it the sign, and say that the *Sardinians* used to their prisoners to *Saturn*, and that he used to shew their fortitude at their trial.

It is reported also that the *Sardinians* intend mischief to others.

again, whilst in the mean time the head is loaded with too great a quantity, and the person in danger of an apoplexy, or sudden death. In such a surprize as this mentioned, Tears have another noble use; for, by flowing plentifully, the lives of many have been saved; for they lessen the bulk of humours, and gain time for the more happy return of the mass to its natural circulation. Thus, in vehement grief too, shedding of Tears in plenty is known to ease the anxiety usually attending it. —

The Dr says he can't omit *Andrew Marvel's* beautiful and pathetic lines, on the other uses of tears, wherein he has shewn, in the most expressive language, that tears are a blessing peculiar to human nature.

*How wisely nature did decree
With the same eyes to weep and see;
That having view'd the object vain,
We might be ready to complain!
And since the self-deluding fight
In a false angle takes each sight;
These tears, which better measure all,
Like watry lines and plummet fall.
I have through every garden been,
Among the red, the white, the green;
And yet, from all the flow'rs I saw
No honey but these tears, could draw.
So the all-seeing sun, each day,
Disfills the world with chymic ray;
But finds the essence only flow'rs,
Which fruit, in pity, back he pours.
So Magdalen, in tears more wise,
Disso'd those captivating eyes,
Whose liquid chains could flowing meet,
To fetter her Redeemer's feet.
Not full sails basting laden home,
Nor the chaste lady's pregnant womb,
Nor Cynthia teeming, shews so fair,
As two eyes swollen with weeping are.
Ope then, my eyes, your double sluice,
And practise thus your noble use;
For others too can see or sleep,
But only human eyes can weep.*

I beg leave to observe that though the Dr has spoke in favour of cheerfulness, he has said little in favour of laughter, except only the benefit which it accidentally produces by tears. But may it not be questioned whether if an hypochondriac grown person can be tickled, as I verily believe he or she may, without danger, the convulsion or agitation of the body and muscles may not operate to some salutiferous purpose, and even if they, as the Dr admits, produce tears?

I am, &c. T. B.

HIS MAJESTY'S most Gracious SPEECH
to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday,
November 29, 1743.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you, at the close of the last session of parliament, that preliminary articles for a general pacification had been signed by my minister, and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the *United Provinces*; to which the Empress Queen of *Hungary*, the Kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, and the other powers engaged in the war, soon afterwards acceded.

I lost no time in taking the proper measures, with my allies, for effectuating a general peace by a definitive treaty, in which all parties were to concur: and, notwithstanding the difficulties which must attend so extensive a work, wherein the respective interests of so many powers were to be finally adjusted by common consent, I have been able, by the blessing of God, in the course of the summer, to complete it; and I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that a definitive treaty, previously concerted with my allies, has been signed by my ministers, and those of *France* and the States General; to which all the other powers concerned in the war have acceded without reserve.

It has been my chief endeavour, in putting an end to the calamities of war, to make the most effectual provision for securing the rights and interests of my own subjects, and to procure the best terms and conditions for my allies, that the situation of affairs would admit. And I take much satisfaction in being able to tell you, that I have found a general good disposition in all the parties engaged in the war, to bring this negotiation to a happy conclusion. From these circumstances we may promise ourselves, under God, a long enjoyment of the blessings of peace, provided we make the right use and improvement of it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As great a progress has been made towards reducing the public expences, as the nature of the case would allow; and I only desire you to grant me such supplies, as may be requisite for the current service of the year, for your own security, and for making good such engagements as have been already entered into, and laid before you. Times of tranquillity are the proper seasons for lessening the national debt, and strengthening ourselves against future events; and, as the necessary means for these purposes, I must recommend to you the improvement of the public revenue, and the maintaining our naval force in proper strength and vigour.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible for me to speak to you on this subject of the happy re-establishment of the public tranquillity, without returning you my sincere thanks, for the great and affectionate support you have given me, in carrying on this just and necessary war; in which, not only the common cause of *Europe*, but our own independence and essential interests were highly concerned. As the extraordinary burdens which

it brought upon my good subjects gave me much uneasiness, so I could not but wish to see as speedy an end put to them as possible. Whatever the events of war may have been, the bravery of my troops has distinguished itself on every occasion, to their lasting honour; and our signal successes at sea must ever be remembered to the glory of the *British* fleet, and entitle it to the particular attention and support of this nation. You will further consider, that those brave men, who have served well by sea or land, and cannot now be employ'd, justly deserve to be the objects of your favour and protection.

As my first care has been to take the most early measures, that my people may, as soon as possible, reap the benefits of peace, so I doubt not of your cheerful assistance in perfecting this good work. Let me earnestly recommend to you the advancement of our commerce, and cultivating the arts of peace, in which you may depend on my hearty concurrence and encouragement. It shall be my endeavour to continue these blessings, by a punctual execution of the engagements now taken, and by maintaining the most perfect harmony and good correspondence with the friends and allies of *Great Britain*.

The experience I have had of you makes me rely on the zeal, unanimity, and dispatch of your proceedings; and you may be assured, that nothing shall be wanting, on my part, to make you a flourishing and happy people.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and temporal, in Parliament assembled, Nov. 30.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

The joy which all your faithful subjects feel on your Majesty's safe and happy return into this kingdom, is incapable of any addition; but it gives us at this time a peculiar satisfaction, as it is accompanied with a general peace, effectuated by your Majesty's prudence and firmness, and with the concurrence of all your allies. On the successful conclusion of this great work, we heartily congratulate your Majesty; and, with the utmost thankfulness, acknowledge your wisdom and indefatigable labours in carrying on the late just and necessary war, entered into for supporting the liberties of *Europe*, and securing the independency and most essential interests of this kingdom. We are equally sensible of the tender regard your Majesty has shewn for your people, in the re-establishment of the public tranquillity.

We cannot be ignorant of the many difficulties which must have attended this important and extensive negotiation; and we look upon it as a great instance of your Majesty's vigilant and active care for the public welfare, that it has been brought to perfection, in concert with, and with the concurrence of so many powers, in so short a time.

With hearts full of duty and affection, we offer our thanks to your Majesty for your paternal goodness, in considering with so much tenderness the burdens of your subjects, and in taking the very first opportunity to give them ease, and to enable them to reap the benefit of the pacification. Excited by your gracious example, and our love to our country, we assure your Majesty of our cheerful and hearty concurrence in all such measures, as may tend to perfect what your Majesty has so prudently begun; may improve our trade and commerce; promote quiet and harmony at home, and render the blessings of peace, under the divine protection, general and lasting to your people. In doing this, we will never fail to have the utmost attention to the honour of your Majesty's crown, the stability of your throne, and the safety of your kingdoms.

We have a just sense of the distinguished behaviour of your Majesty's forces by sea and land, during the war. We look upon them as an honour and strength to their country; and we applaud that goodness which your Majesty has expressed, in recommending such of them as cannot now be employ'd, to the favour and protection of parliament. Your Majesty's sentiments concerning the naval force of this kingdom are highly worthy of a King of Great Britain, who has the honour and interest of this nation entirely at heart; and the signal success that has attended it in the war, as well as the consequences to be derived from it for maintaining the peace, cannot fail to shew the necessity of giving the utmost attention to the support and encouragement of the fleet.

Permit us, Sir, to make use of this happy occasion of approaching your royal throne, to give your Majesty the strongest assurances of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your sacred person, and our zeal for the preservation of the protestant succession in your illustrious house, the great bulwark of our religion and liberties. To these principles we will always stedfastly adhere; and we faithfully promise your Majesty, to exert our utmost endeavours to support you in maintaining that repose, which your Majesty has restored to your kingdoms, as well as to preserve and cultivate the most perfect correspondence and union with the friends and allies of Great Britain, and to promote the glory and happiness of your reign.

His Majesty's most gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The satisfaction you have so unanimously expressed in the measures I have taken, is particularly agreeable to me; and you may be assured, that both in war and in peace, my great aim has been, and always shall be, the advancement of the true interests of my people, and the support of my allies.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great

Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; and to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy return to these kingdoms.

A We acknowledge, with the utmost gratitude, your Majesty's constant attention to the good of your people; and beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your endeavours for restoring peace to Europe, by the happy conclusion of a definitive treaty, in which all your allies have concurred without reserve; and we cannot, on this occasion, but admire your Majesty's wisdom and conduct, by which you have, in so short a space of time, reconciled and adjusted so many jarring interests, and completed this great and necessary work.

B Permit us, Sir, humbly to return your Majesty our thanks for your tender regard to your faithful subjects, in taking the first opportunity to reduce the public expences, which has been done with unusual dispatch; and we acknowledge equally your Majesty's wisdom in recommending to us economy, and the improvement of the revenue, both absolutely necessary in our present circumstances, in order to lessen the national debt, ease your people, and strengthen ourselves against all future events; and we assure your Majesty, that we will omit nothing which may conduce to those important and salutary ends.

C It gives the highest satisfaction to your faithful Commons, that your Majesty has been graciously pleased to take notice of the bravery of your forces by sea and land, an honour their behaviour has most justly deserved; and we do assure your Majesty, that all due attention shall be paid, on our part, to the services of those gallant men, who have signalized themselves so gloriously in defence of their country.

D We are truly sensible of the importance of that signal success which has attended your Majesty's arms at sea, through the course of the war, and are fully convinced how necessary it is to maintain our fleets in perfect strength and order, even in times of the most profound peace. Your faithful Commons beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that they will grant such supplies as are necessary to secure effectually the peace and tranquillity of your Majesty's government, and to preserve the honour of the nation, by making good its engagements; and that the chief objects of our consideration shall be, what your Majesty has so graciously and wisely recommended to us, the improvement of our commerce, the supporting and strengthening of public credit, and the cultivation of the arts of peace; that your Majesty may be enabled to gratify your royal inclinations, by making this nation a flourishing and happy people, under your auspicious government, and that of your royal family, to future generations.

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

E I Thank you most heartily for this very affectionate Address. You may rely upon my ready concurrence with you in the execution of all such measures, as will relieve my people, at

join

soon as possible, from the burthens which the exigencies of war have laid upon them, and procure to them the blessings of a safe and lasting peace.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Archbishop, President of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, the Bishops, and Clergy of the same Province, in Convocation assembled.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, beg leave to approach your royal presence, and in the warmest sentiments of our hearts, to express our joy at your happy return to your kingdoms; and our most grateful thanks to your majesty, for putting an end to the calamities of war, and restoring to us the blessings of peace.

Your majesty enter'd into the war upon such motives and reasons, as became the character of a good and just king, with the voice of your people, the judgment of your parliament, and the clearest justification of self-defence; and it has pleased God, in the issue and event of things, to make your majesty the glorious instrument of procuring and settling such a peace, as does not only give the highest satisfaction and joy to Great Britain, but to every other nation in Europe.

In this happy situation, Sir, your faithful subjects have nothing more to wish, but that it would please God, by whom kings reign, to continue your majesty long a blessing to this church and nation, that you may enjoy the fruits, and cultivate the arts of that peace, which you have so wisely and happily accomplished.

May the future part of your majesty's reign be undisturb'd and easy; not only free from the violence of foreign, but the secret machinations of domestic enemies; whose only punishment, thro' your majesty's goodness, is, in reality, their happiness; suffering, as they do, no other hardship but that of being compell'd to submit to the laws of their country, and the peaceable and just government of a most merciful and indulgent prince.—May the blessings of that government be as diffusive as the light; and all, who share in its advantages, contribute to its support and honour!

May irreligion, profaneness, and dissoluteness of manners, meet with that discouragement and punishment, which is justly due to them; and may your majesty's auspicious reign stand distinguished in the annals of time, as free as possible from those unquiet and destructive views, which undermine all government, and defeat the laws of the best and wisest magistrates!

Your faithful Clergy, Sir, under the care of Providence, look up to your majesty, as the guardian of the honour of God, the protector of his church, and the support of true piety and virtue; and feel themselves bound by the united principles of gratitude and duty, to wish and to propose all imaginable felicity to your majesty and your royal house,

His Majesty's most Gracious ANSWER

My Lords, and the rest of the Clergy,
I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Address. You may be assured, that my endeavours shall not be wanting to discourage irreligion and immorality. I am truly sensible of your zeal and affection for my person and government; and you may depend upon my firm resolution to support the church of England, as by law established.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your most sacred Majesty,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of your University of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne, with our most sincere and unfeigned congratulations on your Majesty's safe and happy return to your British dominions.

Your Majesty's constant and unwearied endeavours to promote the happiness and prosperity of your people, your steady and invariable attachment to their true rights and interests, and the proper and effectual means you employ'd in their vindication and defence, in the course of the just and necessary war in which your Majesty was lately engaged, always afforded us the most rational and well-grounded assurances that they would at length be crown'd with the desired success: And with hearts full of gratitude, we now adore the sovereign disposer of all events, who has accordingly made your Majesty the glorious instrument of settling the balance of Europe upon a firm and lasting foundation, and of restoring to these nations in particular the great and invaluable blessings of a safe and honourable peace.

As your Majesty's tender and paternal concern for the commercial rights of your subjects, your strict and religious observation of the faith of treaties, and a just sense that the safety and independence of these kingdoms are inseparably interwoven with that of their ancient and natural allies, were the wise and just motives that induced your Majesty to try the event of war; so they seem, in a particular manner, to have directed your Majesty's conduct, in effecting the great work of peace; inasmuch that your Majesty's people have now the singular happiness of experiencing the strictest attention to the interest of these nations, render'd compatible with a due regard for those of our confederates and the common cause.

Fully sensible ourselves, that the preservation of our religious and civil liberties is inseparably connected with the stability of your throne, we have used our constant endeavours to instil into all those who are committed to our care, a due reverence for your Majesty's government, and a full conviction of the justice of those principles upon which it is established; and to these we shall always think it our indispensable duty, to add our hearty and most fervent prayers, that your Majesty's reign ever as may be long and happy; no more disturbed

torbed by foreign wars or domestic insurrections, but that all your Majesty's subjects, who cannot but feel, may have the gratitude also to acknowledge the many and great blessings they enjoy under your majesty's mild and equal administration.

Given under our common seal, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1743.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

I Thank you very heartily for this dutiful Address. The zeal, loyalty, and affection of my University of Cambridge, have eminently distinguished themselves upon all occasions, and justly entitle them to my particular favour and protection.

Mr URBAN,
ON seeing Portsmouth harbour and Spithead so copiously praised, in your last, p. 497, and likewise a scheme, p. 499, for a harbour to the Downs, formerly called *The King's Bedchamber*; it led me minutely to consider the importance and conveniences of both, after which, I gave the preference to the Downs, if a suitable harbour was made there. I shall not go back to the year 1714, when Portsmouth fortifications were dismantled, but consider it in its present state, a place of great strength, and next to impossible to be hurt; so that if no ships lie there, hardly any enemy will ever attempt it; for we see they did not in the following cases.

As first, in the year 1744. (See Vol. xiv. p. 49, 105, 106) when the French, before their declared war, were making a double effort against us, viz. by their squadron in the Mediterranean, and by assembling a number of forces at Dunkirk, and their other Eastern ports, having provided many vessels for embarkations; to favour which they had fitted out a strong fleet from Brest, (tho' not near 80 sail, as the Portsmouth letter supposes) which fleet, notwithstanding the readiness and vigilance of our squadron at Portsmouth, entered the channel, and got as far as Dungeness, and there anchored, on Feb. 23, till which time there was no certain intelligence of 'em or their designs. Now where must our fleet be in readiness to oppose them and their schemes but in the Downs? where happily for us it was, and under the command of a good officer, Sir John Norris; who, on the first advice of the French being at Dungeness, took all imaginable pains to go to them. by getting his ships in readiness and sailing the next morning, with such secrecy, that the French (according to their own journals)

at first took them for merchant-ships; not imagining our fleet so near. But perceiving their mistake, and a storm arising that night, they slipped away to westward down the channel again, and made the best of their way to their own ports, without the least interruption from the squadron at Portsmouth; in this storm their embarkations suffered at Dunkirk; neither did Sir John Norris's fleet escape it, for many lost their anchors, and otherways suffered. What must they then go to Spithead or Portsmouth to refit? No; the admiral wisely considered, tho' the French ships were gone, their land-forces might not have suffered, and that if he had gone to Portsmouth, he might give the French an opportunity of soon landing on our coast; so that to return to the Downs was the greatest security to the nation; but it was with difficulty, and some time before he could be supplied with anchors, &c. This plainly demonstrates the importance of the Downs, and a good harbour to it, with proper naval settlements, for the intercepting our enemies, and for the defence of the Thames, and our metropolis.

2. I may give another instance; in the winter 1745, during a successful rebellion in the heart of the kingdom, and the French preparing to invade us, as near as they could to London, when our troops were most of them abroad; and by their many subtle schemes they had diverted most of our shipping; then was the time which justly occasioned admiral Vernon's declaration against a fleet lying at Spithead, and more strongly shewing the consequence of the Downs, and a harbour there, for the defence of the nation at such a crisis, when our forces were called into the North, to oppose an army of rebels; and the French with Offend, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, &c. full of troops, and preparing arm'd vessels and open boats at all these places. What could be expected but their landing immediately on the opposite coast, the first favourable opportunity? And who then could have opposed them? Not a few undisciplined militia, but a naval force stationed in the Downs, which (God be thanked) we had, tho' not six ships of the line, but a small squadron wisely commanded by the ever vigilant admiral Vernon, who prudently employed a number of small vessels armed, and so advantageously stationed as to guard our coasts, gain intelligence, and watch our enemies, which was so effectually done.

done, as to baffle their designs: their transports and troops bound to Scotland were stop'd and brought in, some small vessels that were collecting in order to invade us, sunk, burnt, or taken (See p. 16, p. 628.) Thus, from this station, were the enemy's designs once more frustrated, and this coast delivered from terror, for which we shall be always thankful to the then-board of admiralty, commanders, &c.

3. A third instance I shall give, when Mr Mitchell commanded in the Downs, and so expeditiously failed to secure the province of Zealand from invasion.

These facts, and the consequence of any miscarriage which might have happened, from our ships being at Spithead, by contrary winds, storms, &c. in a bad time of the year, surely must convince any impartial person, that the Downs, on such occasions, is of the greatest importance as a road, and to prevent any fatal accidents, that a harbour is absolutely necessary there in time of war.

4. The 'conveniency' also is unspeakable, in time of peace, as the Downs is the great road for all ships from the river, outward or homeward bound, and many times here are of necessity detained by contrary winds, large fleets of merchant-ships, tho' for want of a harbour, not without some hazard, which is the case at this present writing, while the prospect is so bad, that I believe most now in the Downs, near 100 sail, would have given all they had in the world for a secure harbour to have run into in their present distress (See Hist. Chron. 16 day.) Now as no ships go to Spithead for convoy, as in time of war, this must be the general rendezvous, and the last place desired to touch at; and where else can they lie between the river Thames and Spithead, even with the security they have now here?

But still when we see the merchant's all at stake, and so many lives exposed, and ships distressed, who can but be sensible of these calamities, and be willing to assist in providing a remedy, as above? In a word, as Portsmouth is so well secured and provided, let not the Downs be neglected. I wish every one that is capable of saying or doing any thing for the promoting so necessary a work was as ready, Sir, as you, and your hearty friend, for that reason,
Dear, Dec. 16. D. J.

P. S. Tho' I date this from Deal, I cannot have myself any private benefit

from an harbour, perhaps, otherwise; my motive is purely the saving the lives of thousands, and the better to oppose our enemies, since what has been may be again.—As I see that his majesty (p. 556 C) has recommended *improving the arts of peace*, I hope to see this harbour begun, before Westminster bridge, which has cost so much, and was less needful, be finished.—How heartily would our poor starving sailors work at it!—If I don't see this work resolved on in the votes, after the holidays, I own I shall begrudge the charge of the fireworks too, which they say his majesty does not desire, and therefore a stop was once put to them; indeed I believe he had rather have a harbour to make safe into, and all his noble attendants also that were with him, beating off our coast, (See p. 522 A) when one of the royal yachts was driven off and like to be cast away, and every loyal heart here pained for his sacred person.—I have said, perhaps, what has been said before, that it may be more plain to the nation, and that, instead of opposing it, petitions may come, for such an harbour, from all the merchants and trading boroughs, nay, from all well affected corporations in the kingdom.

MR URBAN,

I Have for several years taken your Magazine, and have, of late, tried most of the medicines therein prescribed for the distemper'd cattle. That of bark and red wine, in your Oct. Magazine, I tried upon two, which both died. Then I tried an ounce of bark and three leaves of butter dock, brayed to powder, mixed together, and gave it them at twice nightly, for two or three nights together, in warm water, by which means I have recovered four successively. If you please to insert this, I hope it may be of good effect, in putting a stop to that terrible distemper. Yours, &c.

THO. BARKER.

Barmby on the Moor, Nottinghamshire, Dec. 16, 1748.

P. S. I believe the butter dock will do of itself, but have not yet tried it.

LETTER from the PRETENDER in Rome to his SON at Paris.

Dear Son,

Notwithstanding all the care you have taken to conceal from me what has passed between the court of France, and you, since the signing of the preliminaries of peace, I am informed of every particle. I am not con-

felt I could not read, without great surprise, and a deep concern, your letter to the Duke de Gesvres of the 6th inst. Could you, or any body else, imagine you might stay in France against the King's will? Therefore your drift, in resisting his intentions in this respect, could not be to continue your residence in his kingdom. When you talk of reluctance, and of being forced, for the sake of your rights or interest, to act as you do, you plainly shew that it is not by your own will and sentiments you are guided, but by the opinions and persuasions of others. God knows who they are: but can they be true friends who give you such counsels?

It is evident, that in resisting on this occasion his most christian majesty's intentions, such resistance can tend to nothing else, but to break with the King through mere humour and caprice, and so incur his just indignation. Certainly no sober, sensible man, how much soever he may be France's enemy, if he really wishes you well, would ever advise you, but especially in your present circumstances, to break with a potentate that has made all Europe respect him.

If you reflect ever so little on what has happened within these few years, you must be sensible that your conduct has not been such as it ought to have been. You know with what patience and moderation I have carried myself towards you: You know the full liberty I gave you, not omitting, however, to write to you every post, though you gave me but too plainly to understand, that it was not from me you would take counsel: Wherefore, of late, I have been very sparing of it, seeing the little impression my letters made on you.

But, on the present occasion, I cannot keep silence. I see you standing on the brink of the precipice, ready to tumble in; and should be an unnatural father, if I did not do what little lies in my power to save you. For this reason I find myself obliged to command you, as your father, and as your king, to conform, without delay, to the intentions of his most Christian majesty, by leaving his dominions in a handsome manner.

Notwithstanding your leaving me so much in the dark, in regard to all your concerns, I neither fear nor hesitate to lay this injunction on you, because, in effect, I only command *that* which will be equally done whether I command it or not. I cannot imagine any case wherein it might be proper, even for your interests, to break those with the French court. As to the rest, to let you see how tenderly I use my authority over you, I will not prescribe to what place you are to go. You know, as well as myself, what countries you may safely reside in; and since you have made some objections to the retreat offered you in Switzerland, I am to suppose you have another in your eye; at least as conveniently situated for your affair, and as agreeable to your countrymen.

In fine, my dear Son, think seriously on the step you are going to take. If you persist in disobeying my orders, and resisting the intention

[*Genl. Mag.* DECEMBER 1748.]

of his most christian majesty, I foresee they will make you do *that* by force, which you will not do by fair means: And if they proceed to violent methods, it naturally follows that you will be brought back to this city; which will be neither agreeable to your temper, nor for your interest. What a noise will this make in the world! And what benefit will accrue to you from it? Nothing, indeed, but a name and a character, which may in an instant blast all the reputation you have acquired; For without prudence in adversity, there can be no such thing as solid virtue, or true fortitude.

I leave you to judge of the uneasiness I shall be under, till I hear what effect this letter may have. It is written by a father full of tenderness for you, and solely intent on your real glory and advantage. Praying God to bless and direct you, I heartily embrace you, &c. Dated at Rome, Nov. 23, 1748, N. S.

PROTESTANT ADVICE.

R Ejoice not, young man, but submit with good grace; That *force* of high flights has not bettered thy case:— This *lesson* confirms what thy fire had been taught; When *passions* agree, all *pretensions* are nought.

To serve his own purpose, then throw *these* aside, Was all thy friend meant when he bade thee *confide*: Such faith *modern policy* holds to be false, From a great King in fact, to a Regent—in air.

Subdue thy *ambition*; that conquest is sure, With *aisance*, thought, and the *prince's* holy cure; Resolve, for the sake of mankind, not to marry, And *safe into orders* pursue brother Henry.

The church will receive thee, in which both were met, And, tho' *fewer his cap*, Right Divine, puts thee *set*. To *lord it o'er Kings*! Thou hast reason to hope— And may *Louis's* *brother* when Thou com'st to be Pope! *Wish*. Your.

Of Travelling in BRITAIN.

[It may without partiality be said, that not a few places in this diversified island are very well worth the visits of foreigners, and certainly if our *great ones* were, previously to their crossing the sea, to be better acquainted with the beauties and rarities of their own Britain, they would not be so imprudently fond of such as merit less regard. Happy in this agreeable variety, our wise gentry take their different tours to visit their home curiosities, to take a view of fertility or rudeness, to explore the vestiges of the *Roman* and other invaders, the ruins and desolations of ancient castles, the spreading of modern towns, and the splendor of new structures; and all this upon our own *terra firma*. It is so rational to desire to be acquainted with one's own country, that the surveys and descriptions of several parts, which we have inserted at various times, have been received with a peculiar approbation, and a continuance of so agreeable an entertainment often requested. Could we procure more such, we should readily insert them for so good a purpose, and also for the invitation of strangers; the balance of travelling, notwithstanding *Stovey-Gardens*, *Windsor*, *Blenheim*, *Houghmton*, *Wilton*, *Easton*, &c. &c. being greatly against us. The following letter comes very opportunely to raise this commendable curiosity, and we can in part confirm the truth of the descrip-

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+ See p. 3, 291, Vol. xv. p. 452. Vol. xiv. p. 344, 545.

tion, having in May 1743 (enabled by one kind reader) taken a view of those delightful places, *Chatsworth* and *Matlock*, in a tour to Nottingham; (See Vols. xv. p. 491.)

LETTER from Carlisle, June 9, 1746.

FROM *Derby* we rode 12 miles, the latter part of them over the desolate hills of the *Peak*, to *Matlock* baths; much frequented in the midsummer months by great numbers of gentry 40 miles round the country, who come either for consumptive or rheumatic complaints, drinking the waters being found very beneficial in one case, and bathing in the other.

The situation of this place delights me far more than I can describe.—It stands at the bottom of a mountain, on a little ascent, in a small but enchanting valley, facing, at about 200 yards distance, a long range of the most beautiful rocks that ever adorned a prospect, rising perpendicularly up to an immense height, and all very richly plumed with trees, projecting over the river *Derwent*, which foams along their feet in a torrent, and forms a scene romantic beyond expression. We were not satisfied with viewing its beauty from the bottom, but by fetching a large compass, rid up the hill, and passing along the top of the cliff, had several views of the river up and down the valley, where the delicate mixture of rocks, wood, and water, excelled any thing we had ever seen before. Our design was only to breakfast at this place, but we soon prevailed ourselves not only to dine, but lie here, and the next morning departed with great reluctance. We rode along this delightful valley, 12 miles, to *Chatsworth*, a seat of the D. of *Devonshire*: the house is a fine piece of architecture, but the gardens and prospect from thence appeared but faint and insipid to us, after those wild exquisite scenes that delighted us so at *Matlock*. Leaving *Chatsworth* we pursued our journey to *Buxton* bath, which is much warmer than *Matlock*. Next we visited *Pool's-hole*, so called from being the retreat of a noted robber of that name. It is a subterraneous cavern, that runs about a quarter of a mile under the most desolate mountains of all the *Peak* of *Derbshire*. Its entrance is like the mouth of an oven, and so low that we were obliged to make use of our hands as well as feet, crawling a considerable way, but afterwards the sides widened, and the roof rises to a great height. We were attended by near 40 women

and children, who served for guides, with lighted candles in their hands, which illuminated the place, and enabled us to see very distinctly the many strange appearances round us. The waters of the mountain soak thro' the roof, and being of a petrifying nature, congeal into a thousand odd shapes, adhering to the summit in some places, and to the sides in others, which our guides pointed out to us under the names of the *slit of bacon*, the *choir bottom*, the *haycock*, the *lion*, the *dead corpse*, and many other horrible forms, which exist more in the imagination of the spectators, than in the real resemblance of the things themselves. The way to pass was so far from being level, that it was composed of monstrous great pieces of rocks, lying wildly together, over which we were obliged to clamber, sometimes rising up the sides to a great height, and then descending again, and always in danger of falling amongst the cliffs. After we had, with great labour, gone better than a quarter of a mile, we came to a part of the rock called, *Mary Q. of Scots Pillar*; it seems the curiosity of that princess had lead her thus far in this dark abode, and, indeed, there are few travellers who care to venture farther, but we were determined to see the end of all, so following our guide, we slid down the rock a little way, and then found the dreary cavity turned upwards: we followed its course, and climbing from crag to crag, ascended to a great height, till the rock closing over our heads on all sides, put an end to our subterraneous journey. Just as we were turning to descend, our guides desired us to look down a chasm at our feet, which we did, and saw a candle glimmering at a vast depth underneath. Our guides told us that the light was at a place we had passed near *Mary Q. of Scots Pillar*, and no less than 80 yards below us. It appeared frightfully deep, indeed, to look down; but could not measure, I believe, any thing like what they told us. We returned as we came, and having recovered the light of the sun, mounted our horses, and lay that night at a small town called *Disley*, on the edge of *Cheshire*. We breakfasted next morning at *Manchester*, and dined at *Wigan*, and passing thro' *Preston*, were lead out of our way by our guide, so that, quite lost in the dark, we wandered about all night, and over many strange places, had several disagreeable falls with our horses, but at last arrived safe at *Lancaster*, at the dawn of day,

day, held a merry conversation with a large party of fair ones, who were returning home from a groaning,—then went quietly to bed, and rested until nine in the morning. When we came to Kendal, 16 miles further, we enquired after *Windermere-lake*, we soon procured a guide, then quitted the high-road, and rode 12 miles over some of the wildest hills in *Great-Britain*. We came upon an high promontory that gave us at once a full view of the bright lake; which, spreading itself under us, in the midst of the mountains, presented one of the most glorious appearances that ever struck the eye of a traveller with transport. It measures 11 miles in length, and two in breadth, and is surrounded, on all sides, with rocks, woods, and inclosures. In some places the crags appear through the trees hanging over the water, in other places little valleys are seen opening between the hills, through which small torrents empty themselves into the lake; and, in all places, the border quite round shows itself delicate and beautiful. In the midst of the lake rise several islands covered with trees, which greatly adorn the prospect. We stayed here sometime to contemplate this surprising scene, and then descended to a small village, but near, on the verge of the lake, where we procured nets, hired boats, and spent the day on this delightful water, either in fishing or rowing about from island to island, and place to place, exploring the great variety of beauties which surrounded us on all sides. There is one island in this lake containing 30 acres, with an house and garden; as it is the largest, so it is the most admired: but we visited another, which, though much smaller, is greatly more romantic; it is covered all over with trees, and edged all round with rocks; at one end rises a mount to a very considerable height above water, on the top of which is a table and seats, cut out of the rock, agreeably shaded with trees. From this enchanting spot we command a large part of the lake; which, together with the country that incloses it, yields a prospect surpassing all that ever attracted my observation. *Pooley-castle* [See p. 357.] does not exhibit a view more amazing, nor winds more delicate. The transparent waters of the lake extend themselves many miles before us, round which shade rises above shade, rock above rock, hill above hill, and mountain above mountain, even to the clouds, forming the most stupendous theatre, presenting the most

sublime scenes that human sight can possibly make room for.

I am yours, &c.

[Most of our histories mention that this lake, besides almost all other *British* fish, is remarkable for the *Charr*, a fish rarely found but in this county: The *Magna Britannia*, *Nova & Antiqua*, Vol. ii. p. 1306, gives us the following particulars: "The *charr* is found but in one part of this mere, the pike destroying them in the other. This fish is about a quarter of a yard long, and thought to be a sort of golden *Alpine trout*. The male, which is called the *milking charr*, is the largest, has a red belly, and flesh somewhat white; the female *charr* is not so red on the belly, but in the flesh very red, and, when potted, is delicious meat. Of these great quantities are yearly sent up to London from Kendal and Lancaster. They are caught also in *Keningshon mere*, which is about five miles long, and one broad, lying at the foot of *Keningshon fells*, about five miles distant, tho' not in such plenty, but 'tis said, that the *charr* caught there are fairer and more serviceable than those of *Winander mere*."—So far the *Magna Britannia*, which, together with *Compend*, has furnished the pretended *Tours*: published by some great travellers at home, who, if they had ever been in the counties they describe, could not have published such gross fallacies.]

S I R,

IF you have a spare place in your curious collection (for the information of one who has not leisure or capacity to examine authors) please to desire your learned readers (advocates for the divine inspiration of the writers of that New Testament. See Sept. Mag. p. 413 D) to reconcile *St Mark*. Ch. ii. ver. 1. to 25; with *St Luke*, Ch. ii. to ver. 22.

I observe on *St Luke*, that, according to his account, our Saviour's birth was a very public transaction at *Bethlehem*, ver. 17, also at *Jerusalem*, when presented in the Temple forty days after, ver. 25 to 38: And on *St Matthew*, that *Bethlehem* was about six miles from *Jerusalem* (See *Maunder's* journey from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem*, p. 47.) and to *Egypt* is at least 100 miles. *Your constant Reader*, &c.
O^r. 14. 1748. A MECHANIC.

MR URBAN,

AS Mr *Harvey's* Ode has had such a run, I fear *A. Y.'s* attempt to depreciate it, can arise from no other motive but envy; however, there is no great honour in the undertaking; for, surely, it is much easier to mend, than to make new: no doubt but *A. Y.* can mend many lines in *Milton's Paradise Lost*; yet, let him not dare to do it, but correct his entry into a virtuous emulation, and try to give the world a better poem on some other subject.

If Mr *Harvey* should be allowed to be negligent in his rhyme and number,

yet a certain *unity* passes thro' his whole performance, which makes ample amends for these defects, and which is too much lost in *A. Y.*'s version.

I cannot persuade myself that the thought is improved in the first stanza: the *frost* is not always *hoary*, nor, when it is, so conspicuous as *snow*: *snow* is a more familiar instance, and so more proper. He must be a philosopher that understands—*Gems of frozen dew*—which qualification, I suppose, Mr *Hervey* does not require in his readers.—*And weeps itself away*—your correspondent approves, and I freely confess, I would not part with that line for all the rhyme in the composition.

The date of Mr *Hervey*'s violet is not wholly undetermined, tho' not so fully settled as it might be; however, Mr *A. Y.*'s *Frost in the spring* is not natural, and therefore not to be admitted: the *Violet* is short-lived enough of itself, and so a very suitable instance, tho' it should not meet with that accident.—*Short-lived*—indeed, sounds *barb* in metre, but then your friend ought to have owned, that—*When spring's gay violets bloom at noon*—is ten times harsher, nor is the following line much better.—*The vagrant fire, while yet our eyes.*

'Tis but very seldom that a rose, fresh in the morning, is withered before noon, or indeed at noon; the afternoon sun generally does the business: but that *noon* should not only *with*er a rose *fresh in the morning*, but *scatter the blossoms from the thorn*, and *taste the last perfume* of a flower that will smell as long as it exists, is quite impossible: this thought, therefore, must not be admitted.—*Hangs withered*—is a fault in Mr *Hervey*, the stalk of a rose is too stubborn to droop, or yield any way.

A. Y.'s *Ignis fatuus* is no more peculiar to the autumn than a *shooting star*; perhaps not twenty of Mr *Hervey*'s readers have ever seen the former, but every one must have seen the latter; and therefore, (as I said before of *snow*) it is much the more proper instance, as every body is acquainted with it. Enough for Mr *Hervey*, that a *shooting star* may be seen in the autumn; and as his reader is furnished with an instance of the sublime—*Beyond the flight of Pegasus flying*—he has no reason to complain of the want of peculiarity.

The instances Mr *Hervey* has chosen naturally led him to speak of the *charms* that *flush the cheek and sparkle in the eye*, and if these are not the whole of beauty, they must be allowed to be the

brighest part of it, and so well enough suit his *title*: however, as in the instances given, the things themselves make their exit along with their beauty, I think (not finding fault with what these gentlemen have done) the last stanza is capable of some improvement.

As Mr *Hervey*'s main end was not to flourish, he has not taken so much pains in his rhyme and numbers as some people may expect; however, by changing a few words, without altering his sense, I believe the meanest reader will quickly see on which side is the easiest flow, and finest sentiments:

On the Instability of all human Perfections.

WHEN snows descend, and robe the fields

In winter's bright array;
Struck by the sun, the lustre yields,
And weeps itself away.

The violet blue, which spring supplies,
Sends forth a rich perfume;

But oh! how soon the fragrance dies!
How transient is the bloom!

The summer rose at morn full blown,
Is with'rd ere 'tis night;

The balmy gift just made our own,
We mourn the lost delight.

With streaming fire, a meteor gay,
Streaks autumn's evening skies;

As lights the blaze, it shoots away,
And in an instant dies.

Such are the charms adorn the face,
And sparkle in the eye;

So ev'ry beauty, ev'ry grace
The fair possessor fly.

Such is Mr *Hervey*'s way of thinking, and in this view his ode is extremely fine: however, as in the former stanzas, the flowers were dead, and the *meteors* vanished, I should think a full dispatch in the last would look best; and if so, it might be read,

So human charms, tho' absolute,
E'en all the boasted store,
Just blow to fade, or blow to shoot,
And man appears no more.

Mr *A. Y.*'s fault seems to have been, a striving to refine and rise too much; by this the ode has contracted a stiffness which is very discernable.

Yours, R. Y.

[We are informed, by some of Mr *Hervey*'s worthy friends, that he only rendered the lines into English from the Greek of Theocritus, for the sake of his female readers, be not aspiring to be a lofty poet, but only an humble christian.]

A PASTORAL.

Dight in their best array with blithsome mien
The village youth now frolic on the green,
To various sports which these and those promote,
The live-long Whitsun-holy-day devote:
Here nymphs and swains to rustic measures dance,
Snatch the *Rosin*'s kiss, and interchange the glance,
While *humb'rous Hobbinol* awkward antics plays,
And moves loud laughter as he threads the maze.
Some with rough cudgels seek the prize to win,
Some run, some leap, some wrestle, and some grin;
The happy, happier by the season grew,
But, ah! more wretched *Refalind* and *Sue*;
Sad *Sue* and *Refalind* together stray'd
From these gay crowds, and trod the lonely glade,
Tir'd, and beneath an ancient oak reclin'd,
Alternate thus each ear'd a love-sick mind.

S U S A N.

Once at the foot of this o'ershadowing tree
I sat with *Lubberkin*, my seat his knee,
He sung me ballads, which my kiss repaid,
And laughing *Susan* was an happy maid.
But true I wot that ancient saying, *Ros*,
The greatest glee forebodes the sharpest woes,
I find it true, by sad experience now,
Since faithless *Lubberkin* forgets his vow.

R O S A L I N D.

More wretched I, inconstant have I been,
And what in love is half so great a sin!
Remorse and anguish on my vitals prey—
No lover comes for him I char'd away;
Alone I wander, and in secret sigh,
And mem'ry brings my fruit for ever sigh.
I wish, alas! but still I wish in vain,
The joys I slighted won'd return again,
Lost by my fault a keener pang I prove,
And pine with all that pines in love.

S U S A N.

Late as I went to market in the cart
I heard a drum—it chill'd me to the heart,
My boding breast presag'd some mischief nigh,
And my limbs trembled tho' I knew not why;
But when I saw the gawdy serjeant stand,
And holding, lovely *Lubberkin*! thy hand.
In *Sunday* suit and as a bridegroom gay,
My strength forsook me, and I swoon'd away—
Still, still his looks shall faithful mem'ry bear,
Ah! still the pleasure and the pain I share.
His hat which ever 'till that morn he wore
Flapp'd on all sides, or flapp'd at least before,
Now smartly cock'd, and smartly worn, display'd,
One eye-brow, one was hid beneath the shade,
A green cockade adorn'd the button side,
And his face flush'd with mingled joy and pride,
His dark brown hair which hung uncomb'd loose,
O'er his broad shoulders negligent and straight,
Now ty'd behind, and curl'd at either ear,
Look'd like the captain's that call'd 'you my dear.'
I gaz'd with pleasure, but the pleasure fled,
When soon he follow'd where the serjeant led;
No more returning—Now the dang'rous sea
Flows a wide waste 'twixt *Lubberkin* and me;
On foreign lands my absent soldier's laid,
And wantons, pleas'd, with some outlandish maid.
Oh happy fair, O *Lubberkin* untrue,
How could'st thou list, and how forget thy *Sue*!

R O S A L I N D.

When fond *Amynas* wou'd me to be blest,
I mock'd his passion with a taunting jest,

In vain his faithful passion perform'd;
I heard him mutter, or sigh'd, if I heard;
But when light *Roger*, fond for gullible art,
Woo'd me, alas! I gave him all my heart.
Sweet was his converse to my list'ning ear,
And fondly I believ'd his vows sincere:
Amynas left me with a just disdain,
Nor cou'd his absence give my breast a pain.
But, as to milk (ill luck wou'd have it so)
Thro' Goodman *Hodgson*'s close I chanc'd to go,
I caught young *Roger* midst the others laid,
I caught him, *Susan*, with the parson's maid.
She fled, he smil'd, and mad with rage I cry'd,
Henceforth approach me not—and he comply'd.

S U S A N.

Peace may return, and from the distant shore
My soldier, never to forsake me more.
O come, my *Lubberkin*! and, blest with thee,
I'll join at *Christmas* in the gen'ral glee.
Thou skill'd in feats of war shalt win the prize,
Engage all wishes, and attract all eyes:
My envy'd arms shall hold thee to my breast,
And love and pride shall join to make me blest.

R O S A L I N D.

O! wou'd *Amynas* but return, he'd find
His grateful *Refalind* for ever kind.
Where, gentle shepherds! does my shepherd stray?
I'll track his steps thro' ev'ry winding way,
Thro' ev'ry vale I'll haste, nor will I dread
The thickest woods and darkest groves to tread,
And when the briars my tender feet shall wound,
The blood shall mark, where'er I pass, the ground.
This when he sees, relenting shall he say,
At length her pains have wash'd her faults away.
Then—but what arts shall soothe the cheerless day,
Till happier hours our sorrows shall o'er-pay!

S U S A N.

Let not the heart with hopeless anguish bend,
Soon changing fortune shall our loves befriend,
At the squire's wedding will I flit like thee,
Three broken morsels of the bridal cake,
Dame *Dobson*'s wedding ring I'll borrow too,
And thrice three times I'll pass the morsels thro',
Beneath thy pillow and my own when laid,
Such dreams shall rise as sooth the lovesick maid,
Such dreams as promise more substantial bliss,
The real lover, and the waking kiss: [out,
Pleas'd 'till the flatt'ring thought, they seek their
Awhile the pains of hapless love forget.

Mrs. PILKINGTON to the Rev. Dr. HALE.
Written the day after seeing some of his
Philosophical Experiments.

From the second Volume of her Memoirs, just
published.

HAD, holy sage! whose comprehensive mind,
Not to this narrow spot of earth confin'd,
Thro' numerous worlds can nature's laws ex-
plore,
Where none but *Newton* ever trod before;
And, guided by philosophy divine,
See thro' his works th' almighty maker shine:
Whether you trace him thro' yon rolling spheres,
Where, crown'd with boundless glory, he ap-
pears in the orient sun's resplendent rays; [your
His setting lustre, or his nocturnal blaze;
New wonders still thy curious search attends,
Begun on earth, in highest heav'n to end.

O! while thou dost those god-like works pursue;
What thanks, from humankind, to thee are due?
Whole error, doubt, and darkness, you remove,
And charm down knowledge from her throne a-
Nature, so that, her choicest secrets yield, (how,
Unlocks her springs, and opens all her fields;
Shows the rich treasure that her breast contains,
Is arose fountain, or exults in plains;
Each healing stream, each plant of virtuous use,
To thee their medicinal pow'r produce:
Pining disease and anguish wing their flight,
And easy health returns us to delight.

When you, with art, the animal dissect,
And, with the microscope, inspect,
Where, from the heart, crumblers d rivers glide,
And faithful back return that people tide;
How fine the mechanism, by thee display'd!
How wonderful in ev'ry creature made!
Vessels, too small for sight, the fluids strain,
Concoct, digest, assimilate, sustain;
In deep attention, and surprise, we gaze,
And, to life's author, raptur'd, pour out praise.

What beams dost thou open to the sight,
Unwitting all the golden threads of light!
Each planet colour tracing to its source,
Distant they live, obedient to thy force!
Might from thy penetration is conceal'd,
And Light, himself, shines to thy soul reveal'd.

So when the sacred writings you display,
And on the mental eye shed purer day;
In radiant colours Truth array'd we see,
Confess her charms, and guided up by thee,
Soaring sublime, on contemplation's wings,
The fountain seek, whence Truth eternal springs.
Pain would I wake the confessor and lyre,
And sing the sentiments thou dost inspire!
But find my strength unequal to a theme,
Which asks a Milton's, or a Scragh's flame!
If, thro' weak words, one ray of reason shine,
Thine was the thought, the errors only mine.
Yet may these numbers to thy soul impart
The humble incense of a grateful heart.
Trifles, with God himself, acceptance find,
If offer'd with sincerity of mind;
Then, like the deity, indulgence show,
Thou, most like him, of all his works below.

MR URBAN,

I Heard, some time ago, that two of my fellow
Students were confined for the term of two
years; as far as I can guess for some misdemean-
ours in their cups, either disturbing his majesty's
populace of the great metropolis, breaking win-
dows, or abusing the watch, or some such like
pauities of youth. But as I can learn of no one
the place of their imprisonment, I think of no pro-
per method, to express my gratitude and marks
of friendship, than by begging a place for the
following lines in your next Magazine, which
will much oblige,
Yours, &c.

CONSOLATIO EPISTOLARIS ad amicos. —

Siqua valent nostræ solamina libera Musæ,
Accipite, O fratres, & nos Oxonia vulgo
Secrevit, docuitque sacri vestigia verbi.
Nā præter corpus confingunt vincula, nec ultra
Præteris aut rebur cohærent, animumve virilem.
Cui mens integra est, lento per tetrica risu
Cæcæ exultat, placidoque aspectat oculo
Inætas manicas, & vultu rauce serenos
Tædæ ridens audit convicia vulgi il

Hoc valeat, ut animæ præsentis, & æternæ virtus.
Ergo hâcibus castis locis, vique solent
Fallere, sic tempus levibus externis placet.
Colloquii dulci, mœnietur cum tanta tuorum
Scenæ, pœla inter cytharæque & anthea Paris,
Iactantur Venerunt, & præstabile bellum,
Vos horum memores benevolumi molitione assens.
Ducitis, Phœbe (cunctis amplexibus amicos)
Ipse precor sanctum, ut cunctis viciis orbem
Percolat, utque pœto sedem dicit amicus aris.
Nos quærit potum haurientes, vos nequæ Gæce
Vos, lantes animas, saltem jubilatione, & cana
Ipse ad ripas dolens sem lacrimæ sursum
Imbuit ambrusiam, & Londoni effundit vaporem,
Vobis vicia feram larta, hœpitiq; benignæ
Accipiam rediens, fin hœc sem facta negant,
Ite, anime fortes, que vos factores se-cant.
Dum mens talis inert, talique in postere virtus,
Non glatio aut olympicæ telæ carctis alla.

S I R.

THE following was written soon after the defeat
of the Rebels; as in years the soldier is so
often neglected, it may serve to revive a grateful
remembrance of that happy event, and of the per-
son who was in that action so justly celebrated.

AN ACROSTICK.

Where fruits and flow'rs the sturdy rocks deny,
I n pathless wastes, beneath a wintry sky,
L aurels now first were taught to bloom for thee,
L aurel! the hero's ever-verdant tree!
I ntent to grace thy brow with skill divine
A wreath Victoria's joyful fingers twine,
M aintain this crown, the crier, this crown is
thine.

D elighted Freedom, for her resour'd life,
U nwar'd by tyrants, thanks thee with a smile;
K nowledge, exulting, spreads the lecturer's page,
E scap'd the bigot's anienting rage.

O ppression, trembling, darts no more sancy
F air Truth, fair Reason, and their offspring
Joy.

C has'd by thy thunders, Superstition fled,
U nmov'd her saints, her gods or dead;
M onks, with their Saviours loaded, leave thine
B affied and beaten, to return no more; (down,
E ach bliss that Life from Peace and Phry
R eligion, Virtue, and their guard, the Love,
L earning, Wealth, Honour, all to thee we owe,
A s heav'n's own champion in the world below,
N or will I hide thy name, my heart and hand
D eclare 'tis

On reading the Evening Hymn, for'd
L. A. (See p. 422.)

WHEN Piety's celestial ray
Is blended with the Poet's flame,
The wife and good the strains repay
With praise that brightens into fame.

Still let Devotion's purer fire
Thy glowing strains divinely raise;
With sacred themes thy Muse inspire,
And consecrate thy hallow'd lays.

Thus shall thy verse thy life adorn;
Thy life, from sin and sorrow free;
Praise shall attend each happy morn,
And God each night thy guardian be.

A. D.

ODE for his MAJESTY's Birth-day.

By COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

A I R. By Mr Bailey.

Could fervent vows this day prolong,
Indulgent to our fond desire,
Ah! never would it pale unfung,
Nor ever its return expire!!!

RECITATIVE. By Mr Wals.

Long tho' the course has blest'd our eyes,
Still, still with blessings wing'd it flies.

A I R. By Mr Wals.

Where parent kings confirm the laws,
Which filial subjects form,
The mutual interest forms a cause,
May stand the rudest storm.

[Chor.] Such is the boast of Britain's state,
By freedom strong, by CÆsar great.

A I R. By Mr Mence.

Let southern *sails* with pride be bold
Their fairest fruits, their mines of gold;
Nor gold, nor fruits atone the woe,
Where tyrants reap what slaves do sow;

CHORUS.

Where ransack'd nations gild the throne,
And fertile nature teems for one.

RECITATIVE. By Mr Savage.

Ah, vain, victorious, mean magnificence!
How far more glorious were beneficence!
Where Liberty might say, this, this is mine,
And that for thy protection, CÆsar, thine.

A I R. By Mr Savage, and CHORUS.
Such are the rights of British swains,
Where these delight, Augustus reigns.

RECITATIVE. By Mr Beard.

While deaf ambition leads her host
O'er ravag'd realms to roam,
And meagre subjects bear the cost,
With glory starv'd at home;

A I R. By Mr Beard.

With noble virtue CÆsar glows,
Nor hoards his plenty from his foes;
Where blighted fields have grain deny'd,
His happier harvest hath supply'd.
While GEORGE, like *Phœbus*, thus displays
His bounteous beams around,
With honour of immortal bays
His godlike brows are crown'd.

CHORUS.

While GEORGE, like *Phœbus*, &c.

A NIGHT-PIECE.

Was night, and half the world was sunk to rest:

With pensive steps, thro' desart walks, I stray'd
And to my breast soft Melancholy woe'd;
Soft Melancholy came; a pleasing awe [scene,
First thrill'd my soul; but deep'ning with the
Too awful now to please, too weighty woe,
Depriv'd my fainting heart, and sighs unbid,
Deep-selt, escap'd me; intermix'd with grief
Fear gave a keener pang.—Dim shone the moon;
With wan and feeble light the dusky sphere

She silver'd; yewthwart her frequent glides
The sable cloud, when brightest half obscur'd.
No twinkling star was seen; no cheering blue
The dun expanse display'd above; around
The dreary prospect far extends, and far
The circling eye the realms of silence views
Vast, wild and dismal! dark and darker still,
As more remote, 'till lost in deepest shades
Of howling forests, pensive sad retreat
Of moping Madocks, and of dumb Despair.

There joins the horizon to the hazy sky,
Nor in the west, the long-set sun had left
One gleam of twilight refuge of the day.
No friendly taper shew'd its 'livening light
From distant window, no domestic dog
Was heard from far, nor human voice divine.
The winds were hush'd, nor wav'd a rustling leaf.
And now at distance, thro' the woods convey'd,
A midnight bell with doleful hollow sound
Toll'd some poor, wand'ring, new departed ghost
To realms of everlasting night; untry'd,
Unknown, the dreary path she treads, forlorn,
To mansions diff'ring far from scenes below;
Familiar scenes, endear'd, by known delight.
My dread encreas'd to horror, trembling seiz'd
My stiff'ning limbs, and my chill'd blood mov'd
slow;

Youth's vigor fail'd, nor busy love recall'd,
The fair idea that was wont to forth
The solitary hour, but in its stead,
To fear-quell'd Fancy's view, on ev'ry side
Some fiend, some restless ghost glides darkling by,
Or lurks, close ambush'd, in the thorny brake.
I start, I turn; and now, methinks, I heard
In full pursuit the found of hostile feet,
I heard and wou'd have call'd aloud, but fear
Refrain'd my tongue, nor would my voice obey.

Long in the anguish of this gloom of thought
I mus'd; at length, restless, words like these
Burst forth—O king of terrors, death! how far
Does thy destructive pow'r extend—So far
As the creator spreads his beauteous works;
Before thee vanish Light, and Joy and Love,
The warm desire, and pleasing hope of youth;
With thee come Horror and Despair; behind
Stalk Waste and Desolation, dreadful names!
—Impervious glooms and horrid silence haste
To blot this fair creation—from the thought,
Ere yet I sink beneath it, save me heav'n!

On taking Leave of Miss ——— R———, of
Hordham, Suffex.

WHEN *Phœbus* sinketh in the western
sky,

And bids the cheerful landscape fade and die,
Mourning his absence, see! the fainting day
Sickens and droops at his departed ray.

At his return, revives and cheers the plain,
Puts on a new-born blush, and smiles again.

Thus, when my fair from me withdrew her
eyes,

'Round my dim orbs the dark'ning mists arise:
I droop, I faint, and melancholy night,
With gloomy care, swims hovering o'er my sight.
When will thy presence then renew the day,
Revive the glad'ning smile, with aspect ever gay?
For as the silver queen, the sister moon,
Becroon her lustre from her brother sun,
Thus I, as Venus and her Lover decrie,
Borrow my light, my life, my all from thee.

An Extempore Letter, by Miss L———,
in Answer to A. B.'s Sep. p. 519.

DEAR Sir! the day you thought a long
one,
To me, appeared not uncommon;
I mused not, that I can tell,
Nor felt one pang, for all was well;
I spent the day in mirth and song,
Forgive me, if I did you wrong;
The perturbation you express,
Was not for want of me, I guess;
It was the hyp, I'm bold to say,
Made you so tedious think the day:
Th' ambition of your chairs, is prate,
A single one will bear my weight;
The cups, of which you make a pother,
Know not my hand from any other;
The biscuits, pil'd upon your plate
So artful, shew a rich conceit;
The boiling water, shou'd I sip,
As it springs up, wou'd burn my lip;
The clock went right, I dare aver,
Your eye-sight fail'd, which made you err;
Your wishes, fears, impatience keen!
Were all a visionary scene:
A visit, Sir!—I can't endure it,
So pray excuse me, Mr Curate.

In *Nymphæ domum, &c. in celeberrima
villâ Stourtonensî Henrici Hoarîi, Arm.*

HŌari, quis citharam æstine personæ,
Digno? Mæonios jam tribuit mados
Phæbus, meque lubens alio Pindari
Sublimem æthereo feret?
Dormit Nymphæ cubans, dum per agro loca
Audax sacra domus, dum recito novas
Artes: tu, dea, tu pulchrior enites,
Urges cum sacris sopor.
Hic Natura manet, simpliciter decens;
Hic Echo soror; hic—sed revoco gradus;
Dormit Nymphæ cubans! * O tacet seu bibis,
Hæspes, sive lavas precor.
En! † Stouwer, placido nobilis otio,
Ornatum rigua canitie caput
Ossendit senior; lætaque pascua
Rivorum ex hilarat deus.
Mox raras rutilis ‡ Pyramidis nitor
Auras percussit; cernimus æmulum
Solis, Roma, tui, turpiter obruti
Campi pulvere Martii.
Te, Hoari, Naiades, te Dryades colunt.
Largæ divitiis di dederint manu,
Sanximus ingenium; quid superest? nisi
Valem dent tibi postules.

J. S. ACADEMICUS.

* Alluding to the inscription under the *Scop-
ing Nymph*.

† The river *Stouwer* that takes its rise in
the gardens.

‡ The Obelisk of the Sun, not yet finished,
after the model of that found in the *Campus Mar-
tius* at Rome.

On seeing the Print of the Saxon Deities
in the Nov. Magazine.

SEE'n deities our Pagan-Saxon
Forefathers never turn'd their backs on:
We our God own, and ev'n that one,
We daily turn our backs upon. R.

ANOTHER.

See'n, devotion prone to pay,
Worshipp'd the idol of the day.
Their idols we reform'd, forsake;
But daily idolize a pack. R.

On his MAJESTY's safe Arrival.
Forget the boast of *Atapulco's* cargo,
Fam'd as the tale of *Jason* and his *Argo*.
Ten thousand *Indies* home! th' *royal yacht*,
Safe thro' *pacifick* storms lord *Anson* brought. R.

— Felices, dona si sua norint!

LÆtus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo;
Jam redit et virgo, pacti amanda comes.
Non Bretones sumus, at nemo negat esse Britannos
Virtute Hispanis, Francigenique pares.
Anglia, mitte groves de paupertate querelas,
Nonne auro argentum rarior esse videtur?
Anglia, diuex opus, gemmis auroque refulgens,
Non auro loculus, qui caret arte, caret.
Bristolium gemmis, auro Pinchbeckius ornat;
Utraque felices! India cuique danti est. R.

MR URBAN,

Give me leave, for good agreement sake, to
correct a mistake of your printer. In my verse
Ad Rusticum, p. 472, in the first Line, for quem
read quem.

Epigram, occasioned by this mistake of the Press.
PLead your cause boldly, never doubt success:
'Tis pain fort dure to suffer by the press.

SENII LEVAMEN.

NE nimium plores senio tibi depile corpus.
Læte sis animo, mentis juvenilis græta.

TESTAMENTUM HARVE.

ÆRumnis vitæ vacuus, plenusque diemum,
Testari corpus mando, animamque Deo.

J. SACKETT.

Wrote upon the lid of a Snuff-Box of one, who
was an immoderate taker of Snuff.

AD cineres cineres inclusas confice; mortis
Ne sint præcipiti conscia verba tuse.
Nasibus exstet vitalis spiritus ipsis.
Occupat ar nares letibifera aura tuas;
Ni fugias, pyxis faciet tibi parvas sepulchrum,
Et citius sumpto pulvere pulvis eris.

ON a YOUNG LADY.

When flutt'ring *Zephyrus's* seen,
Balls, plays, ridotto's, oars her
queen:

But when the pretty flutt'rer speaks,
You'd think the *crotch of Endor* thrills;
Her voice and form so disagree,
To hear, I wou'd not wish to see.

ODE from CASIMIRÉ, in Mr Hervey's Meditations. Vol. I.
Set to Music by Signor Filippo Palma.

Child of the

sum - mer, charming rose,

No longer in con - fine - ment lie,

Arise to light, thy form dis - close. Ri - val the

spangles of the sky.

The rains are gone, the storms are o'er:
 Winter retires to make thee way;
 Come then, thou sweetly blushing flow'r
 Come, lovely stranger, come away.

The sun is dress'd in beaming smiles,
 To give thy beauties to the day;
 Young Zephyrs wait, with gentlest gales,
 To fan thy bosom, as they play.

On the Advertisements to prohibit the making of FIREWORKS.

WHY joyful fireworks only in the park?
 And all the realm besides be dull and dark?

I cannot say, as I'm a sinner,
 Unless there lives the only winner.

Historical Chronicle, December 1748.

THURSDAY 1.

THE western mail was robb'd between *Andover* and *Basingstoke*, by a single highwayman, who carry'd off the letters out of 16 bags; and for taking whom a reward of 200*l.* is promis'd on conviction, besides that allow'd by act of parliament.

The house of commons address'd his majesty. (See p. 557, lords address *ib.*)

FRIDAY 2.

Being appointed for the solemnization of his majesty's birth-day, was observ'd as usual on the occasion.—The constitution club at *Worcester*, among other extraordinary marks of loyalty, distinguish'd themselves by drinking the healths of the Duke of *Newcastle*, *Ld Sandwich*, *Mr Pelham*, all who assisted in the good work of peace, the loyal city of *London*, &c.

SATURDAY 3.

Sailed out of the river the *Grande Biche* privateer, formerly taken by the *English*, and now purchas'd by the *French*; she had 50 new pieces of cannon and 400 tons of lead on board.

At the court of *King's Bench* was tried, by a special jury, a cause between *Joseph Slaper*, on behalf of the crown and himself, plaintiff, and *Tho. Atkinson*, defendant, for furnishing two horses and a chaise to persons travelling post from *Hounslow* to *Maidenhead Bridge*, contrary to the statute 9 of *Q. Anne*, prohibiting all persons, except the postmaster general, or his deputies, from furnishing horses to persons riding post, under a penalty of 5*l.* A verdict was given for the plaintiff, of 5*l.* for this offence, with full costs of suit.

SUNDAY 4.

At a christening at *Bedlington, Surrey*, the nurse was so intoxicated, that after she had undress'd the child, instead of laying it in the cradle, she put it behind a large fire, which burnt it to death in a few minutes.—She was examin'd before a magistrate, and said she was quite stupid and senseless, so that she took the child for a log of wood; on which she was discharge'd.

MONDAY 5.

The Rev. Dr *Chapman*, vice-chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, high steward, with several heads of houses, doctors, masters, &c. waited on his majesty in their formalities, with their addresses, Serp. 553.

Three persons were convicted at the *King's Bench* for selling coals short measure, and fined 100*l.* each.

FRIDAY 9.

A Dr *Sherlock* Bp of *London* was install'd at *St Paul's* cathedral, by proxy; the Rev. Dr *Grey*, prebendary of *St Paul's* representing his lordship's person in that ceremony.

MONDAY 12.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Trimley*, for robbing a drawer on *Smalbury Green*; *Mary Ryan* (who pleaded her belly) for burglary and felony, and *Thomas Jones* for forgery, receiv'd sentence of death. The trials of the money-filers was put off till next sessions; *Wm Denny Fox* for smuggling, was acquitted. Three *Dutch* women, who appear'd as ladies of distinction, were convicted of stealing several pieces of linen in a warehouse, *Cheapside*, and are to be try'd next sessions on other indictments for capital offences.

C Three or 400 sailors and marines, who were at the siege of *Cartagena*, went to *St James's* with *French* horns, &c. to present a petition for money due to them on account of that enterprize; his majesty was pleas'd to give orders for their present relief, and future subsistence.

TUESDAY 13.

D The convocation waited on his majesty with an address, which See p. 558.

At a court of the governors of *St Thomas's* hospital, Sir *Edw. Bellamy*, Kt, *sen. Ald. of London*, was unanimously chosen president, in room of Sir *Rob. Baylis*, Kt, deceas'd. The sheriffs gave 50*l.* each to the hospital, and *Mr Ironside*, one of them, paid 100*l.* more, the gift of an unknown person.

THURSDAY 15.

F At a court of common council, Mr *Alderman Gascoigne*, from the committee of city lands, presented a bill for raising 2000*l.* upon the personal estates of the inhabitants of the city and its liberty towards paying the interests of the orphan-debt, pursuant to the powers granted by an act of *K. Wm* and *Q. Mary*, entitl'd, *An act for the relief of the orphans and other creditors of the city of London*; which was received, **G** read 3 times, and pass'd into an act.

FRIDAY 16.

A storm of wind did considerable damage to the small craft and boats on the *Thames*, and some watermen were drowned.—On land some houles and stacks of chimneys were blown down, by which several persons were dangerously wounded.—At *Ramsgate* a fisherman, his two sons, and his man were

were lost in their smack.—The wind was very violent at south all day, and did great damages in and near the *Docuns* (See p. 560) the *John and James, Grant*; the *Hawk, Edwards*, from London to Bristol, and the *St George, Johnson*, were lost; the *Bennet, Lessy*, for *Marseilles*, the *Pretty Betty*, for the Straits, (since got off) the *Delight, Bailey*, and the *Stubbs, Eliot*, for *Marseilles*, drove ashore at *Ramsgate* and *Sandwich Flats*; a *Dutch East-Indiaman*, with two *Lisbon* traders, drove ashore at *Dungeness* (the first got off); the *Stephen and Sarah, Cutch*; the *Margaret and Anne, Butler*, from London to *Marseilles*; the vessels of *Anthony Bayle*, and *Roger Bayle*, damaged; the brigantine, *Stephen and Sarah*, on shore at *Margate*, and three others (which are since got off) the people sav'd.—The transports with the forces from *Williamshad*, which had been embark'd above a month, and suffer'd very much, met with the storm soon after they set forth, and were in great danger; particularly one with some troops of horse, in which by keeping the hatches close all the horses were suffocated, except 4, which they kill'd and threw overboard with the rest; many horses were lost in the others, but the ships all got safe into different harb.

TUESDAY 20.

A committee of 6 aldermen and 12 of the common council, appointed on the 15th to enquire into the laws relating to hawkers and pedlars, came to a resolution to prosecute all hawkers, selling wares within the city and liberties, tho' they should appear to have licences.

WEDNESDAY 21.

Being *St Thomas's* day, was observed as a high festival, and the knights of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, appear'd in the collars of their respective orders. The common council were most of them re-chosen, with very little contest.

THURSDAY 22.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry in *England*; and for granting to his majesty certain duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry in *Scotland*, for 1740.

Near 1400 sailors, belonging to 7 men of war, under Admirals *Rowley, Medley* and *Byng*, went to *St James's* to solicit for their prize money; they all eleor'd his majesty to the house of peers, and back again.—They delivered also a petition to the Prince of *Wales*, as he pass'd thro' the park in

his chair, who received it with his usual affability.

Several engineers and architects are order'd for *Scotland* to view the north west coasts, and mark such places as are proper to be fortify'd; the 13 forts, its laid, are to be erected, to mount from 30 to 12 guns of 18, 12 and 6 pounders.—The fortifications of *Carlisle* are also order'd to be repair'd.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society on *St Andrew's* day, the annual prize medal of gold was given to *Dr Bradley* on account of his curious discovery of a new apparent motion in some of the fix'd stars.

A man and woman, quakers, walk'd thro' the streets at *Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford*, at separate times, cloth'd in hair sack cloth, repeating something as they pass'd along, doing penance for a bastard child.

WEDNESDAY 23.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who landed at *Margate* the day before, arriv'd between 12 and one o'clock at *St James's*.

In the neighbourhood of *Bergen*, in *Norway*, has been seen lately the most remarkable *Aurora Borealis* that has appeared for many years. First appeared two luminous arches, one of much greater extent than the other, occupying the whole space between the place of the Sun's setting and of the rising of the Moon. From these arches sprung up columns of a whitish coloured light, which rose parallel to each other to the height of about 35 degrees. About eight in the evening appeared a kind of waves of fire, rolling from side to side with a very rapid motion. The columns, bursting as it were in several places, threw out globes, from whence there issued very brisk flames.—A prodigious number of bright rays succeeded the globes, and covered all the northern part of the hemisphere; these threw off a kind of white smoke, or vapour, which was dissipated almost as soon as formed, by the quickness of their motions. In the Zenith appeared a circular space, in which a variety of appearances were formed, depending upon the motion of a cloud from whence the light that occasioned them was reflected. This phenomenon lasted in its highest splendor till towards midnight, diminishing insensibly till about two o'clock, when it quite disappear'd.

IRELAND.

Edward Madden of the hanaper office, Esq; has made a present of 100000 cartloads of stone for building the hospital for the reception of fools, mad folk, and incurables, for the endowing of which the late *Dean Swift* bequeath'd his fortune.

A distemper is got among the horned cattle in some parts of this kingdom, which

which seizes them with a sudden swelling in their heads and necks, and often proves fatal; it is ascribed to the very warm season.

Letter from SUSSEX.

ONE *Stevens*, a smuggler, being taken as he was attempting to escape to *France*, and carried before the Duke of *Richmond*, he threw himself upon his knees greatly terrified, and beg'd his grace's intercession; upon which, being required to make a particular confession of his guilt, he owned the murder of *Gulley* (See p. 475) and said, that they cast lots who should kill him, and that the lot falling on him, he complied for fear of being killed himself; accordingly, by order, he thrust a fork first into one, then into the other of the deceased's eyes; the last came out and drop'd on his cheek, yet he earnestly entreated them to spare his life; on which they asked, what signified life since he was already blinded, he could no longer get his living as an informer? After many other malicious scoffs, they ordered his nose to be cut off, then his privy parts, after an interval to prolong his misery; and thus by slow degrees took away his life. The Duke, astonished at this horrid relation, ordered him out of his sight. This wretch, who is no more than 22, is now in *Horsham* goal.—And on the 10th *Eliz. Payne*, who kept the inn at *Rowland's Castle*, and her two sons, men grown, were committed to *Winchester* goal, as accomplices in this cruel murder.

See 1749. p. 28.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

DEC. 9. **W** I F E of *Parker*, Esq; in *Berkley-square*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

11. Wife of *John Conyers*, Esq; member for *Reading*,—of a son and heir.

19. Wife of *Peter Delme*, Esq; member for *Southampton*,—of a son.

24. Lady of *Marquis of Harrington*,—of a son and heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748

DEC. 2. *John Montagu*, Esq; Capt. of the *Kent*, and member for *Huntington*, marry'd to *Miss Septia Wroughton*.

8. Mr *Wm Fernell* of *Rotterburgh*,—to *Miss Nancy Burgoyne*, of the same, 10,000 l.

15. Mr *John Usher*, chymist in the *Strand*,—to *Miss Susan Coge*, 5000 l.

20. *Henry Plant*, Esq;—to *Mrs Hyland* of *Hillingdon*.

Mr *Rich. Mitward*, attorney at *Hatfield*,—to widow *Cba: pelaw*, 10,000 l.

Steel, Esq; recorder of *Chichester*,—to *Miss Magick*, 10,000 l.

24. Rev. Mr *Baskett* of *Dunby*, *Lincoln*.

fire,—to *Miss Lucy Pitt* of *Blandford*, *Dorsetshire*, 5000 l.

27. Rev. Mr *Thornhill*, chaplain to the *E. of Gainsborough*,—to *Miss Jenkins* of *Cheshire*.

29. Hon. *Jn Boscowen*, brother to *Vile*, *Falmouth*,—to the eldest daughter of *Rob. Surman*, Esq;

Valent Comyns, Esq; member for *Hindon*—to *Mrs Colson* of *James-street*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

Nov. 25. *Charles Arnaud*, Esq; master cook to his majesty.

Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bt, who marry'd a coheir of the late *E. of Leicester*.

27. *John Harris* of *Clement's Inn*, Esq;

28. Hon. Col. *Cba. Ingram*, Col. of a company in the 2d Reg. of foot guards, member for *Horsham*, and brother to *Vile*, *Irewin*.

DEC. 2. *Charles Seymour*, D. of *Somerset* (See titles last Supp. p. 613) born Aug. 17, 1662, and May 30, 1682, marry'd lady *Elizabeth Percy*, sole daughter and heir to *Joseph* the 11th and last E. of *Northumberland* of that family, by whom he had 3 sons, and 4 daughters. He marry'd Feb. 4, 1725 6 his 2d wife lady *Charlotte Finch*, daughter to *Daniel*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, by whom he had two daughters. In 1685, he headed the *Somerset* militia against the D. of *Monmouth*; in 1687 he was removed from his post of first gentleman of the bedchamber to *James II.* and Col. of dragons, for refusing to attend the Pope's Nuncio to his publick audience. He is succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving son, *Algernon*, Earl of *Hertford*, born Nov. 11, 1682. A considerable estate comes to *Sir Cba. Wyndham*.

4. Hon. *John Stanhope*, Esq; youngest brother to the E. of *Chesterfield*, member for *Derby*, and a Lord of the Admiralty. A great estate comes to his brother *Sir Wm Stanhope*.

4. *Sandford Neville*, Esq; proctor in *Doctors Commons*.

Simon Kerrick, Esq; Just. of Peace for *Norfolk*.

5. Rev. Dr *John Franchlin*, vicar of *Bredon*, *Suffex*, and chaplain to his majesty.

Joseph Adams, Esq; merchant and S. S. director.

7. Mr *Jos. Robinson*, shipwright, w. 20000 l.

8. *Wm Bacbus*, Esq; 1st clerk in the office of ordnance, near 40 years.

10. *Cbr. Cock*, Esq; Just. of P. for *Hertfordshire*, better known by the title of auctioneer.

Rich. Middleton, Esq; at *Hackney*.

12. Rev. Dr *Wballe*, master of *Peterhouse*, *Cambridge*, regius professor of divinity, and king's chaplain in ordinary.

Agatha, Countess of *Morton*, *Scotland*.

17. *John Poulson*, Esq; Just. of P. for *Middlesex* and *Westminster* 37 years, aged 78.

21. *Chester Wright* of *Sharnbrook*, *Linc.* Esq;

22. Rev. *Wm Heatcote*, son of *Sir Wm. Bt. Jn Mif*, Esq; of the gentlemen pensioners.

23. Mr *Vernon*, a Cl. in the *Exchequer*.

27. *Tysen*, Esq; in *Grove-st.* *Hackney*, *Wm Glanvil*, Esq; counsellor at law.

27. *Tarply Beckwith*, Esq; only son of *Sir Marmaduke Beckwith* of *Virginia*.

28. *Sir John Stracy*, Kt, recorder of *London*.

A LIST

A List of Promotions for the Year 1748.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE Duke of Newcastle, unanimously elected, in a very full senate, chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in room of the late Duke of Somerset.

Tbo. Villiers, Esq; appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; in room of John Stanhope, dec.

Edw. Hooper, Esq;—a comm. of customs, in room of Sir Rob. Baylis, dec.

Sir Tbo. Robinson, Kt of the Bath, — commissioner of trade and plantations, in the room of Richard Plumer, Esq;

From other Papers.

THE Duke of Richmond, appointed ambassador to the court of France.

Major Moffman of Lee's Reg. — Lt Col. of ditto, in room of Peter Halkett, prefet'd.

Major Higgington of Herbert's Reg. — Lt Col. of ditto, in room of Lt Col. Crty, pref.

Ant. Meyrac, Esq; Major of Sackville's Reg.

Lieut. Col. in ditto.

Capt. Lieut. Wilkinson of the Duke's Reg. of dragoons, — Capt. Lieut. in Col Naizon's Reg. of Dragoons, in room of Turner, dec.

Tbo. Davenant, — Capt. in Bragg's regiment, in room of

Capt. and agent Wilson, — major in the same, in room of Rich. Field, pref.

Jos. Wilmore, Ensign in Wolfe's Reg. — Capt. and agent in ditto.

Tbo. Fotheringill, Esq; — Capt. in Graham's Reg. in room of

Marmaduke Soule, Esq; — Lt Col. of ditto.

Sir Wm Milner, Bt. — receiver general of the excise 2,500 l. per Ann. the security given 100,000 l.

Evelyn Chadwick, Esq; major of the D. of Cumberland's horse, — agent in the same.

Mr Wm Bowles, — a Cl. in the war office.

Mr Hall, — surgeon to the 3d Reg. of foot guards, in room of George Monro, dec.

Mr Francis Palmer, — surveyor of the fortifications of Carlisle.

Capt. Meyrick Le Angle, — commander of the Devonshire 80 guns.

Ed. Hooper, Esq; — a commif. of the customs, in room of Sir Rob. Baylis, dec.

Wm Mnckton, Esq; member for Pontefract, receiver general of the crown and sec-farm rents in the northern counties.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS

conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR Gilbert, Bp of Landaff, elected to the See of Salisbury, void by the translation of Dr Sberlock to that of London,

From other Papers.

MR Rob. Wells, appointed rector of Ilston, Glamorganshire.

Wm Cooke, fellow of Eton college, — rector of Denham, Bucks, 400 l. per Ann.

Mrs. Horwath, — of Glendaff, Radnorsh.

Dr Ellershaw, — of Ubbeston, Suffol.
Robert Vane, — vicar of Hardingsstone, Northamptonshire.

Tbo. Porter, — of Kirby Green, Lincolnsh.
John Buck, — of Brisson, Norfolk.

Claudius Clare, — of Lympe, Kent.
Mr Brandish, — vicar of Didlington, and rector of Colton annexed, Norfolk.

Dr Forbes, — to the living of Thornbury, Gloucestershire, 300 l. per Ann.

Mr L. berondell, — to that of Shields.
Walter Priest, — to that of Skipton, Yorkshire, 130 l. per Ann.

Rev. Dr Stanhope, rector of Stanhope, Durham, — master of Peterhouse, Cambridge Un.

Dr Terrick, canon of Windsor, preacher at the rolls, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, — master of the Temple.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

Sam. Abson, { Kneefal, Vic. } Nottinghamshire.
M. A. { Eaton Vic. } shire.

Arthur Young, { Bradfield St Clare, R. } Suffolk.
LL.D. { Isming, Vic. } shire.

John Bradford, { Penkos, Vic. } Devon.
{ Holy Trinity, R. } Exeter.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places, Elected. In room of

Horsham, Sir Lio. Pilkington, Ch. Ingram, & St Germain, Elliot, Ricb. Elliott, & Essex, Sir Jn Abdy, Sir Rob. Abdy, & Bredley, Wm Lyttelton, Wm Bowles, & Tamworth, Tbo. Villiers, & Sir H. Harpur, & Lt of Admiralty and rechole.

Knarefboro', Ricb. Arundel, a place, rechole, Ludlow, Orlando Bridgman, Sir Wm Corbet, & Derby, Tbo. Revett, Jn Stanhope, & Christchurch, Sir T. Robinson, Edw. Hooper, & pl.

* A very worthy gentleman, Capt. Thomas Stanhope, was recommended by the D. of Devon and the E. of Ch. — but the independent whigs, without any dislike to either, resenting that some few had secretly undertaken for his election, to preserve their liberties, set up their townsman Mr Revett, who had 380 to 312.

(Letter from Derby.)

B — N K R — P T S 1748.

John Bartholomew of St James's Westminster, innholder.
Wm Chambers of St Clement Dances, pawnbroker.

James Oakley of Birmingham, Warwicksh. grocer.
James Marshall and Robt. Morris of Friday St. London, haberdashers and partners.

John Howes of Colchester, Essex, innholder.
Matthew Fenton Jun. of Sheffield, Yorksh. ironmonger.

James Murray of Hungerford, Berks, linen-draper.
Thomas Wheel of East Retford, Nottinghamsh. mercer.

Nat. Jones of St John Street, Smithfield, coal dealer.
Frederic Remy of St Martins in the Fields, Middx. wine-merchant.

Nathaniel Alderson of Ipswich, Suffolk, innholder.
Katherine Hume of Barnstable, Devonsh. grocer.

Barrow Laurence of Evesham, Worcestersh. chapman.
John Wright of Dedham, Essex, woolcomber.

Stephen Cabibel of London, mercer.
James Babcock of Sudbury, Suffolk, miller.

John Oldis the younger, of St Michaels Alley, Cornhill, father.

H. Anderson of North Shields, Northumberland, brewer.
Rob. Herbert of Northampton, cooper.

Andrew Wood of Malton, Yorksh. draper.

RUSSIA.

Petersburgh. **T**HE Empress has notify'd to the foreign ministers her intended journey to *Moscow*, where the designs to reside a whole year, unless recalled by the alteration of affairs.—Count *Leskov*, a privy counsellor, and physician to her majesty, has been arrested, his papers seiz'd, and examin'd before the empress; his crime is yet a secret, but he has been always consider'd as an enemy to the *H. of Austria*.

S W E D E N.

His *Swedish* majesty is recover'd; but whether it be on his expected demise, or an approaching election in *Courland* (to which *M. Saxe* has resign'd his pretensions in favour of the King of *Prussia*'s brother :) some preparations are making against a rupture, which is remotely hinted as a thing expected at *Petersburgh*; in such case, Count *Lowendahl*, it is already said, will command the troops of this country.

D E N M A R K.

The King of *Denmark*, being sensible as well as his majesty of *Prussia*, that the strength of a nation consists in the multitude of people, has determin'd to naturalize all foreigners of what quality or profession whatsoever, who shall give in their names, and take the oath of allegiance, and grant them 20 years exemption from all personal charges, from the imposts for quartering of troops, and all other taxes, excepting the excise and the duties on their merchandizes. Those who set up manufactories shall be gratify'd with particular privileges. The masters of trades shall be admitted, without delay or expence, into the companies, on making oath that they have formerly carry'd on such business; those who bring capitals may place their money in the *East India*, *Iceland* or other companies. The Reformed, or Calvinist religion being already tolerated at *Copenhagen*, foreigners shall have the same liberty there, and those of the Romish communion in that and other priviledg'd places. All foreigners who intend to take these benefits may apply to his majesty's residents in the several courts of *Europe*.

P R U S S I A.

The king has resolv'd to establish 3 trading companies; one for the *Baltic*; another for the ocean; and the third to *China* and the *East Indies*. For better regulating these establishments, and keeping a constant marine, a college of admiralty is to be constituted in each place where is a company.

I T A L Y.

The commissaries appointed to meet at *Nice*, to concert measures for the restitutions, &c. in this country, have settled a plan for evacuating *Parma*, *Placencia* and *Gualtalla*, on Jan. 4, N.S.

A—The *Piedmontese* and *Austrians* have evacuated *Corfica*, but the King of *Sardinia* will not restore the *Genoese* places, till *Nice* and *Villafranca* be given back to him, which at present is refused, to preserve a passage for the *French* troops from *Genoa*, where they propose to remain all the winter.—The newborn son of the King of the *Two Sicilies* has been christen'd by the name of *Charles Anthony Paschal Francis Xavier John Neopomucino Joseph Januarius Seraphin Diego*.

F R A N C E.

The young pretender persisting in his humour not comply with his most christian majesty's desires, and even repeated commands to depart his kingdom (*See p. 526*) was seiz'd and sent away by force. *See p. 534, 560-1.*

C—The *C. de Maurepas*, secretary of the marine, continues his application to put it in a flourishing state. They are building at *Toulon* 6 men of war, and 18 more in the ports on the ocean.—The *East India* company has 30 ships ready to put to sea, besides 14 which are sail'd for the *Indies* since the re-establishment of the peace; the dividend for the year 1748 is fix'd at 70 livres. The trade at *Lyons* and on the *Mediterranean* revives, but the scarcity of provisions and magazines is not fully supply'd.

N E T H E R L A N D S.

The States General have presented the stadtholder with a diploma constituting him hereditary stadtholder and captain general of *Dutch Brabant*, *Flanders*, and the upper quarter of *Guelderland*, a dignity never enjoy'd by any of his highness's predecessors.—The *East India* company of the chambers of *Amsterdam* and *Delft* have also appointed him their director and governor general of their trade and settlements in the *Indies*.—The *French* evacuated *Berg op Zoom* the 7th to the *Dutch* and *Antwerp* on the 11th, which the troops of the empress queen took possession of the same day. The rest of the places and fortresses are to be evacuated, it is said, by the end of *January*, but the *French* threaten to keep possession of *Maastricht* and *Namur* till the *D. of Modena* be restor'd to his estates in *Hungary*, which the empress queen has refus'd.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1748.

[illegible]

576 REGISTER of BOOKS, DECEMBER 1748.

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 48. *Aberdeen* against *Aberdeen*. A Socinian Baptist made a D. D. pr. 3d. *Cooper*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS enquiries have been sent up from *Staffordshire* and other parts, for the MEDICINE by which Horses are cured of the GLANDERS (See p. 390, 431) this answer is given; that the person who performed the cure referred to, and several others since, is, for the better conveniency of stabling, removed to N° 1. over againk the Red Lion in Lower Holloway, between Highgate and London; where he takes horses under his care; No CURR, NO PAY; but does not dispose of any medicines. He has now several horses under cure, and attends at the Wheat Sheaf, Smithfield, every Friday, from 2 to 5 o'clock.—Enquiry may be made, besides as before, of *Mr Walton*, coal-merchant, at *Battle-bridge*, Southwark (whose horse was cured in less than a fortnight) of *Mr Pedder*, farrier, at *Clerkenwell*, or of *Mr Richards*, farrier, in *Coach-and-horse Yard*, Goswell-street, London.



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SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

Gentleman's Magazine,

For the Year 1748.

CONTAINING,

(Besides the general TITLE, PREFACES, and copious INDEXES; also a Frontispiece representing some of the subjects in this volume, and another beautiful Copper-plate of an *Ofrieh* from *Della Bella*) the following particulars :

1. An historical account how human heads came to be filled with lead.
2. A description of an *Ofrieh*, with its nature and properties.
3. A further account of the Eastern architecture, from Dr Shaw.
4. St Matthew and St Luke reconciled.
5. A description of *Grandeville's Hole*, a subterraneous cavern in France.
6. The blazon of the arms of the whole peage of England, with the dates of their creations, and mottos.
7. A letter from *William* the Conqueror to pope Gregory VII.
8. A list of ships taken for the three last months.
9. A passage in the *Universal History* stated.
10. A catalogue of books printed at the expense of the imperial academy of sciences at *Petersburgh*.
11. A method of computing the height of rockets, &c.
12. The London and *Northampton* yearly bills of mortality.
13. *POSTUM*: *The vanity of human wisdom*, a satire, by S. Johnson, abstract of.
14. *The Parson* puzzled; a tale.

Gravesend, Dec. 15. 1748.

Mr URBAN,



HAVING all encomiums on the usefulness of your canal to the learned, as well as to the curious and inquisitive, I observe, in your *Mag.* for May last, a letter from *Arminster*, the writer of which is in great surprize on finding, in digging a grave in that parish church, several human bones filled with lead, particularly a thigh-bone, which, he says (justly, no doubt) was very ponderous; and desires, by your means, to have the sentiments of the learned upon it. Tho' I have no pretensions to be ranked in that class, yet, observing in your *Mag.* of Nov, last p. 506, another letter on the same subject from *Oxon*, of a human skull, &c. mentioned by *Weever*, dug out of a grave in the church of *Newport Pagnel*, filled

with the same metal, as if it had been an ancient embalming, never till now heard off or discover'd; I beg room for a few lines, to give you my thoughts upon it.

In the year 1727, the greatest part of this town, together with the parish church, were consumed by fire. The roof of the church was covered with lead, which, being melted, ran in all parts among the ruins; and being afterwards digged for among the rubbish in order to be new-cast, was tracked into several graves, in the body of the church; out of which were taken many human bones filled with it, and particularly a thigh-bone full of that melted metal, which I both saw and handled. A great many more, perhaps, would have been found, if more minutely traced. Whether this is a satisfactory solution to your enquirer, is humbly submitted by

Yours sincerely, A. I.

D d d d

AN-

ANSWER to a QUESTION concerning
the Olee over the Porch. (See p. 545.
at bottom.)

TO most of the Eastern houses (adds
Dr Shaw) a smaller building is an-
nexed; some of which rise one story
higher than the principal house; some
consist of one or two rooms only, and
a Terrace; whilst others, that are built
(as they frequently are) over the porch
or gate-way, have, if we except the
ground floor, all the conveniences that
belong to the house. There is a door
of communication from them into the
gallery of the house, kept open or shut
at the discretion of the master of the
family; besides another door, which
opens immediately from the privy-stairs
down into the porch, or street, without
giving the least disturbance to the house.
These houses are called the *Olee* or *O-
leeth*, and in them strangers are usually
lodged and entertained; in them the
sons of the family are permitted to keep
their concubines; whither likewise the
men are wont to retire, from the hurry
and noise of their families, to be more
at leisure for meditation or diversions:
Besides the use, they are at other times
put to, in serving for wardrobes and
magazines.

As the word in the holy scriptures is
literally the same with that of the *Arabick*
version, we may suppose the *Olee* to
have been the little chamber that was
built by the *Shunammite* for *Eliza* (whi-
ther the text, 2 *Kings* iv. 10. instructs
us, he retired at his pleasure, without
breaking in upon the private affairs of
the family, or being in his turn inter-
rupted in his devotions): The summer-
chamber of *Eglon* (which, in the same
manner with these, seems to have had
privy-stairs belonging to it, thro' which
Ehud escaped after he had revenged
Israel upon that King of *Moab*, *Judges*
iii. 20, 23): The chamber over the gate
(whither, for the greater privacy, King
David withdrew himself to weep for *Ab-
salam*, 2 *Sam.* xviii. 37); and that upon
whole Terrace, *Abaz*, for the same rea-
son, erected his altar, 2 *Kings* xxiii. 12.
seem to have been structures of the like
contrivance with these *Olees*.

Besides, as the word both in the *He-
brew* text, and in the *Arabick* version,
is expressed by *supra* in the LXXII; it
may be presumed, that the same word,
where it occurs in the N. T. implieth
the same thing. The upper chamber,
therefore, where *Tabittha*, *Acts* ix. 36.
was laid after her death, and where

Eustatius, *Act.* xx. 8. fell down from the
third loft, besides other instances, may
be taken for these *Olees*, as they are in-
deed called in the *Arabick* version.

And that *supra* denoteth such private
apartments as these (for garrets;
from the flatness of the roof, are struc-
tures not known in these climates) seems
likewise probable from the use of the
word among the classical authors. For
the *Amazons* where *Mercury* (*Hom.* II. v.
l. 184.) carried on his amours, and where
Penelope (*Odys.* x. l. 515.) and the young
virgins kept themselves at a distance
from the solicitations of their wooers,
appear to carry along with them cir-
cumstances of greater privacy and re-
tirement, than are consistent with cham-
bers in any other situation than that of
these *Olees*. Nay farther, that the word
could not barely signify a single cham-
ber, *Cenaculum*, or dining-room, but
one of these contiguous houses, divided
into several apartments, seems to appear
from the circumstances of the altar
which *Abaz* erected upon the top of
his; as the supposed privacy of his ido-
latry could not have been carried on
undiscovered in any apartment of the
house, because under the perpetual view
and observation of the family.

It hath been already observed that
these *Olees* are built with the same con-
veniences as the house. The original
word will also admit of another inter-
pretation in our favour, denoting not so
much a chamber remarkable for the
high situation of it, as *Eustatius* and
others after him give into, but such a
building, as is erected upon or beyond
the walls or borders of another. Nei-
ther will this interpretation interfere
with the high situation that *supra*
may be further supposed to have, from
being almost constantly joined with
az-Zaim or *az-Zaimin*. For the go-
ing in or out of the house, whose ground
floor lyeth upon the same level with the
street, could not be expressed by words
of such import: Whereas the *Olee*,
being usually over the porch or gate-
way, a small stair-case is to be mounted
before we can be said properly to enter
them, and consequently the said words
are very applicable to structures in such
a situation.

The Eastern method of building may
further assist us, in accounting for this
particular structure of the house of *De-
gon* (*Judges* xvi.) and the great num-
ber

† *Athen. Deip.* l. 2. c. 16. *Eust.* in l. 184.
II. v. 184. & II. 1. 515. & 516.

people that were buried in the
by pulling down the two
pillars. We read (ver. 27.)
three thousand persons were
roof to behold while Sampson
He must therefore have
court or area below them,
quently the temple will be of
kind with the ancient ~~temples~~
enclosures, surrounded only in
together with some cloystered
Several palaces and ~~Dou-~~
they call the courts of justice
countries, are built in this fa-
here, upon their festivals, a
nity of land is strewn upon
for the (*Pello-wan*) wrestlers
on, whilst the roofs of the
round about, are crowded
towers. I have often seen seve-
reds of people diverted in this
pon the roof of the *Dry's* pa-
giers; which, like many more
me quality and denomination,
advanced cloyster, made in the
a large pent-house, supported
one or two contiguous pillars
int, or die in the center. In
n structures as these, in the
their guards and counsellors,
Isbas, *Kaases*, and other great
sembled to distribute justice,
in the public affairs of their
Here likewise they have
lic entertainments, as the lords
of the *Philistines* had in the
Dagon. Upon a supposition,
that in the house of *Dagon*,
is a cloystered structure of this
e pulling down the front or
llars only which supported it,
e attended with the like cata-
strophe happened to the *Philistines*.

asked to accept of the follow-
Answer to the *Mechanic's*
n your last (p. 563). *St Mat-*
St Luke relate different occur-
which happen'd at the birth of
St Luke mentions certain events
are prior to those mentioned by
St Luke.---Doubtless, numbers
e might hear the shepherds'
give no credit to it; others,
curiosity, might go to see the
whom such wonderful things
fied; but finding him born of
ents, and laid in a manger, they
him, and laughed at the story
shepherds. These transactions,
hey came to *Herod's* ear, gave
ineasiness; he might think it

only the effect of vulgar prejudice, often
fond of marvellous events: but when
the *magi*, or learned philosophers, men
of wisdom and character appear'd, who
had travelled far by the direction of a
star, or new appearance in the heavens
(to which, probably, the prophecy of
Balaam might have led them) when
these travellers made enquiry after him
that was *born king or chief of the Jews*,
this alarmed *Herod*. From what they
told him, he saw plainly that it was the
Messias, or *Sent of God*, whom they
enquired after (as appears by his con-
vening the priests, &c. and demanding
of them, where *Christ* should be born)
otherwise, why should he talk of wor-
shipping him? The wise men, too, had
by some means been persuaded that this
child was a peculiar messenger from
heaven: for it is not probable they
would have travelled so far to worship
an earthly king.---But *Herod*, tho'
a Jew, and, of course, in expectation
of this event, as all his nation were;
nay, tho' he was convinced that this
person, this Messias, was really born,
from these men's account, yet his am-
bition had so far the ascendant, that he
could not bear the thoughts of a rival
in power, even in the person so long
expected, and so earnestly desired by
his nation!

He therefore insisted, that the stran-
gers should bring him word where he
was, that he also might worship him
(or destroy him, for that was his in-
tention) but the men, by an heavenly
impulse upon their minds, were apprised
of his wicked design, and stole out
of the country privately. This disap-
pointment vexed *Herod* so, that he (in-
tending to make sure work) slew all the
children, at *Betlehem* and the country
round, of two years old and under;
from whence, I think, it appears that
our Saviour might be near that age, and
which *Herod* probably found by the
answer the wise men gave to his ques-
tion, *What time the star appeared?* So
that our Saviour's being presented in
the Temple, at the end of 40 days from
his birth, and being carried into *Egypt*
at near two years old, are events which
may very well happen without inter-
fering, which I take to be the difficul-
ty your Mechanic cannot account for.
---One difficulty, however, may yet ar-
ise, *viz.* How (if it was so long after
Christ's birth) the wise men should find
the child at *Betlehem*? As *St Luke*
says, his parents returned with him to
Nazareth, after the performance of their
duty

duty at the Temple, *Luke ii. 39.* But to me it appears they did not find him there. 'Tis true, *Herod* sent 'em thither, but the star which they had seen before, and by which they had been directed into the country of *Judea*, and which had then disappeared, to their great regret and sorrow, now appeared to them again (to their exceeding great joy) and gave them more certain directions where to find him. By this means also (that is, by going to one place, when they were directed to another) they could the more easily slip away from *Herod*. Thus an unlearned person, who also has not leisure to peruse authors, has endeavoured to clear up the doubts of your correspondent.—May the spirit of God illumine his understanding, and clear up every difficulty which he may meet with in the sacred writings. *Your constant Reader,*
Jan. 11, 1749. *A FARMER.*

MR URBAN,

GIVE me leave to ask some one of your readers,

1. How many distinct parts there are in man?

2. What they are?

3. Whether or no, in some degree, man resembles a brute, and how far?

4. The parts, and the utmost limits of their capacity in forming or producing his discerning faculties?

Yours, &c. METAPHYSICUS. B

Of the OSTRICH.

AN OSTRICH is the largest of all birds, and is from 6 to 8 feet high: it has two claws upon each foot, one shorter than the other, the shorter having no nail; the grain of the foot is like that of the skin of an elephant, though not so hard, for it will yield on pressure, like the foot of a camel, there being feet under it, and by this means it treads without noise; above the claws the skin is scaly, and every scale an irregular quadrangle, or pentagon, sometimes a hexagon; upon the breast is an hard, callous, dark substance, of an oval figure, and about 4 inches in length, and another somewhat longer, but narrower on the os pubis. On these he rests himself when he sits, which he does on his feet, with his head upright, and in this posture he is supposed to sleep, his wing not being large enough to cover his neck.

It has a small head like a goose's, on which is a flat oval piece, above two in-

ches in length, all callous and bare, a long neck and legs; the head ver'd with a certain down or hairs, but in the neck are fine feathers; the sides under the wing the thigh are quite bare, and the part of the neck where the feather is white.

As the wings are small they are useful in flying, and designed by only to assist him in running; their awkward motion makes it wverting to hunt them.

The feathers on the back of the are coal-black, and on the hen so soft that they resemble a kind of

The wing feathers are of the colour beneath, but above in the per part purely white. The tail is bushy, and round, in the cock w and in the hen dusky, with white which feathers are used for helmets

It swallows iron, leather, stones, and whatever else you o However it doth not digest in those other hard substances, as th mon opinion is, but voids them

Its eggs are as big as a young head, and commonly weigh abt teen pounds, being cover'd w hard stony shell.

The hen lays a great number c which she buries in the sand, she leaves them to be cherish'd heat of the sun only, till the yo hatched.

Ostriches are bred in *Africa* *merica*, but are very rarely found in the inland parts of *Egypt*.

The better to judge of the tion which the parts of this b to each other, the following is ed from Dr *Brown's* account, he dissected. The whole foot is of a yard, but the longest claw perly the foot, only 1 4th, the claw was five inches and 3 4th nail on the longer claw 1 16th the heel to the knee 5 8ths; the 1 4th and very thick, the bod the lower part of the neck to th 1 yard, and the longest bone wing 3 8ths, the neck, excludi head, 1 yard, from behind the end of the bill 3 8ths.

ERRAT.] In the chart of the the engraver has put the Kimi, as ceded to Russia, in Keymene, led into the error lowing the System of Geo and not our Magazine. S. 1743. p. 391.



*ODE from CASIMIRE, in Mr Hervey's Meditations. Vol. L.
Set to Music by Signor Filippo Palma.*

Child of the
sum - mer, charming rose,
No longer in con - fine - ment lie,
Arise to light, thy form dis - close, Ri - val the
spangles of the sky.

The rains are gone, the storms are o'er:
Winter retires to make thee way;
Come then, thou sweetly-blushing flow'r
Come, lovely stranger, come away.

The sun is dress'd in beaming smiles,
To give thy beauties to the day;
Young Zephyrs wait, with gentlest gales,
To fan thy bosom, as they play.

On the Advertisements to prohibit the making of FIREWORKS.

WHY joyful fireworks only in the park?
And all the realm besides be dull and dark?

I cannot say, as I'm a sinner,
Unless there lives the only winner.

Historical Chronicle, December 1748.

THURSDAY 1.



HE western mail was robb'd between *Andover* and *Basingstoke*, by a single highwayman, who carry'd off the letters out of 16 bags; and for taking whom a reward of 200 l. is promis'd on conviction, besides that allow'd by act of parliament.

The house of commons address'd his majesty. (See p. 557, lords address'd.)

FRIDAY 2.

Being appointed for the solemnization of his majesty's birth-day, was observ'd as usual on the occasion.—The constitution club at *Worcester*, among other extraordinary marks of loyalty, distinguish'd themselves by drinking the healths of the Duke of *Newcastle*, *Ld Sandwich*, *Mr Pelham*, all who assisted in the good work of peace, the loyal city of *London*, &c.

SATURDAY 3.

Sailed out of the river the *Grande Biche* privateer, formerly taken by the *English*, and now purchas'd by the *French*; she had 50 new pieces of cannon and 400 tons of lead on board.

At the court of *King's Bench* was tried, by a special jury, a cause between *Joseph Sloper*, on behalf of the crown and himself, plaintiff, and *Tho. Atkinson*, defendant, for furnishing two horses and a chaise to persons travelling post from *Hounslow* to *Maidenhead Bridge*, contrary to the statute 9 of *Q. Anne*, prohibiting all persons, except the post-master general, or his deputies, from furnishing horses to persons riding post, under a penalty of 5 l. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, of 5 l. for this offence, with full costs of suit.

SUNDAY 4.

At a christening at *Bedlington, Surrey*, the nurse was so intoxicated, that after she had undress'd the child, instead of laying it in the cradle, she put it behind a large fire, which burnt it to death in a few minutes.—She was examin'd before a magistrate, and said she was quite stupid and senseless, so that she took the child for a log of wood; on which she was discharged.

MONDAY 5.

The Rev. Dr *Chapman*, vice chancellor of the university of *Cambridge*, the Duke of *Newcastle*, high steward, with several heads of houses, doctors, masters, &c. waited on his majesty in their formalities, with their address. See p. 553.

Three persons were convicted, at the *King's Bench* for selling coals short measure, and fined 100 l. each.

FRIDAY 9.

Dr *Sherlock* Bp of *London* was install'd at *St Paul's* cathedral, by proxy; the Rev. Dr *Grey*, prebendary of *St Paul's* representing his lordship's person in that ceremony.

MONDAY 12.

Ended the sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *John Trimby*, for robbing a drawer on *Smethbury Green*; *Mary Ryan* (who pleaded her belly) for burglary and felony, and *Thomas Jones* for forgery, receiv'd sentence of death. The trials of the money-fiers was put off till next sessions; *Wm Denay Fox* for smuggling was acquitted. Three Dutch women, who appear'd as ladies of distinction, were convicted of stealing several pieces of linnen in a warehouse, *Cheapside*, and are to be try'd next sessions on other indictments for capital offences.

Three or 400 sailors and marines, who were at the siege of *Carthagena*, went to *St James's* with *French* horns, &c. to present a petition for money due to them on account of that enterprize; his majesty was pleas'd to give orders for their present relief, and future subsistence.

TUESDAY 13.

The convocation waited on his majesty with an address, which See p. 558.

At a court of the governors of *St Thomas's* hospital, Sir *Edw. Bellamy*, Kt. sen. Ald. of *London*, was unanimously chosen president, in room of Sir *Rui. Baylis*, Kt. decess'd. The sheriffs gave 50 l. each to the hospital, and Mr *Ironside*, one of them, paid 100 l. more, the gift of an unknown person.

THURSDAY 15.

At a court of common council, Mr Alderman *Gifford*, from the committee of city lands, presented a bill for raising 2000 l. upon the personal estates of the inhabitants of the city and its liberty towards paying the interests of the orphan-debt, pursuant to the powers granted by an act of *K. Hen* and *Q. Mary*, entitl'd, *An act for the relief of the orphans and other creditors of the city of London*; which was received, read 3 times, and pass'd into an act.

FRIDAY 16.

A storm of wind did considerable damage to the small craft and boats on the *Thames*, and some watermen were drowned.—On land some houses and stacks of chimneys were blown down, by which several persons were dangerously wounded.—At *Ramsgate* a fisherman, his two sons, and his man were

were lost in their smack. — The wind was very violent at South all day, and did great damages in and near the Downs (See p. 560) the *John and James, Grant*; the *Hawk, Edwards*, from London to Bristol, and the *St George, Johnson*, were lost; the *Bennet, Lishy*, for *Marseilles*; the *Pretty Betsey*, for the Straits, (since got off) the *Delight, Bailey*, and the *Stubbs, Eliot*, for *Marseilles*; drove ashore at *Ramsgate* and *Sandwich Flats*; a Dutch East-Indiaman, with two Lisbon traders, drove ashore at *Dungeness* (the first got off); the *Stephen and Sarah, Clinch*; the *Margaret and Anne, Butler*, from London to *Marseilles*; the vessels of *Anthony Bayle*, and *Roger Bayle*, damaged; the brigantine, *Stephen and Sarah*, on shore at *Margate*, and three others (which are since got off) the people sav'd. — The transports with the forces from *Willemstad*, which had been embark'd above a month, and suffer'd very much, met with the storm soon after they set forth, and were in great danger; particularly one with some troops of horse, in which by keeping the hatches close all the horses were suffocated, except 4, which they kill'd and threw overboard with the rest; many horses were lost in the others, but the ships all got safe into different harb.

TUESDAY 20.

A committee of 6 Aldermen and 12 of the common council, appointed on the 15th to enquire into the laws relating to hawkers and pedlars, came to a resolution to prosecute all hawkers, selling wares within the city and liberties, who they should appear to have licences.

WEDNESDAY 21.

Being *St Thomas's day*, was observed as a high festival, and the knights of the Garter, Thistle and Bath, appear'd in the collars of their respective orders. The common council were most of them re-chosen, with very little contest.

THURSDAY 22.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry in *England*, and for granting to his majesty certain duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry in *Scotland*, for 1749.

Near 1400 sailors, belonging to 7 men of war, under Admirals *Rouley, Medley* and *Byng*, went to *St James's* to solicit for their prize money; they all escorted his majesty to the house of peers, and back again. — They delivered also a petition to the Prince of Wales, as he pass'd thro' the park in

his chair, who received it with his usual affability.

Several engineers and architects are order'd for *Scotland* to view the north west coasts, and mark such places as are proper to be fortify'd; the 13 forts, its said, are to be erected, to mount from 30 to 12 guns of 18, 12 and 6 pounders. — The fortifications of *Carlisle* are also order'd to be repair'd.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society on *St Andrew's day*, the annual prime medal of gold was given to *Dr Bradley* on account of his curious discovery of a new apparent motion in some of the fix'd stars.

A man and woman, quakers, walk'd thro' the streets at *Bristol, Gloucester, Oxford*, at separate times, cloth'd in hair sack cloth, repeating something as they pass'd along, doing penance for a bastard child.

WEDNESDAY 28.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who landed at *Margate* the day before, arriv'd between 12 and one o'clock at *St James's*.

In the neighbourhood of *Bergen*, in *Norway*, has been seen lately the most remarkable *Aurora Borealis* that has appeared for many years. First appeared two luminous arches, one of much greater extent than the other, occupying the whole space between the place of the Sun's setting and of the rising of the Moon. From these arches sprung up columns of a whitish coloured light, which rose parallel to each other to the height of about 35 degrees. About eight in the evening appeared a kind of waves of fire, rolling from side to side with a very rapid motion. The columns, bursting as it were in several places, threw out globes, from whence there issued very brisk flames. — A prodigious number of bright rays succeeded the globes, and covered all the northern part of the hemisphere; these threw off a kind of white smoke, or vapour, which was dissipated almost as soon as formed, by the quickness of their motions. In the Zenith appeared a circular space, in which a variety of appearances were formed, depending upon the motion of a cloud from whence the light that occasioned them was reflected. This phenomenon lasted in its highest splendor till towards midnight, diminishing insensibly till about two o'clock, when it quite disappear'd.

IRELAND.

Edward Madden of the hampers Office, Esq; has made a present of 100000 cartloads of stone for building the hospital for the reception of fools, mad folk, and incurables, for the endowing of which the late Dean *Swiss* bequeath'd his fortune.

A dismember is got among the horned cattle in some parts of this kingdom.

which seizes them with a sudden swelling in their heads and necks, and often proves fatal; it is ascribed to the very warm season.

Letter from SUSSEX.

ONE *Steven*, a smuggler, being taken as he was attempting to escape to *France*, and carried before the Duke of *Richmond*, he threw himself upon his knees, greatly terrified, and beg'd his grace's intercession; upon which, being required to make a particular confession of his guilt, he owned the murder of *Galley* (See p. 475) and said, that they cast lots who should kill him, and that the last falling on him, he complied for fear of being killed himself; accordingly, by order, he thrust a fork first into one, then into the other of the deceased's eyes; the last came out and drop'd on his cheek, yet he earnestly entreated them to spare his life; on which they asked, what signified life since he was already blinded, he could no longer get his living as an informer? After many other malicious scoffs, they ordered his nose to be cut off, then his privy parts, after an interval to prolong his misery; and thus by slow degrees took away his life. The Duke, astonished at this horrid relation, ordered him out of his sight. This wretch, who is no more than 22, is now in *Horsham* goal.—And on the 10th *Eliz. Payne*, who kept the inn at *Rowland's Castle*, and her two sons, men grown, were committed to *Winchester* goal, as accomplices in this cruel murder.

A LIST of BIRTHS for the Year 1748.

DEC. 9. **W**IFE of *Parker*, Esq; in *Berkley-square*, deliver'd of a son and heir.

11. Wife of *John Conyers*, Esq; member for *Reading*,—of a son and heir.

19. Wife of *Peter Delme*, Esq; member for *Southampton*,—of a son.

24. Lady of *Marquis of Hartington*,—of a son and heir.

A LIST of MARRIAGES for the Year 1748

DEC. 2. *John Mearns*, Esq; Capt. of the *Kent*, and member for *Huntington*, marry'd to *Miss Sophia Wroombton*.

8. *Mr Wm Ernall* of *Rotherhithe*.—to *Miss Nancy Buxeyne*, of the same, 10,000 l.

15. *Mr John Usher*, chymist in the *Strand*,—to *Miss Susan Coge*, 5000 l.

20. *Henry Plant*, Esq;—to *Mrs Hyland* of *Hillingdon*.

Mr Rich. Milward, attorney at *Hatfield*,—to widow *Charpneau*, 10,000 l.

Steel, Esq; recorder of *Chichester*,—to *Miss Megick*, 10,000 l.

23. *Rev. Mr Baskett* of *Dunby*, *Lincoln*.

five,—to *Miss Lucy Pitt* of *Blandford*, *Dorsetshire*; 5000 l.

23. *Rev. Mr Thornhill*, chaplain to the *L. of Gainsborough*,—to *Miss Frances* of *Chelms*.

29. *Hon. Jn Bosworth*, brother to *Vice. Falkland*,—to the eldest daughter of *Rob. Sarmes*, Esq;

Falkes Conyns, Esq; member for *Hinden*—to *Mrs Colston* of *James-street*.

A LIST of DEATHS for the Year 1748.

Nov. 25. *Charles Arnaud*, Esq; master cook to his majesty.

Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bt, who marry'd a coheir of the late *E. of Leicester*.

27. *John Harris* of *Clemon's Inn*, Esq;

28. *Hon. Col. Chas. Ingram*, Col. of a company in the 2d Reg. of foot-guards, member for *Horsham*, and brother to *Vice. Irwin*.

DEC. 2. *Charles Seymour*, D. of *Somerset* (See titles last Supp. p. 613) born *Aug. 13, 1662*, and *May 30, 1682*, marry'd lady *Elizabeth Percy*, sole daughter and heir to *Yvesclie* the 11th and last *E. of Northumberland* of that family, by whom he had 3 sons, and 4 daughters. He marry'd *Feb. 4, 1725-6* his 2d wife lady *Charlotte Finch*, daughter to *Daniel*, Earl of *Winchelsea*, by whom he had two daughters. In 1685, he headed the *Somerset* militia against the *D. of Monmouth*; in 1687 he was removed from his post of first gentleman of the bedchamber to *James II.* and Col. of dragoons, for refusing to attend the Pope's Nuncio to his publick audience. He is succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving son, *Algernon*, Earl of *Hertford*, born *Nov. 21, 1684*. A considerable estate comes to *Sir Chas. Wyndham*.

4. *Hon. John Stanhope*, Esq; youngest brother to the *E. of Chesterfield*, member for *Derby*, and a Lord of the Admiralty. A great estate comes to his brother *Sir Wm Stanhope*.

4. *Sandford Neville*, Esq; proctor in *Ductors Commons*.

Simon Kerrick, Esq; Just. of Peace for *Norw.*

5. *Rev. Dr John Francklin*, vicar of *Breendon*, *Suffex*, and chaplain to his majesty.

Joseph Adams, Esq; merchant and S.S. direct.

7. *Mr Jos. Robinson*, shipwright, w. 20000 l.

8. *Wm Bacclus*, Esq; 1st clerk in the office of ordnance, near 40 years.

10. *Chr. Cock*, Esq; Just. of P. for *Hertfordshire*, better known by the title of auctioneer.

Rich. Middleton, Esq; at *Hackney*.

12. *Rev. Dr Whalley*, master of *Peterborough*, *Cambridge*, regius professor of divinity, and king's chaplain in ordinary.

Agatha, Countess of *Morton*, *Scotland*.

17. *John Poulson*, Esq; Just. of P. for *Mid-dlesex* and *Westminster* 37 years, aged 78.

21. *Chester Wright* of *Sharnbrook*, *Lin.* Esq;

22. *Rev. Wm Heatbottle*, son of *Sir Wm*, Bt. *Jn Mij*, Esq; of the gentlemen pensioners.

23. *Mr Vernon*, a Cl. in the *Exchequer*.

27. *Tyson*, Esq; in *Grove-st.* *Hackney*. *Wm Glanvil*, Esq; counsellor at law.

27. *Tarply Beckwith*, Esq; only son of *Sir Merimaduke Beckwith* of *Virginia*.

28. *Sir John Stracey*, Kt, recorder of *Leod.*

A LIST of PROMOTIONS for the Year 1743.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

THE Duke of Newcastle, unanimously elected, in a very full senate, chancellor of the University of Cambridge, in room of the late Duke of Somerset.

Tho. Villiers, Esq; appointed a Lord of the Admiralty; in room of *John Stanhope, dec.*

Edw. Hooper, Esq;—a comm. of customs, in room of *Sir Rob. Baylis, dec.*

Sir Tho. Robinson, Kt of the Bath, — commissioner of trade and plantations, in the room of *Richard Plumer, Esq;*

From other Papers.

THE Duke of Richmond, appointed ambassador to the court of France.

Major *Moffman* of *Lee's* Reg. — Lt Col. of ditto, in room of *Peter Halkett, preferr'd.*

Major *Haigbington* of *Herbert's* Reg. — Lt Col. of ditto, in room of Lt Col. *Grey, pref.*

Ant. Meyrac, Esq; Major of *Sackville's* Reg. — Lieut. Col. in ditto.

Capt. Lieut. *Wilkinson* of the Duke's Reg. of dragoons, — Capt. Lieut. in *Col. Naimes's* Reg. of Dragoons, in room of *Turner, dec.*

Tho. Davenant, — Capt. in *Bragg's* regiment, in room of

Capt. and agent *Wilson, —* major in the same, in room of *Rich. Field, pref.*

Jos. Wilmore, Ensign in *Wolfe's* Reg. — Capt. and agent in ditto.

Tho. Fatheringill, Esq; — Capt. in *Grabam's* Reg. in room of

Marmaduke Sowle, Esq; — Lt Col. of ditto. *Sir Wm Milner, Bt, —* receiver general of the excise 2,500 *l. per Ann.* the security given 200,000 *l.*

Evelyn Chadwick, Esq; major of the D. of Cumberland's horse, — agent in the same.

Mr Wm Bowles, — a Cl. in the war office.

Mr Hall, — surgeon to the 3d Reg. of foot guards, in room of *George Manro, dec.*

Mr Francis Palmer, — surveyor of the fortifications of Carlisle.

Capt. *Meyrick Le Angle, —* commander of the *Devonshire* 80 guns.

Ed. Hooper, Esq; — a commif. of the customs, in room of *Sir Rob. Baylis, dec.*

Wm Monckton, Esq; member for *Pontefract*, receiver general of the crown and see-farm rents in the northern counties.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS
confer'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DR Gilbert, Bp of Landaff, elected to the See of Salisbury, void by the translation of Dr Sberlock to that of London.

From other Papers.

MR Rob. Wells, appointed rector of Ilston, *Gloucestershire.*

Wm Cooke, fellow of Eton college, — rector of *Uxham, Bucks, 400 *l. per Ann.**

Elizabeth Howard, — of *Glendefry, Radnorshire,*

Dr Ellershaw, — of *Ubbeston, Suffolk.*
Robert Fane, — vicar of *Hardingstone, Northamptonshire.*

Tho. Porter, — of *Kirby Green, Lincolnsh.*

John Buck, — of *Brisson, Norfolk.*

Claudius Clare, — of *Lympe, Kent.*

Mr Brandish, — vicar of *Didlington, and rector of Colston annexed, Norfolk.*

Dr Forbes, — to the living of *Thornbury, Gloucestershire, 300 *l. per Ann.**

Mr L'berondell, — to that of *Shields.*

Walter Priest, — to that of *Skipton, Yorkshire, 120 *l. per Ann.**

Rev. Dr Stanhope, rector of Stantope, Durham, — master of *Peterhouse, Cambridge Un.*

Dr Terrick, canon of Windsor, preacher at the rolls, and chaplain in ordinary to the king, — master of the Temple.

Dispensations to hold two Livings.

Sam. Abson, { Kneefal, Vic. } Nottinghamshire.

M. A. { Eaton Vic. } ibid.

Arthur Young, { Bradfield St Clare, R. } Suffolk.

LL.D. { Isning, Vic. } ibid.

John Bradford, { Penkot, Vic. } Devon.

{ Holy Trinity, R. } Exeter.

ALTERATIONS in the List of Parliament.

Places, Elected. In room of

Horsbam, Sir Lio. Pilkington, Ch. Ingram, & St Germain, Elliot, Rich. Elliott, & Essex, Sir Jn Abdy, Sir Rob. Abdy, & Ewoodley, Wm Lyttelton, Wm Bowles, & Tamworth, Tho. Villiers, Sir H. Harpur, & Lt of Admiralty and rechole.

Knaresboro', Rich. Arundel, a place, rechole.

Ludlow, Orlando Bridgman, Sir Wm Corbet, & Derby, Tho. Revett, Jn Stanhope, & Christchurch, Sir T. Robinson, Edw. Hooper, pl.

** A very worthy gentleman, Capt. Thomas Stanhope, was recommended by the D. of Devon and the E. of Ch — but the independent whigs, without any dislike to either, representing that some few had secretly undertaken for his election, to preserve their liberties, set up their townsman Mr Revett, who had 380 to 312.*

(Letter from Derby.)

B — N K R — P T S 1743.

John Bartholomew of St James's Westminster. Junholder.
Wm Chambers of St Clement Dances, pawnbroker.
James Oakley of Birmingham, Warwicksh. grocer.
James Marshall and Robt. Morris of Friday St. London. haberdashers and partners.

John Howes of Colchester, Essex, innholder.

Matthew Pexton jun. of Sheffield, Yorksh. ironmonger.

James Murray of Hungerford, Berks, linen draper.

Thomas Wheat of East Retford, Nottinghamsh. mercer.

Nat. Jones of St John Street, Smithfield, coal dealer.

Frederic Remy of St Martins in the Fields, Middx. wine-merchant.

Nathaniel Alderson of Ipswich, Suffolk, innholder.

Katherine Hume of Barr Staple, Devonsh. grocer.

Barrow Laurence of Exeter, Devonsh. chapman.

John Wright of Dedham, Essex, woolcomber.

Stephen Cabbell of London, mercant.

James Brawhook of Salisbury, Suffolk, miller.

John Oldis the younger, of St Michaels Alley, Cornhill, fadler.

H. Anderson of North Shields, Northumberland, brewer.

Rob. Herbert of Northampton, cooper.

Andrew Wood of Malton, Yorksh. draper.

ing in his left an open book, argent, with a sword cross his sword, gold.

11. Bishop of St David's.

[Arms] Sable, on a cross or, five risquettels of the field.

12. Bishop of Ely.

[Arms] Gules, three local crozets, or.

13. Bishop of Exeter.

[Arms] Gules, a sword erect in pale, argent, the point and hilt or, surmounted by two keys in saltire, or.

14. Bishop of Gloucester.

[Arms] Azure, two keys in saltire, or.

15. Bishop of Hereford.

[Arms] Gules, three leopard's heads reversed, passant, in many fesss de lis, or.

16. Bishop of Landaff.

[Arms] Sable, two croziers in saltire, the dexter or, surmounting the sinister argent; on a chief azure, three mitres, with their labels, or.

17. Bishop of Lincoln.

[Arms] Gules, two lions passant-guardant, in pale, or; on a chief azure, the Virgin Mary sitting on a tomb-stone, with a crown on her head, holding her babe in her right arm, and a scepter in her left-hand, or.

18. Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

[Arms] Party per pale, gules and argent, a cross potent, quadrate in the center, between four crosses pattes, counterchanged.

19. Bishop of Norwich.

[Arms] Azure, three mitres with their labels, or.

20. Bishop of Oxford.

[Arms] Sable, a bar argent, between three ladies heads coup'd at the breast, array'd and veill'd in white, crown'd or, in chief; and an ox of the second, passing over a ford in base, proper, arm'd and unguled, or.

21. Bishop of Peterborough.

[Arms] Gules, two keys in saltire, between four crois crozlets fitchy, or.

22. Bishop of Rochester.

[Arms] Argent, on a saltire gules, an escallop-shell or.

23. Bishop of Salisbury.

[Arms] Azure, the Virgin Mary crown'd, holding her babe in her right arm, and a scepter in her left-hand, or.

24. Bishop of Worcester.

[Arms] Argent, ten fortaunes, 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Bishop of Sodor and Man.

[Arms] upon three ascents, the Virgin Mary standing with her arms distended, between two pillars, on the dexter whereof, a church: in base, the ancient arms of Man, being three mens legs, arm'd proper, conjoin'd a fess, at the upper part of the thigh, flex'd a triangle, garnish'd and spur'd, or.

• This Bishop was a peer.

217.

Underneath I send you the letter of William the Conqueror, commonly so called, to Pope Gregory VII. It was published by Baluzius, in his *Miscell.* Vol. VII. *Letter. Parisiorum*, 1715, from the papers of the famous Andrew du Chesne, and was wrote An. 1076, three years after Gregory's election; and, I suppose, in answer to an epistle of Greg. Lib. IV. Epist. 17. referred to in his Marg. for I have not Greg. Epist.

Epistola Willelmi Regis Anglorum ad Papam Gregorium VII.

Excellentissimo sanctae ecclesiae patri Gregorio, gratia Dei Anglorum Rex, & Dux Normannorum, Willelmus, salutem cum amicitia. Humbertus legatus tuus, religiose pater, ad me veniens ex tua parte me admonuit quatenus tibi & successoribus tuis fidelitatem facerem, & de pecunia quam antecessores mei ad Romanam ecclesiam mittere solebant, melius cogitarem. Unum admisi, alterum non admisi. Fidelitatem facere nolui nec volo; quia nec ego promisi, nec antecessores meas antecessoribus tuis id fecisse comperio. Pecunia, tribus ferme annis, in Gallis me agente, negligentem collecta est. Nunc vero divina misericordia me in regnum meum reverso, quod collectum est per praefatum legatum mittitur, & quod reliquum est per legatos Lanfranci archiepiscopi fidelis nostri, cum opportuno fuerit, transmittetur. *Orate pro nobis & pro salute regni nostri*, quia antecessores vestros dileximus, & vos praeter omnia sincere diligere, & obedienter audire desideramus.

The only remark which I make on this letter, is, that it gives us one instance of the great heart and stoutness of this Norman prince; especially if we consider the transcendent power of the court of Rome at that time, even over sovereign princes.—That the Norman expedition into England had been solemnly bless'd by a former Pope: and the character of this Pope, otherwise known by the name of *Hildebrand*: for, though he was but lately come to the popedom, and had not yet fully display'd his haughty arrogant spirit, as he afterwards did in his treatment of the then Emperor, yet, having been employ'd, before his election, in several public affairs, he was pretty well known. So that I look upon this letter as a good evidence of William's capacity, and resolution to maintain the dignity and independency of his crown. *Town. &c.*

in Oct. Nov. and Dec. of
taken by the English.

size with dollars, plate, opoes, and
goods of great value, carried by the
Capt. Thompson, into Rhode Island.
sloop, from Lisbon to Cadiz, ta-

Col. Lester man of war.
from the Canaries, with 6000
ght, taken by the *Brave Xebec*,
and carried into Gibraltar.

of great force taken, after a smart
t, by a pr. of St Christophers; who
small sloop with flour, from Port
Martinico.

a letter from Capt. John Draper of
sloop, bound from Bermudas to Phi-
dated from Delawar Bay, Aug. 8.
inf. in lat. 35. long. 67. 15. I spoke
snow coming down for us; I asked
and; they answered they did not
then asked what they meant; they
y were taken by a Sp. pr. July 1.
ad 6 Englishmen and 6 Spaniards on
nd to Petit Guayra, had no provi-
and were very sickly. I told them, if
d. would give me their commission,
spy them; which they did. I then
id, with some provisions, and took
f the vessel, leaving my mate with
nd of the sloop, and sent the Spani-
ard. The snow is called the *Dili-*
in with cocoa and molasses, bound
and to Rhode Island, Capt. Foy, who
away in the privateer.

elute, a rich French prize, condem-
nality at Williamsburgh.

have been sent from the court of
Mr Wall, who has the care of the
matters at London, to reclaim the
ria *Joseli*, (See p. 168) as being
new in one of the Western Islands.
ne and *Rosetta*, Ahmet, from New
the Leeward Islands, taken near Ne-
but in her passage to Hispaniola, the
y stratagem, overcame the hands left
and the ship and her commander are
ed in English Harbour.

tip, taken in June by a brig. pr. Capt.
atham, after 4 hours engagement, in
French lost 30 men, besides numbers
the brig. had 4 killed and 6 wounded.

f a letter from Capt. Ballot, Com-
of a sloop of war, cruising off Vir-
luy 25.

bove down and cleaned, we sailed
a cruise, and returned to Virginia in
t, having taken two Sp. pr. and re-
merchant ships, which they had
took also two French flags of truce,
e on a clandestine trade. The Fr.
ships are condemned; the Captain's
unts to upwards of 3000 l. besides
y for the privateers. On board one
nch ships were found 3000 dollars to
rovitions with. The government of
is has made Capt. Ballot a present of
his great care in protecting their

trade; and the governor of Virginia has or-
dered him a piece of plate for his signal services.

The *Tryton*, *Askew*, a sloop from Danfrice,
and 3 other ships, retaken by his majesty's ships
the *Hector*, Capt. Masterman, and the *Ortel*
sloop, Capt. Ballot, and carried into Virginia
the beginning of Sept. last.

A Fr. ship homeward bound from Martinica,
with sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. taken Oct. 16,
by the *Parnassus*, Perry, arrived at Kingsale
from Maryland.

"The *M. Saxe*, l'Allarald; the *Saphire*,
the *Prince*, the *Industrie*, Chapellin, and the
Concord, Olliere, all from Leogane to Nante,
taken (since the cess.) by the *Brave Harve* pr.
& carried into New York, have been released."

A privateer schooner, with 50 men, from St
Jago, taken by the *Wasp* sloop of war.

A Spanish privateer, of 47 men, taken by the
Leo man of war, near the cape of Virginia.

Two Spanish prizes, laden with tobacco, ta-
ken in the bay of Campeachy, the middle of
June; and a Spanish snow from the Havannah
to St Augustine, with flour, hides, &c. taken
July 22, all by the *Jamaica galley Treasures*,
Capt. Rippen, and the *Defiance* privateer of
Bermuda, their value reckon'd at least 40,000 l.

The *Maria*, from the Havannah to St Au-
gustine, with rum, sugar, &c. taken Aug. 6,
by the *Hester* privateer, Capt. Troop, and car-
ried into New York.

A Spanish register ship, of 26 guns, 120 men,
taken by a ship, Capt. Freeman, of 14 guns, 25
men, off the Western Islands, Sept. 19, and
carried into Boston.

A Spanish ship, 200 tons, from the Havanna
to St Thomas's, with indigo, logwood, fustick,
tobacco, tann'd hides, and *Spice* tortoiseshell,
with 2000 dollars concealed in a beef barrel,
taken Sept. 6, by the *Centaur*, Capt. Tyrrel,
and sent to St Kitts.

There are letters from Jamaica which men-
tion, that adm. Knowles was, with his squee-
dron, return'd to that island from a cruise, and
that the *Elimabeth*, *Tilbury*, *Cornwall* and
Strafford men of war, were soon to return to
England, together with the *Leopold* privateer,
and the Spanish man of war prize to admiral
Knowles.

Harbades, Sept. 15. The *Mary Galley*
ship of war has brought in here, a privateer of
22 nine pounders from London; she attempted
to board the ship of war, and when she was ta-
ken, they found her Capt. and Lieut in iron.
She had plunder'd 3 Dutchmen, was designed to
cruise to windward for privateers, and then to
have gone towards Jamaica.

ADVICES in Oct. Nov. and Dec. of
SHIPS taken by the French, &c.

THE *Katherine*, Capt. Hales, from the
Leeward Islands for Carolina, carried by
a Spanish row-boat into Hispaniola.

The *Conventry*, Green, from Philadelphia for
Lisbon, taken two days after sailing, but as she
was carrying into port, sunk, and most of the
crew were drowned.

The

The *Francis*, Richardson, from Leghorn to St Kitts; and the *Elizabeth*, Peterlin, from New-England to Nevis, both car. into Martinico.

The *Advance* brig sloop, Jeal, from Leogane to Jamaica, carried into Barracuta; but the Capt. expected both ship and cargo to be released.

"*Jeffrey Elizabeth*, Niemol, from Rotterdam to St Eustasia, taken by two French privateers, and carried into Guadalupe."

The *Isabella*, Cockis, from Belfast for Barbadoes, taken in June, and car. into Martinico.

The *Betty Gales*, Spraght'n, from New England for the West Indies, taken in her passage, and the Capt. since arrived in the Martha at New London in America.

"The *Emilia*, Burdet, being bound from Guinea for New England, with negroes, gold dust, &c. the negroes in their passage, rose upon the Capt. and crew, and killed several; some saved themselves by swimming, but what became of the vessel and negroes is yet unknown."

The *Faulkner* packet-boat, Jeffries, which sail'd from Falmouth June 4, with the mails of April and May, for the W. Indies, was taken Aug. 3, between Barbadoes and Antigua, by a *Br.* privateer and car. to Martinico, where she was released; the mails were thrown overboard.

The *Virgin Queen*, Holt, from Jamaica for NE England, tak. by the Sp. and lost, crew sav'd.

The *Dolphin*, Bogot, for N. Carolina, taken by the Spaniards, and lost near Cape Florida.

"The *Adventure*, Leister, from N. Carolina for Newport in Rhode Island, carried by the Spaniards into the Havanna, and since released."

The *Nelly*, Smith, from Clyde to Jamaica, chased on shore by a Sp. privateer, and lost on a ridge of rocks off Hispaniola.

"An English ship taken by the Algerines, and considered in a good prize; and two others brought into Algiers, become laden with merchandise from Tunis, and had carried powder and ammunition to the Cabylees, at war with the Algerines."

The *Albatross*, Ross, from Jamaica to London; and the *Marcy*, Oudin, from the Bay of Honduras to London; car. into the Havanna.

The *Paradise*, Davidson, from Dublin for the W. Indies, taken Aug. 25, by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Faro.

The *Ferris*, Omer, from Spithead for Virginia, taken July 2, by a Spanish privateer, and carried into Porto Rico.

A brig from Boston, Dapree, taken by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras.

The *Sally*, Montgomery, from Glasgow for Virginia, taken Aug. 27, by a Sp. privateer.

The *Anna*, Gerson, from Dumfries for Virginia, carried into the Havanna.

The *Charles*, Woolcks, from St Anne's in Jamaica, taken by a privateer from St Jago, but since released.

The *John*, Mutton, from N. York to the Cape Verde, taken by a Fr. pr. into Martinico.

On the 6, six Sp. mer. of war fell in with the *Lexis*, and made away the Jamaica fleet homeward bound, and took only one of the fleet, the rest, with the *Lexis*, returning back to Jamaica.—York account mentions the *Judas*, Copley, Waterhouse; the *Mary*, Nelson;

and the *Glasgow*, Moor, all for London; and the *Reef Hurgary*, of Liverpool; but as they were taken Oct. 1, it is expected they will be released.

The *Ance* and *Elizabeth*, Preston, from Jamaica for Guinea, taken by two Spanish privateers and relinquish'd.

A The *Sally*, Montgomery, from Scotland, taken off the Capes of Virginia.

The *Mercur*, Teage, from Cork to Newfoundland, carried into Canada.

The sloop *William*, a flag of truce, Capt. Dorset, Commander, from Jamaica to Camperdown, car. by a Sp. pr. into La Vera Cruz.

B The *Defiance*, —, from Bristol to Carolina, carried into the Havanna.

New York, Oct. 10. on the 4th ult. two Spanish privateers of the Havanna came into Cape Fear river, and landed at Brunswick, plundered the town, and possessed it 3 or 4 days, the inhabitants flying to the woods. The smallest of them then proceeded 4 miles farther up the river, took a ship, and several other vessels, and were preparing to load them from the town; when Capt. Dry, with about 12 or 14 men, came upon them, and saluting them with their fire-arms, killed and took all that were ashore, except two that swam to their vessel. On this the Spaniards cannonaded the town, which returned it, till their largest vessel blew up, with 60 men; upon which the other

C sheered off, carrying with her only one small vessel with stores, not having men enough left to man any more. Of the inhabitants of Cape Fear only the pilot is missing, tho' those of Brunswick suffered very much, being pillaged of everything valuable. Of the Spaniards, besides the 60 blown up, 20 were killed, and 37 taken prisoners, who say they were informed of the weakness of the place by a flag of truce.

D The *Amery*, Iw'n, from Colerain for Philadelphia, taken Sept. 8, 1780 by a Sp. privateer off Cape Delawar, by a pr. from the Havanna, of 20 guns and 200 men, who kept her 3 days, and after taking out her cargo, worth 30000, and stripping her of sails, &c. returned the bare hull to the master, and sent about 20 prisoners on board, desiring them to make the best of their way to Philadelphia, where they arrived Sept. 24, in great distress.

E The *Nancy*, Burfell, taken out of Cape Fear harbour in Sept. last, by a Spanish privateer.

A ship, Capt. Elmore, from Antigua for Maryland, taken in Aug. by a Spanish privateer.

A ship taken by a small privateer, off Porto Rico, after the cessation of arms.

F The *Young Jacob*, from Amsterdam for Eustatia, taken in June, and car. into Martinico.

The *Elizabeth*, Boyd, from London to St. Carolina, carried by the Sp. into St Augustine.

The *Vineyard*, Lloyd, from New England for the Leeward Islands, taken by a Sp. pr. but in carrying her to Hispaniola, the Eng. on board, overpowered the Sp. and brought her to N. Eng.

G The *Francis* sloop, and *James* sloop, both from Rhode Island, cut out of James's river in Virginia, by a Sp. row-boat of 90 oars, but the *James* sloop was retaken the same day, and unknown what the Sp. lost 6 men in the attempt.

H

LEBAN, ag t'other day into the *Universal History*, I met with a note miracle of turning water into which I think very unworthy writer, viz. "The answer ad most other versions, make ted Saviour give his mother, in just offence to all serious

"On the contrary, should f the versions, agreeing with er make serious readers suspect judgment? It is not for us e that the answer is rude, or er might be more pertinent. aim of translators should be : real meaning of the words, sed not fear but he that spoke w what he did, and what he and was best judge of the ; and, whatever our notions be justified in his saying, and n be is judged.—It is added e note (as if the matter were r) "The words are well to be an *Hebraism*, and to o more than, What is that to l me?" And then we are re- some parallel places. But illels, and all others where ession occurs, are entirely a : annotator; nor is it an *He-* out pure *Greek*, and always *Greek* authors as we have tran-

And the other thought, s that to us?" is expresse- rently in both those langua- ut why must the answer be ide or impertinent? Our no- ings must be put out of the n we are enquiring into the fact, what the answer was, is the meaning of it; and as *vall's* note upon the word *yeu*, trifling. The offence taken at e in question, seems to me to he Papist's manner of speak- : Blessed Virgin, which has effed our minds, that we seem er some great lady, although a carpenter's wife, and a per- ger to all the pompous lan- which she has been since ad- —The extravagance of the 5th regard to her, is so ab- idiculous, that I cannot think that relates to it indifferently.

Yours, &c. D. H.

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Etaire

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MR URBAN,

I Observed, in your Magazine for November last, p. 488, some observations relating to Sky-rockets, that they may be of great use in geography, navigation, military affairs, and many other arts for instantaneous intercourses between distant nations, &c. But I must beg leave to observe, that this gentleman's method of finding the perpendicular height of a Sky-rocket will (I think) be scarce exact enough, by reason of its curvity whilst rising, as sometimes inclining one way, and sometimes another, which renders the inclination not visible to a spectator below, with other inconveniences to which this method may be liable: Therefore I beg leave to substitute the following, presuming its height may be known with greater certainty, consequently less liable to error.

Let two observers, whose distance from each other is known, take the angle of extrem altitude of the same Rocket; as also, at the same time, let one, or both, take the arch of the horizon comprehended between his assistant, and that point in which a perpendicular let fall from the Rocket when highest, cuts the horizon, from whence (as that gentleman has already rightly observed) the Rocket's height may be found by common trigonometry.

I found, moreover, by this method,

[Supplement to Gent. Mag. 1748.]

that an inch and half Rocket rose 1479 feet; for, by a select observation, the angles of altitude were $42^{\circ} 20'$, and 39° , but the horizontal angles were $50^{\circ} 43'$, and $60^{\circ} 42'$, and the mutual distance of the observers 1948 feet; from whence it follows that it may be seen easily 40 miles and upwards. Having said thus much with regard to finding the height to which a Sky-rocket will ascend, I beg leave to submit a few lines with regard to the composition of these Rockets to this gentleman's consideration, upon a presumption that he, as well as most of our pyrotechnical operators at this time of day, use a certain quantity of gun-powder, greater or less, according to the size of the Rocket, in making them agreeable to the method taught by the famous Ozanam, and the late celebrated Dr Dejuguliers; men whose skill and abilities in the various branches of Pyrotechny are hardly to be equall'd. But this method of using gun-powder in the composition of Sky-rockets, is what I would, by no means, give way to, but rather reject it; forasmuch as (I believe) it will not be denied but the greater, more clear, and durable the stream of fire is that flows from one of these rockets, from its first ascent to its required height, viz. 1479 feet, the longer, farther, and more apparently it may be seen, which will more fully answer the end proposed by this gentleman; and this will always be the case where gun-powder is totally omitted. I made two Rockets whose diameters were equal, viz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, one with gun-powder (and other matter) the other without: I found their height much the same as is already described; but the trail of fire descending from that Rocket in which there was no gun-powder, was greatly superior to that in which there was; and its duration almost as long again. Wherefore it will be granted, from what is premised, the observer will ascertain, with greater certainty, the ends for which such observations were made. Experience being the principal cause for dropping these few hasty thoughts upon this occasion, I should be glad to find that this gentleman would put this method once in trial, and give us his thoughts thereupon in your next Mag. and,

Jan. 13, I am, Sir, &c.

1748-9. PHILO PYROTECHNICUS.

N. B. The correct Map of the North Riding of Yorkshire, kindly offer'd by A. B. will be very acceptable.

G g g g

[Oa]

[On Jan. 9, was published, long with'd, another satire from *Juvenal*, by the author of *London*; that it belongs not properly to this year, we cannot resist the pleasure of entertaining our readers with some passages from it on this *fit* opportunity.]

[*V. B.* The history of *Lydia* not being much known, we have illustrated that character, by a note, and added some lines from *Juvenal*.

Abstract of THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

The tenth Satire of Juvenal; imitated by S. JOHNSON.

FARE wings with every wish th' afflictive dart;
Each gift of nature, and each grace of art;
With fatal heat impetuous courage glows,
Which fatal swiftness' elevation flows.
Impetuous flames the speaker's powerful breath,
And restless fire precipitates on death.
— Wealth heap'd on wealth, nor truth nor safety buys,

The dangers gather as the treasures rise. — 25
— Low sculks the hind beneath the rage of pow'r;
And leaves the *downy* *Tragor* in the *ow'r*; — 26
— Yet still the gen'ral cry the skyer assails;
And gain and grandeur load the tainted gales;
Few know the toiling saturnian's fear and care,
Th' insidious rival and the gaping heir.

Once more, *Democritus*, arise on earth,
With cheerful wisdom and instructive mirth.
— How wouldst thou shake at *Arizot's* motion
tribe? — 61

Dart the quick trait, and edge the pleasing glie? —
— Unnumber'd suppliant's crowd profferment's
gate, — 73

Athirst for wealth, and burning to be great;
Delusive fortune hears th' incessant call,
They mount, they shine, evaporate, and fall. —

— In full-blown dignity, see *Wolsey* stand, 99
Law in his voice, and fortune in his hand!
To him the church, the realm, their pow'r's
consign,

Thro' him the rays of regal bounty shine;
Turn'd by his nod the stream of honour flows,
His smile alone security bestows;
Still to new heights his restless wishes tow'r,
Chaim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r;
Till conquest unresisted ceas'd to please,
And rights submitted, left him none to seize.
At length his so' reigns frowns — the train of state
Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.
Where'er he turns he meets a stranger's eye, 113
His suppliant's scorn him, and his followers fly;
Now drops at once the pride of awful state,
The golden canopy, the glittering plate,
The regal palace, the luxurious board, 115
The liv'ried army, and the menial lord.
With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.
Grief aids disease, remember'd folly rings,
And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings. 120
— What gave great *Villics* to th' assassin's knife,
And fix'd disease on *Harley's* closing life? 131
What murder'd *Wentworth*, and what evil'd *Hyde*,
By kings protected and to kings ally'd?
What! but their with adulg'd in courts to shine,
And pow'r too great to keep or to resign.

When first the college roll'd upon his name,
The young enthusiast quakes his side far. 135

Reluctant burns the fever of renown, 137
Caught from the strong contagion of the gown; —
— Yet mark what ill the *fabular*'s life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the garnet, and the jail. — 160
— If dreams yet flatter, once again attend!
Hear *Lydia's* life, and *Galileo's* end! 163
Not deem, when *Learning* her last prize bestows
The glittering emittance exempt from foes;
See when the vulgar 'scape'd, despis'd or aw'd,
Rebellion's vengeful talons seize on *Loyd*. — 168
— Around his tomb let art and genius weep, 171
But hear his death; — ye blockheads! — bear and
sleep. —

— On what foundation stands the warrior's pride?
How just his hopes let *Amazons* *Chlorobolus* pride? 192
A frame of adamant, a soul of fire,
No dangers fright him, and no labours tire;
O'er love, o'er fear, o'er fortune, o'er the wide domain,
Upon conquest's lord of pleasure and of pain;
No joys to him peculiar sorrows yield, 197
War sounds the trumpet, he rushes to the field;
Behold surrounding kings their pow'r's condition,
And own capitulate, and own revenge; —
— His fall was destin'd to a barren stage, 219
A petty fortress, and a dubious hand;
He left the name, at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale. — 222

After picturing a virtuous and worthy old
age, he goes on thus,

— But few there are who think like these worth,
Who sit unclouded in the purple of state. 328
From *Lydia's* march through the forest descend,
By *Salon* caution'd to regard his end,
In life's last scene what prodigies surprise,
Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise?
From *Marlb'rough's* eyes the streams of dotage
flow,

And *Swift* expires a driv'ler and a show. — 318

The vanity of wishes for beauty follows, then
the conclusion thus,

— Where then shall hope and fear their ob-
jects find?

Must dull suspense corrupt the flagrant mind? 346
Must

§ A very learned divine and mathematician, fellow of *New College, Oxon*, and rector of *Oxford* near *Banbury*. He wrote, among many others, a latin treatise, *De natura veri, &c.* in which he attack'd the sentiments of *Academy* and *Aristotle*, not bearing to hear it urged, that some things are true in philosophy and false in divinity. He made above 600 sermons on the harmony of the evangelists. Being unsuccessful in publishing his works, he lay in the prison of *Bowards* at *Oxford*, and the King's bench, till *Dr. Usher*, *Dr. Land*, *Sir Wm. Bouverie*, and *Dr. Pink*, released him by paying his debts. He petitioned *Ke Charles I.* to be sent into *Ethiopia*, &c. to procure *MSS.* Having spoke in favour of monarchy and bishops, he was plunder'd by the parliament forces, and twice carried away prisoner from his rectory; and afterwards had not a shirt to shift him in three months, without he borrowed it, and died very poor in 1646.

(See Gen. Dictionary.)

Must helpless man, in ignorance fadate,
Swim darkling down the current of his fate?
Must no dislike alarm, no † wishes rise,
No cries attempt, the wretched of the skies?
Enquirer, cease! petitions yet remain, 351
Which heav'n may hear, nor deem religion vain.
Still raise for good the supplicating voice,
‡ But leave to heav'n the measure and the choice.
Safe in his pow'r, whole eyes discern afar
The secret ambush of a specious pray'r,
Implore his aid, in his decisions rest, 357
Secure what'er he gives; he gives the best.
Pour forth thy sorrows for a * healthful mind,
Obedient passions, and a will resign'd; 360
For love, which taints collective man can fill;
For patience, fair reign o'er transmuted ill;
For faith, that, pointing for a happier seat,
Thinks death kind nature's signal of retreat:
These goods for men the laws of heav'n ordain,
These goods he grants, who grants the pow'r to gain.

With these celestial wisdom calms the mind,
And makes the happiness she does not find.

† Nil ergo optabant homines?
‡ Permittes istis expendere summius quid
Concedat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris;
Nam pro jucunda optissima queque dabunt dii.
Carior est illis bono quam sibi.
• Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
Fortem posse amicum et mortis terrore carentem.

[We hope to be able soon to give our readers a specimen of a tragedy, entitled *Irma*, by the same ingenious author, Mr Garrick having it now in rehearsal.]

From one of the London Evening-Posts, in Dec.

The PARSON puzzled at Badminton.

A TALE.

Inscribed to her grace the dutchess of Beaufort,
By Dr. L. P.—I, of A—n H—ll, Oxon.

PRay, Dr, which d'ye think most pretty,
Or lady Anne, or lady Betty?
Said an arch maiden, who a riddle
Loves well, as I do Dowell's fiddle,
And when she runs old Sir on ground,
Then sees her own wit most abound.
The doctor meant no harm, 'twas plain,
So quickly answer'd—lady Anne—
Whether the sun shines can you doubt?
Pray, quoth the drole, Sir, turn about.
Behind was playing, pretty, witty,
Loving, lisp'ing, lady Betty.
The doctor pious'd and gaz'd—I vow
You're right—I see my error now—
What grace transports in ev'ry air!
Her voice how sweet! her face how fair!
How soft her look! how bright her eye!
What mild attractive majesty!
What sensible simplicity!
Would Venus ev'ry heart endear,
Such beauties, if she could, she'd wear,
And look, and laugh, and lisp like her.

Now, cry'd the gipsy, turn again,
And see what comes of lady Anne.
He turn'd—and oh! what glad surprize
Perplex'd his soul, and fix'd his eyes!
Faultless she shone in ev'ry part,
All nature perfect without art;
He could not raise, nor would depress
Or this or that, or more or less,
But raptur'd stood,—nay now I'll swear,
It seems I just before did err;
No beauty can excel what's here.
Well—turn again then, doctor—How?
Perfection's all on this side now!
Can that exceed, while this excels?
Urganda sure, with all her spells,
However sage, however good,
Has left yon mansion in the wood,
Resolv'd t' exert her utmost pains
To torture a poor parson's brains.
Loud laugh'd she wag—Indeed you're caught,

No magic art these wonders wrought,
But much more powerful charms, than
Which sage Urganda can disclose; [thistle
'Tis work of Beaufort, heav'n's best care,
The good, the wise, the wife, the fair:
Look, lady Elmer's coming on,
And she'll enchant you too anon.
The same bright charms in Worcester shine,
All of one piece and all divine.—
Then cease to urge ill grounded doubt,
And hear the riddle clear made out;
I ask'd—which prettiest is—why, neither,
When absent—but when present, either.
See one at once and both will win,
For she's the still fairest who is seen.

ADVERTISEMENT * concerning the
FIREWORKS, &c.

Office of Ordnance, Jan. 10, 1748.

WHereas several inaccurate and faulty prints of the edifice designed for the firework, on occasion of the peace, have been lately published, and others are advertised, by persons neither sufficiently instructed or properly authorized to perform the same: In order therefore to prevent any further imposition on the publick, this notice is given by his grace the master general and the principal officers of his majesty's ordnance, that correct plans, profiles and elevations of the edifice, and a compleat view of the fireworks, together with a full explanation of the whole, will be published under their direction, and by their authority, and that timely notice thereof will be given in the *Daily Advertiser* only. By order of the Board,

CHARLES BURN

600 • The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. VOL. XVIII:

The LONDON GENERAL BILL of

CHRISTENINGS and BURIALS from December 15, 1747, to December 13, 1748.

Christened 14153 { Males 7233 } Buried 13869 { Males 13214 } Deceased in the Burials
Females 6920 } Females 12055 } this Year 1625.

Died under 2 Years of Age	7637	20 and 30	2745	60 and 70	1704	100	-	2	105	-	0
Between 2 and 5	1790	30 and 40	2491	70 and 80	1187	101	-	2	106	-	0
5 and 10	780	40 and 50	2700	80 and 90	558	103	-	2	107	-	0
10 and 20	661	50 and 60	2160	90 and 100	66						

The Whole therefore of the Burials of this Year is

13869

DI E A S E S.		Evil		Miscellaneous		CASUALTIES	
Abortive and Stillborn	481	Fever, malignant Fever,	9	Mortification	231	IT-tyes and Dyes	7
Ague	0	Scarlet Fever, Soot-		Palsy	80	Broken Limbs	7
Apoplexy & Sudden	21	ted Fever, and Pur-		Pleurisy	76	Scalds	7
Asthma & Tulica	599	ples	3981	Quincy	28	Swollen	7
Bedridden	2	Fistula	5	Rash	6	Swollen	7
Bleeding	5	Flux	47	Rheumatism	17	Swollen	7
Bloody Flux	10	French Pox	73	Rickets	15	Swollen	7
Burthen & Rupture	14	Cour	47	Scalds	5	Swollen	7
Cancer	40	Criaf	8	Scorvy	4	Swollen	7
Canker	6	Gravel, Strangury, and		Small Pox	1789	Swollen	7
Childbed	197	Stones	32	Sore Throat	18	Swollen	7
Cholick, Gripes, Twist-		Head ach	1	Sores and Ulcers	18	Swollen	7
ing of the Gout	112	Headmouldshot, Hor-		St Anthony's Fire	0	Swollen	7
Cold	0	shehead, and Water		Stopping in the Ste-		Swollen	7
Conformacion	4487	in the Head	95	mach	38	Swollen	7
Convulsion	5948	Jaundies	102	Sorfeit	3	Swollen	7
Cough, and Hooping		Impothome	20	Swelling	1	Swollen	7
Cough	150	Inflammacion	34	Teeth	1064	Swollen	7
Diabeta	2	Itch	5	Thrush	94	Swollen	7
Droopy	1012	Leprosy	7	Tympany	1	Swollen	7
		Lerberg	6	Vapours	1	Swollen	7
		Livergrown	1	Vomiting and Loos-		Swollen	7
		Loatick	59	nels	11	Swollen	7
		Meaden	10	Worms	2	Swollen	7

The Yearly Bill of Mortality for the Town of NORTHAMPTON, from December 21, 1747, to December 21, 1748.

Parishes	Christened			Buried		
All Saints*	Males 54	Females 48	Total 102	Males 57	Females 62	Total 119
St Sepulchre's	23	7	30	21	18	39
St Giles's	18	15	33	17	21	38
St Peter's	2	2	4	5	3	8
At the Meeting in St Peter's Parish				4	3	7
In the whole Town	97	72	169	104	107	211

* The Bill of Mortality distinguishing Diseases, Ages, &c. of Persons buried within the parish of All-Saints (only) from Dec. 21, 1747, to Dec. 21, 1748; inclusive of buried from the County Infirmary 3, in the Quakers burying ground 4, meeting in College-Lane 2, meeting on the Green 2.

D I S E A S E S.		Constitution		Loofness		Small Pox	
Abortive and Stillborn	5	Convulsion	24	Meaden	0	Teeth	4
Ague	39	Droopy	6	Mortification	1	Thrush	1
Apoplexy	2	Fever	24	Palsy	0	Ulcer	1
Asthma	1	Jaundice	1	Pleurisy	0	Drowned	1
Cancer	1	Inflammacion	0	Rheumatism	1		

Whereof have Died,

Under 2 Years old	39	10 and 20	7	40 and 50	24	70 and 80	9
Between 2 and 5	8	20 and 30	8	50 and 60	9	80 and 90	7
5 and 10	4	30 and 40	8	60 and 70	5	90 and 100	8

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